IROQUOIS INDIANS:

A Documentary History

of the Diplomacy of the Six Nations

and Their League

Francis Jennings, Editor

William N. Fenton, Joint Editor

Mary A. Druke, Associate Editor

David R. Miller, Research Assistant

Introduction written
by Mary A. Druke

Published for the D'Arcy McNickle Center

for the History of the American Indian

at the Newberry Library

rp research publications
Woodbridge, CT Reading, England
1984

No further reproduction or publication of material contained herein may be made without written permission of the appropriate archive, publisher, author, or other person or agency holding copyright.

This work was made possible through the assistance of a research grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities.

INTRODUCTION

This compilation is like none other in the world. It is an archive of documents made by and concerning a people without scribes, documents recorded by other parties and originally filed away obscurely in repositories devoted to other interests. Because the League of the Iroquois and its constituent Six Nations negotiated diplomatically with the agents of empires, provinces, and nation-states, as well as with other Indian nations, Iroquois treaty documents came to rest in The Netherlands, France, Great Britain, Canada, and the United States, and in many state and private collections, in all of which the Iroquois documents were secondary to the thousand and one concerns of Europeans and Euro-Americans. Now these many scattered collections have been culled to create the first authentic archive of an indigenous tribal people.

Strictly speaking, an archive consists of the documents generated by an agency or institution, but we may think in terms of an imaginary Iroquois foreign office whose papers were destroyed in an imaginary fire, being preserved only in the copies made for other parties to negotiations. With that fiction in mind, what we have here is a reconstituted archive. Regardless of problems of definition, it is a body of texts exceedingly important to genuinely reconstituting the history of the United States and its predecessor colonies and native peoples.

The Iroquois League was a great military and political power in North America during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Its importance was recognized by contemporary statesmen of competing European empires and colonies, who vied with each other to secure Iroquois friendship and alliance. After 1700, the Iroquois policy of neutrality maintained a balance of power between the empires that lasted until the Seven Years War, and the Iroquois nations were wooed by Britain and the United States during the War of the American Revolution. It is not possible to write a valid political history of eastern North America during the era preceding

the Revolution without carefully considering Iroquois participation in the most important events of the time; and the basis of the Northwest Ordinances of 1784-87 was the treaty made at Fort Stanwix between the United States and the Iroquois in 1784.

Though the Iroquois League fragmented during the American Revolution and its people are now scattered on Canadian and American reservations, and individually as far as Hawaii, their history after the Revolution became inextricably part of the history of the Great Lakes region and of the vast intersocietal trade that moved westward across the continent. Defying dogmas of the vanishing Indian, more Iroquois are now alive than were previously recorded at any one time.

The major problem in studying Iroquois participation in North American history has been the scattered and unreliable condition of the source materials. A large number were virtually inaccessible. Most have never been validated by critical examination for omissions, variance between copies, or other contradiction by other contemporary documents. In national and state archives, Iroquois treaties are submerged in the general material, their arrangement and cataloging ill-suited to the study of indigenous peoples; and indexes are at best inadequate, often erroneous and misleading. There is continuing attrition of source manuscripts, identifiable by later references to documents that no longer can be found.

Now, however, most of the problems of access have been solved by the archive presented herein; and comparison of documents has been facilitated. The documents included were compiled by a project begun in September 1978 at the D'Arcy McNickle Center for the History of the American Indian at the Newberry Library. Funded for three years by the Research Division of the National Endowment for the Humanities, and staffed by a historian and three anthropologists with the assistance of many temporary aides, the project initially aimed at compiling less than 3,000 texts, but even the specialists had badly underestimated Iroquois diplomatic activity and

its involvements. The documents piled up to three times the original estimate, and the project's actual duration extended past its formal closing for three more years. It has been completed nevertheless, largely owing to the dedicated support of the Newberry Library and donation of labor by the staff. Many generous contributions by individuals and institutions are acknowledged below.

Project staff made no effort to collect original source documents. Instead, it copied them by microphotography or xerography and made paper copies of all documents to be filed in an archive at the Newberry. This publication reproduces that archive. It is open to addition as new documents come to light, and students are solicited to send information about such new documents to the Newberry. The archive's calendar is available on a computer printout at the Newberry, and a card index of names and subjects refers to about one-sixth of the documents on file. Access may be had by qualified students. An indexed document is noted as such by a degree sign after the date of the document on the headnote to the document and in the calendar. Regrettably the index could not be completed because of lack of funds, but it is useful in combination with the calendar. Both are printed in the guide that accompanies this film. A reader may wish to scan the calendar for context before concentrating on particular documents. Calendar and index, especially when used together, are finding aids for the location of particular documents and sets of related documents.

ABOUT THE TEXTS

What They Are

The documents presented here include the minutes of treaty conferences, the agreements resulting from formal meetings, and a broad range of background materials useful for interpreting motives, procedures, and effects. The editors' basic standard for selection was relevance to the diplomatic history of Iroquois nations or their league. Other parties involved in the negotiations are also included.

Most of the documents are manuscript or printed texts arranged in chronological order. Often it has been possible to compile copies of the same text from different sources, and sometimes these are variant, sometimes significantly so. All copies are included. Texts in languages other than English are presented but only rarely translated.

Photographs of wampum belts are also included as representing Indian records of negotiations. In almost all instances, it has not been possible to identify a particular belt with a specific written record, and the editors have concluded regretfully that the belts cannot be deciphered by a general code. Nevertheless certain conventional patterns have been observed, so the belts are grouped according to emblematic content, following the last written text at the end of the microfilm publication.

The documents span a period from the earliest surviving sixteenth century texts through the year 1842.

How They Were Copied

The editors depended on many archives and repositories for exact xerographic copies of original documents in their possession. Their valuable cooperation was unstinted, but the variety of their facilities for copying prevented the adoption of a uniform reduction ratio. Therefore, although the final microfilming at Research

Publications was done at a constant reduction ratio, there is no constant relation between the relative size of documents on our film and the actual dimensions of the originals.

The integrity of the documents was the editors' foremost concern. No document has been altered. Very few extractions were made and they are noted in every case. No marks were made by us on copies received except, in some cases, for bold editorial lines with arrows, to denote the beginning and end of a document. Such indications were also used to note overlapping when a large page had to be copied in sections.

The editors aimed at comprehensiveness. This objective required inclusion of some texts so mutilated or faint in the original as to be minimally legible. These are given nevertheless for whatever information can be extracted from them. Some are more legible in the technically enhanced copies than in the originals.

As in all publications, the originals remain the ultimate source to be consulted when issues of textual validity arise. The location of every document is given in a headnote.

How They Are Presented

Each entry consists of a headnote with the document's date, a brief description, and the source, followed by the document itself. In a few cases a translation or annotation will follow the document.

Each headnote description reflects the perspective of the document rather than editorial comment about it. As descriptions were often taken from catalogs or notations of source repositories, spelling of names is not standardized. Editorial remarks, if present, appear in parentheses or annotations.

Bracketed dates have been assigned by the editors. Single documents are given with the date when written regardless of the time referred to in their contents. This has been done because documents are products of the time and circumstances when written, and these may seriously affect interpretation of the contents. To

preserve textual integrity, some texts have been included as found in collections of documents spanning a period of time which is so dated: e.g., 1645-Sept 1654. Multiple copies of the same document, same date, are distinguished as Document I, Document II, etc., and filed in sequence under their common date.

If a document is dated more than one year from the date of the treaty to which it pertains, it is cross-referenced under the treaty date. Because of the prolonged nature of many treaty negotiations, users should scan the compilation's calendar to find appropriate documents within a year of any event of interest. Although cross-references refer to specific documents, distinguished by Roman numerals in cases in which there is more than one document of the same date, references to other documents in editorial remarks within descriptions of a particular document do not make use of Roman numerals to distinguish between documents of the same date. In these cases, all documents of the date cited should be checked for the reference.

The editors have not tried to reconcile or adjust dates in the Old Style Julian calendar used by the English for many years after the French and Dutch had changed over to the New Style Gregorian calendar. Dates are given herein as they appear on the documents. When the English finally changed over, they often gave both new and old dates on the same text; in such instances the editors opted for the New Style annotation.

The project staff has compiled and edited a printed reference manual to assist in interpreting the texts, and we urge that it be kept handy during research. It is The History and Culture of Iroquois Diplomacy: An Interdisciplinary Guide to the Treaties of the Six Nations and Their League (Syracuse: Syracuse University Press, 1984). It is a volume for quick and easy reference, self-contained but especially useful in conjunction with this compilation of documents.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This archive could not have been compiled without the generous contributions of counsel and materials from many persons and agencies. No one is intentionally left out of the following list. Pardon is asked for any inadvertent omission.

Indian people: Early in the project, Richard Powless and Paul Williams of the Union of Ontario Indians provided a list of treaty documents. Seven persons from the Union of Ontario Indians visited the project from 23rd to 29th June 1979 and offered comments and suggestions. Phil Monture, Land Researcher at Six Nations Reserve shared knowledge of locations of source materials. George Abrams, Director of the Seneca Iroquois National Museum on the Allegany Seneca Reservation, and Ramona Charles, Librarian at the Community House on the Tonawanda Seneca Reservation, provided information about the location of materials. Tribal historians from different political persuasions on fellowship at the Center discussed the project with staff members during their residence: Norbert Hill and Sandra Orie came from the Oneida Reservation in Wisconsin, and Douglas George, recommended by the "traditional" Mohawk Nation, came from the St. Regis (Akwesasne) Reservation. Everett White, born and raised at St. Regis (Akwesasne), provided valuable information about documents based on his former experiences as an Indian Health Service employee and his personal interest in the history of his people. Most important information and advice were given on a visit by Cayuga Chief Jacob E. Thomas who represents the Cayuga nation in the Grand Council of the Houdenosaunee and teaches in Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario. On 22nd May 1980, Chief Thomas made a joint presentation with Dr. Michael K. Foster, Iroquoian Ethnologist of the Canadian National Museum of Man. At a colloquium at the Newberry, they showed slides and facsimile artifacts and explained symbols in terms of Iroquois custom. Through the following day, Chief Thomas held nonstop conversation with project staff who took extensive notes and taped his analyses of certain wampum belts. He continued

in correspondence afterward. Informal visitors to the project included Charles Patton and Tyler Hemlock, Caughnawaga (Kahnawake) Mohawks; and Alice Armstrong and Helen Laughing, Mohawks employed in the Demographic Office, Mohawk Tribal Offices, St. Regis Reservation.

When Associate Director Mary A. Druke traveled to Indian communities, she was received hospitably everywhere. Indians of Onondaga, including Oren Lyons, Irving Powless, Jr., and Irving Powless, Sr., though unsympathetic to the project, received her graciously and explained their attitudes. Information about documentary material and oral traditions were provided to her by residents of the following Indian communities: Allegany; Cattaraugus; Caughnawaga (Kahnawake), Onondaga, St. Regis (Akwesasne), Six Nations Reserve; Tonawanda; and Tuscarora.

Project Aides:

Consultants. Charles Gehring, of the New York State Library, Manuscripts, provided notes on Dutch manuscripts in the Livingston Family Papers at the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library. Paul Stevens, a Fellow at the McNickle Center, compiled and annotated source documents of the era of the American Revolution. Another McNickle Center Fellow, Professor Richard Haan, contributed copies of odd documents he had been collecting for ten years. Mary Ann Mayes searched William N. Fenton's files and compiled a list of cited Iroquois documents. Lieutenant Commander C. McD. Stuart, RN, searched uncalendared treaty texts at the Public Record Office of Great Britain and arranged for transmission of copies. Paul Grey, graduate student at the University of London, acted as liaison between the project staff and the Public Record Office in acquiring documents ordered by the staff. Professional indexer Elin Christianson advised on indexing procedures. Major F.E.G. Bageshawe, of Matlock, England, provided photographs of a wampum belt in private hands.

Office employees at various times included Nancy Kovitz; Peter Radke; Polly Strong, University of Chicago graduate student; Andrew Tobin, Bennington College student; Karli Erica White. Wesley Andrews arranged much of the final organization

of the archive files. The project was also helped by several students enrolled in undergraduate independent study seminars of the Association of the Colleges of the Midwest and the Great Lakes Colleges Association, whose wages were paid by the associations and the Newberry. David L. Ghere accomplished "last minute" tasks.

Volunteers included Claudette Alm; Jeanette Campanella; Lucy Caples; Herbert Furse; Ted Knutson; Nancy Kovitz; Dorothy Markowitz; Virginia Meyers; Noel O'Reilly; Mary Louise Ramsey; Mrs. Gerald Sivage. They sorted and identified the masses of documents arriving in the mails, and put them in order for editors' review.

Newberry Library staff. Special interest was maintained and special help provided by John Aubrey, Michael Kaplan, Steve Mandel, Terry Sullivan, and Michelene Fixico; and much gratitude is owed for the patience of Richard H. Brown.

Advice and information were exchanged with colleagues of the Atlas of Great Lakes Indian History project: Helen Hornbeck Tanner, Adele Hast, and Jacqueline Peterson. The members of the Conference on Iroquois Research and the American Society for Ethnohistory devoted three successive panel sessions to the project at annual meetings.

Institutions:

Special gratitude is owed to the Public Archives of Canada for its gift of copies of treaties and surrenders in its possession. Thanks must also be expressed to the Rochester [N.Y.] Museum and Science Center for its donation of photographs of its large collection of wampum belts. The University of Chicago made copyflo paper copies of microfilm at a minimal cost far below commercial prices. Research Publications sent a photographer without charge to film documents located at the Albany Institute of History and Art and at the New York State Archives in Albany. Work on the project was greatly facilitated by materials collected in research travel previous to the project and incorporated into project files. The American Philosophical Society made such research fellowship grants to Director Jennings

and Associate Director Druke. Through such generous contributions, as well as time and energy given by individuals, the project managed to stay within its budget despite its massive increase in size. When the project could not be finished within its allotted three years, the Newberry Library financed it to completion.

Thanks are due to each repository, publication, or individual source of materials listed below which made available copies of materials in its collections. together they have made this publication possible.

Sources of Manuscripts

Albany County Clerk's Office, Albany, N.Y.

Albany Institute of History and Art, McKinney Library, Albany, N.Y

American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Ma.

American Philosophical Society Library, Philadelphia, Pa.

Les Archives Nationales, Paris, France. Copies obtained from microfilm at the Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario.

Archives of Ontario, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Archives of the Moravian Church, Bethlehem, Pa. Copies obtained from microfilm published by Research Publications, Woodbridge, Ct.

British Library, London, England. Copies of Amherst, Bouquet and Haldimand Papers obtained from microfilm published by World Publications, Ltd., London, England.

Buffalo and Erie County Historical Society, Buffalo, N.Y.

Burgerbibliotheck, Berne, Switzerland. Burgerbibliotheck should be informed when material in its collections is published.

Burke Library, Hamilton College, Clinton, N.Y. Samuel Kirkland Papers.

Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania Division, Pittsburgh, Pa. George Morgan Letterbooks.

Clements Library, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich. Permission to reproduce or publish material must be obtained from the Clements Library.

Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, Williamsburg, Pa.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. SEE Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Division of Land Records.

Connecticut Historical Society, Manuscripts Collection, Hartford,

Connecticut State Library, Hartford, Ct. Material may not be reproduced or published without permission of the Connecticut State Library.

Department of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada. SEE Public Archives of Canada.

Detroit Public Library, Burton Historical Collection, Detroit, Mich.

Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, Hyde Park, N.Y. Livingston Family Papers, Indian Affairs are on indefinite loan from the National Archives and Records Service.

George Arents Library for Special Collections, Syracuse University, Syracuse, N.Y.

Haldimand-Norfolk Regional Museum, Cayuga, Ontario, Canada.

Hamilton College Library. SEE Burke Library.

Haverford College Library, Haverford, Pa. Quaker Collection.

Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

Huntington Free Library and Reading Room, Bronx, N.Y. Depository for the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation.

Huntington Library, San Marino, Ca.

Indiana Historical Society Library, Indianapolis, In.

Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka, Kansas.

Library Company of Philadelphia. Collections are housed at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

Library of Congress, Manuscripts, Washington, D.C.

Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, Md. Copies obtained from microfilm published by Scholarly Resources, Inc., Wilmington, Del.

Massachusetts Archives, Secretary of State, Division of Archives, Boston, Ma.

Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston, Ma.

Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis, Mo.

National Archives and Records Service, Washington, D.C. Diplomatic Branch, Legislative and Natural Resources Branch.

Neville Public Museum, Green Bay, Wi.

New Hampshire Historical Society, Concord, N.H.

New Jersey Historical Society, Newark, N.J.

New York, State of. SEE State of New York.

New York Historical Association, Cooperstown, N.Y.

New-York Historical Society, New York, N.Y. Material published courtesy of The New-York Historical Society.

New York Public Library, Rare Books and Manuscripts Division, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations, New York, N.Y.

New York State Archives, Albany, N.Y., State Education Department, Albany, N.Y.

New York State Library, Albany, N.Y. No further reproduction of documents is allowed without written permission from the New York State Library.

Newberry Library, Chicago, Il.

Niagara County Clerk's Office, Lockport, N.Y.

North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, Archives and Records Section, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, N.C.

North Carolina State Archives. SEE North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, Archives and Records Section, Division of Archives and History.

Ontario County Historical Society Museum, Canadaigua, N.Y.

Penfield Library, State University of New York, Oswego, N.Y.

Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Harrisburg, Pa. Division of Archives and Manuscripts Division of Land Records.

Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario. Federal Archives Division, Manuscripts Division, Map Collection. Records in the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs, Canada, Ottawa, Ontario are under the auspices of the Public Archives of Canada.

Public Record Office, Kew, England.

Scottish Record Office, Edinburgh, Scotland. The Dalhousie Papers at the Scottish Record Office may not be cited, reproduced, or published without written permission of the Earl of Dalhousie, Brechin Castle, Angus, Scotland.

Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wi. Archives Division.

State of New York, Department of State, Albany, N.Y. Indian Treaties.

State of North Carolina. SEE North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources.

State University of New York at Oswego. SEE Penfield Library.

Syracuse University. SEE George Arents Library for Special Collections.

Thomas Gilcrease Institute of American History and Art, Tulsa, Ok.

Union of Ontario Indians, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

University of Tulsa Library, Tulsa, Ok.

Vassar College Library, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

Vermont Historical Society, Montpelier, Vt.

Virginia Historical Society, Richmond, Va.

Virginia State Library, Richmond, Va.

Printed Material

An Abridgement of the Indian Affairs Contained in Four Volumes, Transacted in the Colony of New York, from the year 1678 to the year 1751, by Peter Wraxall. Ed. Charles Howard McIlwain (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1915).

An Account of Conferences, and Treaties Made, Between Major-General Sir William Johnson, Bart, and the Chief Sachems and Warriours of the Indian Nations in North America at Fort Johnson, in the Colony of New York, in the Years 1755 and 1756. . . (London: A. Millar, 1756).

Account of Journey to Attend Treaty at Sandusky, by Jacob Lindley. Extract. SEE Friends Miscellany.

American Archives: Consisting of a Collection of Authentick Records, State Papers, Debates, and Letters and Other Notices of Publick Affairs, the Whole Forming a Documentary History of the Origin and Progress of the North American Colonies. Ed. Peter Force. 9 vols. (Prepared and published under authority of an act of Congress, Washington, D.C., 1837-1853).

American Historical Record, and Repertory of Notes and Queries Concerning the History and Antiquities of America and Biography of Americans. Ed. Benson J. Lossing. Vol. 2, No. 13. January 1873. (Philadelphia: Chase and Town, Publishers, 1873).

American State Papers. Indian Affairs. 2 vols. (Washington: Duff Green, 1832-1834).

The British Invasion from the North, the Campaigns of Generals Carleton and Burgoyne from Canada, 1776-1777, with the Journal of Lieut. William Digby of the 53rd, or Shopshire Regiment of Foot, by James Phinney Baxter. (Albany, N.Y.: Joel Munsell's Sons, 1887).

The Cadwallader Colden Papers. SEE The Letters and Papers of Cadwallader Colden.

Calendar of State Papers. Colonial Series. America and West Indies. Ed. W. Noel Sainsbury et al., (London: H.M. Stationary Office, 1860-).

Collections of the Maine Historical Society. 10 vols. [Proceedings of treaty at Deerfield, 27 Aug-1 Sept 1735. Vol. 4, pt. 6, pp. 123-144 (1856).] (Portland: Maine Historical Society, 1831-1906).

Collections on the History of Albany, New York, from its Discovery to the Present Time, with Notices of its Public Institutions, and biographical Sketches of Citizens Deceased. Ed. Joel Munsell. (Albany, N.Y.: J. Munsell, 1871).

Congressional Series Set. SEE Serial Set of Congressional Documents.

The Correspondence of Lieutenant-Governor John Graves Simcoe, with Allied Documents Relating to His Administration of the Government of Upper Canada. Ed. E.A. Cruikshank. 5 vols. (Toronto: Ontario Historical Society, 1923-1930).

Court Minutes of Rensselaerswyck 1648-1652. Trans. and ed. A.J.F. van Laer. (Albany, N.Y.: The University of the State of New York, 1922).

Découvertes et établissements des Francais dans l'ouest et dans le sud de l'Amerique Septentrionale (1614-1754): Memoires et documents originaux recueillis et publiés par Pierre Margry. Ed. Pierre Margry. (Paris: D. Jouaust, 1876-1886).

Der Inhalt Von Den Vershiedener Conferentzen, Welche Mit Den Indianern Gehalten Worden Zu Eston, In Dem Monath July und August 1757. (Germanton, Grdruckt: Christopher Saur, 1757). A copy of this printed source is in The Huntington Library, San Marino, Ca.

Doc.Hist.N.Y. SEE Documentary History of the State of New York.

Documentary History of the State of New York. Ed. Edmund B. O'Callaghan. 4 vols. (Albany: Weed, Parsons, 1849-1851). Folio edition, plus quarto edition, each with different pagination.

Documents of the American Revolution, 1770-1783 (Colonial Office Series). Ed. K.G. Davies. 21 vols. (Dublin, Ireland Irish Academic University Press...)

Documents Relative to the Colonial History of the State of New York; Procured in Holland, England and France by John P. Brodhead. Ed. Edmund B. O'Callaghan. 15 vols. (Albany: Weed, Parsons, 1853-1887).

Early Records of the City and County of Albany; and Colony of Rensselaerswyck (1656-1675). Trans. and ed. J. Pearson. (Albany: J. Munsell, 1869).

Early Western Travels 1748-1846. Ed. Reuben Gold Thwaites. (Cleveland: A.H. Clark, 1904-1907).

Extracts from the Journal of the Commissioners of the United States, United States Commissioners Appointed to hold a treaty at Sandusky 1793. Photostatic copy, Newberry Library, Chicago, Il., Graff Collection 5086.

Friendly Association for Regaining and Preserving Peace with the Indians by Pacific Measures. (Philadelphia: B. Franklin and D. Hall, 1757).

Friends Miscellany. [Account of Journey to Attend Treaty at Sandusky, by Jacob Lindley. Extract.] (Philadelphia: Society of Friends, 1832).

George Croghan's Journal of His Trip to Detroit in 1767. Ed. Howard H. Peckham. (Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1939).

Hadden's Journal and Orderly Books: A Journal Kept in Canada and Upon Burgoyne's Campaign in 1776 and 1777. By James M. Hadden. Ed. Horatio Rodgers. (Albany: J. Munsell's Sons, 1884).

Histoire de l'Amerique Septentrionale, par M. de Bacqueville de la Potherie. M. de Bacqueville de la Potherie. (Paris: Jean-Luc Nion and Fracois Didot, 1722).

Histoire et description générale de la Nouvelle France: avec le journal historique d'un voyage fait par ordre du Roi dans l'Amerique Septentionale par le P. de Charlevoix. P. de Charlevoix. (Paris: Nyon, 1744).

History of Hartwick Seminary. By Schmitthenner. Unpublished(?) work in the New York Metropolitan Synod archives of the Lutheran Church in America in Metropolitan New York. [Contains photostat of a deed pertaining to land obtained from Indians.]

History of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. By Mann Butler. (Louisville, Kentucky: Wilcox, Dickerman, and Co., 1834).

History of the Indians of the Five Nations of Canada. By Cadwallader Colden. (London: Printed for J. Whiston, et. al., 1750).

A History of Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne County Pennsylvania from Its First Beginnings to the Present Time; Including Chapters of Newly Discovered early Wyoming Valley History, Together with Many Biographical Sketches and Much Geneaological Material. By Oscar J. Harvey. 2 vols. (Wilkes-Barre, Pa.: Raeder, 1909).

Indian Historian. [Tawagonshi: Beginning of the Treaty Era. Vol. 1, Number 3, pp. 22-26. Summer 1968.] (San Francisco, Ca., 1968).

Indian Treaties Ratified at the Call Sessions of 1837-38 and 1839. Oneidas at Green Bay. (Washington, 1839). A copy of this printed material is in Special Collections at the Newberry Library, Chicago, Il.

Jefferson Papers. SEE The Papers of Thomas Jefferson.

Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents: Travel and Explorations of the Jesuit Missionaries, in New France, 1610-1791; the Original French, Latin, and Italian Texts, with English Translations and Notes. Ed. Reuben G. Thwaites. 73 vols. (Cleveland: The Burrows Brothers, 1896-1901).

Jésuites. Abbreviation for Un Collège de Jésuites aux XVIIe and XVIIIe Siècles: Le Collège Henri IV de la Fleche le Mans. By Rochemonteix. 4 vols. [Lettre à un Pere Missionaire de Chine. Jean de Lamberville, Paris, 23 Jan 1695. Trans. and presented from vol. 3, pp. 628-630 of Jésuites by Reuben G. Thwaites, ed. in vol. 64, pp. 238-259 of Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents.] 4 vols. (Leguicheux, 1889).

Journal of Isaac Norris During Trip to Albany in 1745, and an Accout of Treaty Held There in October 1745. By Isaac Norris. Ed. and published by J.P. Norris. (Philadelphia: Privately printed, Hawthorn Press, 1867). A copy of this printed material is in the Newberry Library, Chicago, Il., Ayer Collection.

Journal of Nicolas Cresswell, 1774-1777. By Nicolas Cresswell. (New York: L. MacVeagh, 1924).

The Journals of Samuel Kirkland. Ed. Walter Pilkington. (Clinton, N.Y.: Hamilton College, 1980).

Journals of the Continental Congress, 1774-1789. Ed. Library of Congress. 34 vols. (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1904-1937).

Journey to the Land of Eden and Other Tracts, History of the Dividing Line and Other Tracts from the Papers of William Byrd. (Richmond, Va., 1866).

The Letters and Papers of Cadwallader Colden. In Collections of the New York Historical Society. (New York, N.Y.: New-York Historical Society, 1916-).

Letters of Members of the Continental Congress. Ed. Edmund C. Burnett. 8 vols. Publications No. 299. Papers of the Division of Historical Research, Carnegie Institution of Washington. (Washington, D.C.: Carnegie Institution of Washington, 1921-1936).

The Livingston Indian Records, 1661-1723. By Lawrence H. Leder. (Gettysburg, Pa.: Pennsylvania Historical Association, 1956).

Massachusetts Historical Society Collections. 10 vols. [Witham Marshe's Journal of Treaty at Lancaster, 1744. In Vol. 7, pp. 171-201.] (Boston, Ma.: Massachusetts Historical Society, 1831-1906).

Memoir of Lieut. Col. Tench Tilghman, Secretary and Aid to Washington, Together With an Appendix, Containing Revolutionary Journals and Letters, Hitherto Unpublished. . . Ed. Samuel Alexander Harrison. (Albany: J. Munsell, 1876).

Message from the President of the United States, Transmittiing a Treaty, as Amended by the Senate, and Negotiated with the New York Indians. 25th Congress (Confidential D), 3rd Session. (Washington, D.C.: Blair and Rives, Printers).

The Minute Book of the Committee of Safety of Tryon County, the Old New York Frontier . . . Ed. Howard J. Hanson and Samuel L. Frey. (New York: Dodd, Mead, and Company, 1905).

Minutes of the Court of Albany, Rensselaerswyck and Schenectady, 1668-1685. . . Being a Continuation of the Minutes of the Court at Fort Orange and Beverwyck. Ed. and trans. A.J.F. Van Laer. 3 vols. (Albany, N.Y.: University of the State of New York, 1926-1932).

Minutes of the Court at Fort Orange and Beverwyck, 1652-1656. Ed. and trans. A.J.F. Van Laer. 2 vols. (Albany, N.Y.: University of the State of New York, 1920).

Minutes of the Court of Rensselaerswyck, 1648-1652. Ed. and trans. A.J.F. Van Laer. (Albany, N.Y.: University of the State of New York, 1922).

Minutes of the Executive Council of the Province of New York, Albany. Ed. Victor Hugo Paltsits. 2 vols. (Albany, N.Y.: University of the State of New York, 1910-).

Minutes of the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania from the Organization to the Termination of the Proprietary Government, March 10, 1682 to September 27, 1775. Ed. Samuel Hazard. 16 vols. (Harrisburg, Pa.: Theophilus Fenn, 1838-1853).

Narrative of the Mission of the United Brethren Among the Delaware and the Mohegan Indians, from Its Commencement, in the Year 1740, to the Close of the Year 1808. By John Heckewelder. (Philadelphia, Pa.: M'Carty and Davis, 1820).

Narratives of New Netherland 1609-1664. Ed. J. Franklin Jameson. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1909).

The New Regime 1765-1767, British Series. Ed. C.W. Alvord and C.E. Carter. In Collections of the Illinois State Historical Library, vol. 2. (Springfield, Il.: Illinois State Historical Library, 1916).

New Voyages to North-America by the Baron de Lahontan. Reprinted from the English Edition of 1703, with Facsimiles of Original Title Pages, Maps, and Illustrations and the Addition of Introduction, Notes, and Index. Ed. Reuben G. Thwaites. 2 vols. (Originally published 1905. Reprinted New York: Lenox Hill Publishing and Distributing Company [Burt Franklin], 1970).

N.Y.Col.Docs. SEE Documents Relative to the Colonial History of the State of New York.

Ohio Archaeological and Historical Publications. [Account of the Harrison-Tarhe Peace Conference. Reprinted as It Appeared in an Issue of 'The Freeman's Chronicle' of 25 June 1813.] Vol. 14, pp. 121-131. (Columbus: Ohio Historical Society).

The Olden Time. Ed. Neville B. Craig. 2 vols. (Pittsburg, Pa.: J.W. Cook, 1846-1848).

Our Revolutionary Forefathers, the Letters of Francois Marquis de Barbé-Marbois, 1779-1785. Ed. Eugene Parker Chase. (New York: Duffield and Company, 1929).

The Papers of Benjamin Franklin. Ed. Leonard W. Labaree et al. 20 Vols. (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1959-).

The Papers of Thomas Jefferson. Ed. Julian P. Boyd. Vols. (Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press).

Penn.Arch. Abbreviation for Pennsylvania Archives. Ed. Samuel Hazard, et al. 138 vols. (Philadelphia: Joseph Severns; Harrisburg: Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, 1852-1949).

Penn.Prov.Coun.Min. SEE Minutes of the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania . . .

Private Papers of John, Earl of Sandwich. Ed. G.R. Barnes and J.H. Owen. (London: Navy Records Society, 1832).

Proceedings of the Commissioners of Indian Affairs, Appointed by Law for the Extinguishment of Indian Titles in the State of New York. Introduction and notes by Franklin B. Hough. 2 vols. (Albany, N.Y.: J. Munsell, 1861).

Publications of the North Carolina Historical Commission. [Christoph Von Graffenreid's Account of the Founding of New Bern. Edited with an Historical Introduction and and English Translation by Vincent H. Todd.] (Raleigh, N.C.: Edwards and Broughton Printing Co., State Printers, 1920).

Public Papers of Daniel D. Tompkins, Governor of New York, 1807-1817. 3 vols. (Albany and New York: Wynkoop, Hallenbeck, and Crawford, 1898-1902).

Public Papers of George Clinton, First Governor of New York, 1777-1795, 1801-1804. Introduction by Hugh Hastings. 10 vols. (Albany and New York: Wynkoop, Hallenbeck, and Crawford, 1899-1910).

Public Speeches, Delivered at the Village of Buffalo, on the 6th and 8th Days of July, 1812 by Hon. Erastus Granger, Indian Agent, and Red Jacket, One of the Principal Chiefs and Speakers of the Seneca Nation, Respecting the Part the Six Nations Would Take in the Present War Against Great Britain. (Buffalo: Printed and sold by S.H. and H.A. Salisbury, 1812). A copy of this printed material is at the New York State Library, Albany, N.Y.

Publications of the Buffalo Historical Society. Ed. Frank H. Severance. Buffalo, N.Y.: The Peter Paul Book Company, 1896).

Red and White on the New York Frontier, A Struggle for Survival: Insights from the Papers of Erastus Granger, Indian Agent 1807-1819. Ed. Charles M. Snyder. Harrison, N.Y.: Harbor Hill Books, 1978).

Relation de ce qui s'est passé de plus remarquable . . .; Relation de ce qui s'est passé en la Nouvelle France . . .; and Relation de ce qui s'est passé en la mission. . . These citations are to the original Jesuit Relations. Bibliographical detail is given with each appropriate entry in the headnotes and calendar.

Report of a Committee of the United States Continental Congress, Assembled 15 October 1783. A copy of this printed material is at the Newberry Library, Special Collections, Chicago, Il.

Report of the Commissioners Appointed by the Governor on the Claim of the Iroquois Indians, Made to the Legislature November 3, 1855. By J.M. Hotchkiss. (Montpelier, Vt.: Printed by E.P. Walton, Jr., 1855). A copy of this printed material is at the Vermont State Historical Society, Montpelier, Vt.

Report on the Claim of the Iroquois Indians upon the State of Vermont for Their 'Hunting Ground'. By Timothy P. Redfield. (Montpelier, Vt.: E.P. Walton, Jr., 1854). A copy of this printed material is at the Vermont State Historical Society.

Royal Gazette. Fredericton, New Brunswick, Canada, 17 July 1839.

Samson Occum and the Christian Indians of New England. By William DeLoss Love. (Boston and Chicago: Pilgrim Press, 1899).

Serial Set of Congressional Documents. Publication of the U.S. Government, beginning with the 15th Congress, 1817. A reference guide is available in the form of Steven L. Johnson's Guide to American Indian Documents in the Congressional Serial Set: 1817-1899, Library of American Indian Affairs, (New York: Clearwater Publishers, 1977).

Simcoe Papers. SEE The Correspondence of Lieutenant Governor John Graves Simcoe. . .

Sir William Johnson Papers. Abbreviation for The Papers of Sir William Johnson. Ed. James Sullivan, et al. 14 vols. (Albany, N.Y.: University of the State of New York, 1921-1965).

The Statutes at Large of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America. Ed. James Matthews. (Richmond, Va.: R.M. Smith, 1864).

Treaties and Surrenders from 1680 to 1903. Also known as Indian Treaties and Surrenders from 1860 to 1903. 2 vols. (Ottawa, Ontario: Queen's Printer, 1905-1912).

[The United States and the Indians: A Collection of Congressional Documents Relating to the Indians, 11th Congress- , 1810-]. United States Congress, 29th Congress, 2nd Session, Senate Report. (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1810-). Report 156. A copy of this printed material is at the Newberry Library, Special Collections, Chicago, Il.

Van Rensselaer Bowier Manuscripts, Being Letters of Kilianen Van Rensselaer, 1630-1643, and Other Documents Relating to the Colony at Rensselaerswyck. Ed. A.J.F. Van Laer. (Albany: University of the State of New York, 1908).

Voyages de la Nouvelle France Occidentale, dicte Canada, faits par le Sr. de Champlain Xainctongeois, Capitaine pour le Roy en la Marine de Ponant, et toutes les descouvertes qu'il a faites en ce pais depuis l'an 1603, jusques l'an 1629. (Paris: Pierre Le-Mur, 1632).

Washington Irvine Correspondence. Ed. C.W. Butterfield. (Madison, Wisc., 1882).

William and Mary Quarterly. [Catastrophe in the Wilderness: New Light on the Canada Expedition of 1709, by Bruce T. McCully. Third Series, Vol. 11 (October 1954)]. (Williamsburg, Va.: Institute of Early American History and Culture, 1954).

The Writings of James Madison Comprising His Public Papers and His Private Correspondence, Including Numerous Letters and Documents Now for the First Time Printed. Ed. Gaillard Hunt. 9 vols. (New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1900-1910).

The Writings of James Monroe Including a Collection of His Public and Private Papers and Correspondence Now For the First Time Printed. Ed. Stanislaus Murray Hamilton. 7 vols. (New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1898-1903).

INDIVIDUAL TREATY PROCEEDINGS ARE NOT LISTED ABOVE BECAUSE FULL BIBLIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION ABOUT EACH IS GIVEN IN THE APPROPRIATE HEADNOTE OR CALENDAR ENTRY. FOR A GENERAL REFERENCE TO THIS MATERIAL, CHECK HENRY F. DEPUY'S A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE ENGLISH COLONIAL TREATIES WITH THE AMERICAN INDIANS, INCLUDING A SYNOPSIS OF EACH TREATY. (PRINTED FOR THE LENOX CLUB, 1917).

Sources of Wampum Belts

American Museum of Natural History, New York, N.Y.

American Philosophical Society Library, Philadelphia, Pa. Photograph of belts.

British Museum. SEE Museum of Mankind.

Buffalo Museum of Science, Buffalo, N.Y.

Clements Library, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Etnografiska Museet, Göteborg, Sweden.

Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Il.

McCord Museum, McGill University, Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

Merseyside County Museums, Liverpool, England.

Museum für Völkerkunde, Hamburg, Germany.

Museum für Völkerkunde, Vienna, Austria.

Museum of Mankind, British Museum, London, England.

Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, New York, N.Y.

National Museum of Man, National Museums of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario.

New York State Museum, Albany, N.Y.

Onondaga Historical Association, Syracuse, N.Y.

Ontario County Historical Society Museum, Canandaigua, N.Y.

Peabody Museum, Salem, Ma.

Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Cambridge, Ma.

Rochester Museum and Science Center, Rochester, N.Y. Courtesy of the Research Division.

Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Ste-Marie Among the Hurons, Midland, Ontario, Canada.

Seneca Iroquois National Museum, Salamanca, N.Y.

Smithsonian Institution, Museum of Natural History, National Museum of Man, Washington, D.C.

Smithsonian Institution, National Anthropological Archives, Washington, D.C. Photographs of wampum belts.

The University Museum, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

Volkerkundiche Sammlungen der Stadt Mannheim, Mannheim, Germany.

WHERE APPROPRIATE, DOCUMENTS AND WAMPUM BELTS IN THIS MICROFILM PUBLICATION ARE INCLUDED WITH THE KIND PERMISSION OF THE SOURCES LISTED ABOVE. IN OTHER INSTANCES, PERMISSION FOR INCLUSION WAS NOT GRANTED, AND IN THIS CASE, A REFERENCE TO THE DOCUMENT IS INCLUDED IN THE CALENDAR OF DOCUMENTS PUBLISHED IN THE GUIDE TO THIS COLLECTION. ON THE MICROFILM, A GAP IN THE SEQUENTIAL NUMBERING OF DOCUMENTS HEADED BY THE SAME DATE IS AN INDICATION OF A DOCUMENT DELETION DUE TO FAILURE TO OBTAIN REPRODUCTION PERMISSION.

ye Indians or where you shall judge it will be most proper to joyne the five Nations of Indians; and after so joyneing them, you are to march directly against the enemy, and fight them, if you can do it on reasonable and equall terms.

You are to give me speedy notice of all the Intelligence you receive from time to time that I may take such measures as shall be most suteable for His Majesties Service, and that of this Province.

You are to caress and cherish the five Nations of Indians by all ye wayes you can contrive, and not suffer the Souldiers upon any account whatsoever to be rude and abusive to them, or the Inhabitants of this Province, and all Officers and Magistrates within this Province are hereby required and commanded to assist and obey you in all things relating to the Expedition you now go upon; It greatly Importing the honour and Interest of His Majestie and the welfare of this Province that the five Nations of Indians be protected and defended from the French and their Indians.

Given under my hand and seal at arms at Fort William Henry this 22^d^ day of August 1698

BELLOMONT.

A true Copy

(signed) BELLOMONT.

Instructions for Derick Wessells, Esq., Mayor of Albany.

[New-York, C. D.—D. 19.]

Instructions for Major Dyrck Wessells to be observed by him in his Negotiation with the five Cantons of Indians, vizt the Moquas, Onnondagoes, Oneydes, Cayagoes and Senekaes Convened at the Onnondagoes Castle to consult concerning a message received from the Governour of Canada, relating to a seperate Treaty with four of the said Cantons or Nations, contrary to the conclusion and articles of peace.

Imprimis You are with all speed to return to Albany and take with you Decannisore and the other Indians and upon your arrivall at Albany you are to take with you Jan Baptist Van Epe, the Interp^r^ter, and such persons as you shall think fitt for to bear you Company, and to go thence with all possible Hast along with the said Indians unto the Convention of the five Nations, which is to be held at the Onondagoes Castle.

Upon your arrivall at the said Castle you are to acquaint the Brethren of the said Nations convened there, That I take very kindly their Message by Decannisore, and observe their resolutions to adhere strictly to the Covenant Chaine by being so just to their promise they made me at their late negotiation with me at Albany. That pursuant to their request I had sent you express to be p^r^sent at their Consultation where you are to represent to them with the best arguments you can frame, the dangerous consequence that would attend their haveing any seperate Treaty with the French. And that according to their promise they are not for the future to receive any message from the French, but what they shall communicate to me, as they have now done;

You are to make them sensible, that as they are and have allwayes been, the subjects of the King of England they are therefore under the care & protection of the Great King of England my Master even to the degree of his own English subjects.

And as in Vindication of the Brethren & in Revenge of the Injuries that they had suffered by the French, My Great Master had begun the late great Warr with the French King, which with the success of his arms, had brought the French to an honorable Peace, so that they may Conclude that my Great Master, with the utmost of his power, will defend the Brethren against any attacques that the French shall make upon them in Violation of the Peace.

You are also to acquaint them, that I have sent an Express to Canada, and will peremptorily demand of the Governour all their Prisoners which I hope he will surrender according to the Articles of Peace. But if he should refuse I will then complaine to my Great Master of the violence done thereby to the Articles of Peace who will thereupon resent the same to the French King and constraine him to give just satisfaction therein. It being the King of England and the French King that have concluded the Peace, the subjects of both nations must be thereby concluded, So the Brethren are as safe as we are by that stipulation of the Peace. And if the French should invade their Country with any force, if the Brethren be stronger, then they are to repell them with their Power; But if the French force be greater then the Brethren's, then if the Brethren will return to me at Albany I will give them succour, and indeavour to invade the French with a considerable power to revenge the wrongs done the Brethren.

You are by all fair means to keep them firme and steady to the Covenant Chaine, and take effectuall care they do not in ye least violate it by adhereing to the French who are a Nation full of intrigue and insinuation. And therefore they are to avoid all Communication with them. But, if the Brethren have any thing to require of the French, they are to let me know of it, and I will take care to perswade the French to yeild to any thing that shall be judged reasonable. Given und^r^ my hand and seal at Arms at Fort William Henry the 22th day of August 1698.

BELLOMONT.

A true Copy

(signed) BELLOMONT.

Instructions to Captain John Schuyler.

[New-York, C. D.—D. 20.]

By His Excell^y^ the Govern^r^ &^ca^

Instructions for Capt Johannes Schuyler at Albany.

You are to use your utmost Dilligence in Carrying, and delivering my letter to ye Govern^r^ of Canada, which Letter I send you by Jean Rosie. And when you are arrived at Quebeck or elsewhere where ye Governour is, You are to press for his answer to my Letter, and use the greatest Dispatch you can in comeing back againe to me

You are to inquire into the Designes of ye said Governour, whether he be makeing any Preparations to invade our Five Nations of Indians, and feel ye Pultz of ye Indians that have

Earl of Bellomont to Count de Frontenac.

[TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.]

[New-York Entries, B. 71.]

Sir

Two of our Indians, of the Nation called Onondages, came yesterday to advise me, that you had sent two renegades of their Nation to them to tell them and the other tribes, except the Mohawks, that in case they did not come to Canada within forty days to solicit peace from you, they may expect your marching into their country at the head of an army to constrain them thereunto by force. I, on my side, do this very day send my Lieutenant governor, with the King's troops, to join the Indians and to oppose any hostilities you will attempt; and if needs be, I will arm every man in the Provinces under my government, to repel you and to make reprisals for the damage which you will commit on our Indians. This, in a few words, is the part I will take, and the resolution I have adopted, whereof I have thought it proper, by these presents, to give you notice.

I am, Sir,

Yours, &c.,

Earl of Bellomont.

New-York, 22nd August 1698.

Earl of Bellomont to Count de Frontenac.

[TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.]

[New-York Entries, B. 71.]

Sir

Two of our Indians, of the Nation called Onondages, came yesterday to advise me, that you had sent two renegades of their Nation to them to tell them and the other tribes, except the Mohawk's, that in case they did not come to Canada within forty days to solicit peace from you, they may expect your marching into their country at the head of an army to constrain them thereunto by force. I, on my side, do this very day send my Lieutenant governor, with the King's troops, to join the Indians and to oppose any hostilities you will attempt; and if needs be, I will arm every man in the Provinces under my government, to repel you and to make reprisals for the damage which you will commit on our Indians. This, in a few words, is the part I will take, and the resolution I have adopted, whereof I have thought it proper, by these presents, to give you notice.

I am, Sir,
Yours, &c.,
Earl of BELLOMONT.

New-York, 22nd August 1698.

Instructions to Captain John Nanfan.

[New-York, C. D.—D. 18.]

By His Excellency the Governour &c[a].

Instructions to Cap[t]. John Nanfan Lieu[t]. Governo[r]. of His Majesties Province of New-York.

Whereas Information was brought me Yesterday by Decannisora, one of the Sachems of the Onondages Indians and another Indian of that nation, That the Count de Frontenac Governo[r]. of Canada had sent a Message by two revolted Indians of that same Nation to threaten the four Nations of Indians, called the Onondages, Cayowges, Oneydes, and the Senekes, That in case they did not within the space of 45 dayes, come and submit to him the said Govern[r]. and conclude a peace with him he would invade their Country and treat them in such a hostile manner as should compel them to it.

You are therefore for His Majesties service to Repaire to Albany with your Company of Foot and there remain until you are inform'd by the Indians or any other credible Authors. That the French or their Indians are on their march towards our Five Nations or have actually invaded them, in either of which cases you are to take with you all the forces in His Majesties pay at Albany, and Schenectady Togeather with your owne Company, and as many of the Traine Bands and Militia of that Towne and Country as also of y[e] County of Ulster, as possibly can be got togeather, and march them to that part of the Country where you shall be advised by

ye Indians or where you shall judge it will be most proper to joyne the five Nations of Indians; and after so joyneing them, you are to march directly against the enemy, and fight them, if you can do it on reasonable and equall terms.

You are to give me speedy notice of all the Intelligence you receive from time to time that I may take such measures as shall be most suteable for His Majesties Service, and that of this Province.

You are to caress and cherish the five Nations of Indians by all ye wayes you can contrive, and not suffer the Souldiers upon any account whatsoever to be rude and abusive to them, or the Inhabitants of this Province, and all Officers and Magistrates within this Province are hereby required and commanded to assist and obey you in all things relating to the Expedition you now go upon; It greatly Importing the honour and Interest of His Majestie and the welfare of this Province that the five Nations of Indians be protected and defended from the French and their Indians.

Given under my hand and seal at arms at Fort William Henry this 22^d^ day of August 1698

BELLOMONT.

A true Copy

(signed) BELLOMONT.

A° | Col. Mss. 42:23-51 |

The Provance of New yorke &c
To Sundrie Delevered to Mr. Robt. Lurston
and ordered &c

To 2 pipes of Madera Wine at 24 £ pipe	£ 48	:—
To Sundrie paid Mr. Corly Colgar & Co.	9	10:6
To Cash paid the Master of the Hoope at Sundrie Times	—	6:—
To 15 yards of fine Flouard Callico at 2/6	2	12:6
To 6½ Doz. of Bier Jn Bottell at 12	3	15:—
To 3 grose of Karcky	—	12:—
To 1 Skene of Twine	—	1:6
To 3 Doz of Cotton Kincky	—	2:6
To Tape and Tire and Maken the Colors	—	6:—
To Cash paid the Copper for Drain of the Wine and 6 quarter Casks and 8 aucker	3	5:—
To Cash paid Thomas Robbs for one barrell of Syder	1	—:—
To Cash paid Jacobus Cortland for 122 bottell at 6 ℔ bottell	3	1:—
To 6 gall. of Vinnegar at 3	—	15:—
To 10 bord to Frans Toenno	—	12:6
To 25 bord to Caspert Jacobs	1	11:3
To 3 ℔ of Naily		3:—
To 1 Bussall of Salt	—	2:6
To Cash paid the Jues by your ord	12	3:—
To Cash paid the Smith	2	17:—
To 2 Flaunes Caske to put the Bier Jn	—	4:6
To 31 ℔: of Kort Callico at 13:6	20	18:6
To Cash paid Frans Flamme	—	3:—
To Frances Fineandl Sala Mr.	1	3:—
	£ 113	19:0

Col.Mss. 42:23-51

We underwritten have Examined the above Accompt
of Mr Johannes Van Cortlandt being Vouched by
Mr Rob. Livingston for Sundrie Orders Relating
Expedition to Albany, and find by ye same to
be due to ye Contents the Sume of One hundred
& two pounds, two shill. & Six pence payable
out of the Treasury;

Which is humbly Submitted by

Bayard
Cort. Lands
Mumford

2.

Col. Mss. 42:23-61

50d

The Lords Ships
Expedition to Albany

£ 102. 2. 6

42
50

Warrant to Sewall

6th October 1698

formerly belonged to the five Nations, Whether upon Incouragm[t] from me they would not returne to their Antient Dwellings among the said five Nations, and put themselves under the obedience of his Majestie the King of England.

You are to observe very nicely as much as the shortness of the time will allow, in what Posture the French are; what their strength may be, in number of native French & Indians and informe your self as perticularly as you can how many Indian families the French have debauch'd from us.

And in case you find on your arrivall in Canada, that the French are prepareing to invade our five Nations of Indians or are in motion towards them, you are imediately to send me an account thereof by some diligent Messenger.

And if M[r] David Schuijler be not yet gone towards Canada, you are to call on him for my letter to y[e] Govern[r] of Canada and deliver it to the said Governour at the same tyme you do this, which I have now sent by Jean Rosie.

When you receive my letter by Jean Rosie, you are to provide yourself with a Birch Canoe, and to take to your and his assistance such persons as you shall think needfull for y[e] speedy conveyance to, and returne from Canada. Given under my hand and seal at Armes, at Fort William Henry, this 22th day of August 1698.

BELLOMONT.

A true Copy

(signed) BELLOMONT.

Mayor Wessells' Negotiation with the Five Nations.

[New-York, C. D., D. 21.]

An account of the Negotiation wth the Sachems of the Five Nations, the Moquaes, Oneydes, Onondages, Cayouges and Senekes pursuant to the instructions of his Excellency the Earl of Bellomont Captaine Generall and Governour in Cheif of the Province of New York &[c] To mee Derrick Wessels Dated the 22[d] August 1698.

The 27th August I went from Albany and lay that night att Sconecteday

The 28th ditto I went forward and lay that night at the second Moquaes Castle, from whence the Sachems went up wth mee to the third Moquaes Castle where they held a consultation, and deputed two of themselves to goe along with mee to be present at the Generall Meeting att Onondaga.

The 29th ditto wee departed from the last Moquaes Castle and lay that night in the Woods.

The 30th ditto Wee went forward and lay That Night alsoe in the Woods.

The 31th ditto att Night wee arrived at Oneyde, where the Oneyde Sachems held a Consultation & deputed two of themselves to goe forward wth mee to Onondaga.

The 1st September I went from Oneyde and came that night to Onondaga, but the Moquaes and Oneyde deputed Sachems stayed att Oneyde, and came not unto mee until the 3[d] of September, it being rainy weather, when I came to Onondaga I found the Senekes & Cajougas there.

The 4th ditto all the Sachems of the Five Nations were in Councill together at the Onondaga's Castle, They came all to my quarters and desired to know what I had to say to them from Corlaer (the Governour) I then declared to them what yr Excellency commanded mee in your Instructions.

That if they should give Audience to the Message sent them from Canada it would be great damage and disreputation to their Five Nations, since they were strictly charged by Corlaer to have no Correspondence with nor to receive any message from the French of Canada And that if the French should invade them in their Castles, If they were stronger they should repell them, but if the French were stronger they should retire to Albany where they should be protected by Corlaer.

Att this they seemed displeased, and said if wee must warr again what benefitt have wee gott by the peace made by the Great King.

I answered I did not beleive it would come to a warr, but the law of Nature did require us to repell those that should come to injure us, and that I thought one great reason of this fear was because they had refused to deliver up the French Prisoners as Corlaer had ordered them (which Corlaer the Governour took amisse).

They answered that there had gone twice Messengers from Albany to Canada, but none of their prisoners were come home, and they did not yett know what was become of them, therefore they thought it needfull to goe themselves to Canada, to see what the matter was.

I answered that Joannis Schuyler was now sent by Corlaer expresse to Canada to demand their prisoners, and I did not doubt but they would hear of them, I said farther that if the Governr of Canada did not send their Prisoners, he would be looked upon as a breaker of the Articles of Peace by the Great King.

To which they answered this is no satisfaction, and they told mee withall this was but discourse, but however they would goe together and consult what answer to give to Corlaer.—they consulted from the fourth in the Morning to the fifth in the Evening when they made mee this answer following.

Brother Corlaer

Wee have now been consulting with our Five Nations about the Message sent to us by the Governr of Canada, to send four of our Nations to come to him and bring his prisoners, and to fetch ours, & to make peace wth him: Wee have wth one accord resolved to observe your Orders that none of us nor any prisoners shal goe from hence to Canada by the way of Kalarouque,[1] but that in Eighteen days time wee will come to Albany, and bring wth us all the prisoners that are inclyn'd to goe, and then wth our whole house our seaven fires wee will goe altogether to Canada & speak there face to face, for wee keep firm that peace made by the Great King. That we may pertake alsoe of that rest & quiet in our Countrey.

And Brother Corlaer wee will not accept any Message more from Canada, nor suffer any Jesuits to come among us to live, for wee say again wee will hold fast the Peace made by the Great King and keep firme that Covenant chain lately renewed at Albany, and therefore Wee will send back the Messenger for Canada without any thing.

But Brother Corlaer if in the mean time the Enemy should come and fall upon us, you must bear that shame if any hurt should befall us, because you hinder us from going to Canada now.

To which they threw down three Beaver Skins.

[1] Katarouque.—Ed.

They afterward asked mee, what I thought, whether this would please Corlaer or not, since they had promised all what he desired. I told them I beleived not, because I could not perswade them wholly to desist from going to Canada, but that I would accquaint Corlaer with what they had resolved, that he might order accordingly, But I told them They must not expect any one should go to Canada before Joannis Schuyler returned, After this I staid untill the 7th of Septembr and saw them make the Answer to one of the Messengers from Canada that they would returne by him no Prisoners, but would goe with them in eight days to Albany, (Althoug I found that one of the Messengers from Canada was returned five days before I came & had taken wth him one French woman) I found alsoe among the Indians some Prisoners brought thither lately by a Company of 24 Indians of the five Nations, that had been out almost a year, and in the lake they mett wth a Canow, wherein were 4 French, 3 Indians & a Squaw, one of the French would not resigne himself, him they shott downe, the other three they brought Prisoners into their Countrey; I found one at Onondaga, one at Oneyde, The other was in the Senekes Countrey, These prisoners they will alsoe bring wth them to Albany. I made inquiry of some of these prisoners whither they were going. They told mee with letters from the Governr of Canada, to call all the French home yt were among the far Nations, I enquired for their letters. The Indians told me they had threw them overboard.

So I sett out for Albany the 7th and arrived there on the 11th September, all which is humbly offerd

By

My Lord,

Your Excellency's

Most humble

and most obedient servant

DIRCK WESSELLS

Albany 12 Sept. 1698

A true Copy

(Signed) BELLOMONT

My Lords.

New York 14th September 1698

1 D. 13

A. My Journey to Albany in July last was very unfortunate to me in Respect of my Health, for having appointed the five Nations of Indians to meet there at a Day certain. I Resolved to keep touch with them, as near as I Could, this to the Hazard of my Life, and Imbarqued for Albany in the Midst of a fitt of the Gout, in which Manner, on a Cold Day upon Hudsons River, I had like to have Dyed coming to Albany; however in this weak Condition I was, I made a Shift to Land to the Indians and these Sachims Confessed that their power (viz.) that of Dellius and the other three before mentioned persons, was equall to mine, and did insinuate as if it Did more peculiarly belong to them, to take Cognizance of the Indians, and their Affaires, and to treat with, and survey them at all times, then it Did to me. Besides Dellius did Insinuate, that by no means they must suppose Coll.o Fletcher of any neglect of them, or our Frontiers, during the late War. These practices of Dellius were the true Reason as I afterwards Discovered of the Cold Behaviour and Doggedness of the Indians to me. But they being a people who have naturally a Great Quickness of Understanding, Informed themselves of severall of the most substantiall and Honest People of that Town, that I was the Kings Governo:, and that Dellius had Deluded and abused them: they found out their Error and became more free in Declaring their Grievances and Complaints to me, for an Answer

all wch I Refer yor Lo^ps to the printed Conference I now send you (N° 1) I shall observe this to yor Lordship that the the Beginning of my treaty with our Indians was very melancholy to me, and all those that were p^sent, and unfixed well to the Kings Government, there having been all the marks that Can be Imagined of Discontent, and Disaffection, in the Countenances and Carriage of these people Nott to my unspeakable Satisfaction, I managed them with that patience, and Gentleness, and made them soe good a p^sent, that I Quite Retrieved their affections to the Royal Government, and by the Acknowledgment of all the Magistrates and Traders at Albany, they were never known to part with any Governo^r in soe good humour, as they Did with me. It Does happen to be a little more Expensive to this Country this Journey of mine then usuall it Amounting to about Twelve hundred pounds of this Country money; But I am it must be Considered, that all those Conditions wch are useFull and acceptable to the Indians, happened to be Deerer at this time of my Going up to Albany Sir Wm Gent- then they were ever Known to be, during the whole Course of this last Warr; I Doe affirm this for a truth to your Lordship, having taken pains to Informe my selfe Exactly in the prices of all the particulars Disposed off to the Indians by my selfe, and the late Governo^r: Dellius the Dutch Minister and his Emissaries Industriously to Amuse the Indians, and made them Observe to me, that they might not Complain of the Notorious fraud and Extortion putt upon the Mohaque Indians by himselfe Chiefly, and the other three before mentioned persons, in obtaining a Grant from Coll^o Fletcher of their whole Country. The Villany of this Dellius will appear to yor Lordships upon the perusall of that part of the Conference wch is in Manuscript N° 2 and wch Relates wholly to that fraudulent Bargain transacted between Dellius, and six or eight of the Mohaque Indians, wherein tho' he made the Indians Believe, this Land was only to be Conveyed by them, to himselfe and the other three persons, in Trust, for the use of them, and their Posterity, and to hinder the said Land being Disposed of to other hands, that would probably Dispossess them thereof; Yett he with the other three persons together with Mr Pinhorne whom I lately Removed from the Councill and his Judges place obtained an absolute Grant of all the said Mohaque Land from Coll^o Fletcher. It is observable that the parties who were the Chiefe Complainants

complaynants to me, and Endeuo against Dellius, are Mot ans Judians, proselyted by
himselfe to the Christian ffaith, Henry, and Joseph, he has taught to pray and preach in
their Language by the meanes of a woman Interpriter, I know not how Sincere towards
them ans, but they seemd to have no Veneration for their Doctor and Apostle Dellius,
whose fugate with them, about that Land, must needs have made him appeare to
them an Impostor. The Interpriter a Mohaue woman, and his own Convert, was
also a Witnesse against him, as yo Lords hips will see in the Manuscript I have
already mentioned, notwithstanding he has mannaged her, and the other Judians
by them for some yeares past; But examining her upon oath, before all the
Magistrates of Albany, and several other persons, the woman was drawn in to owne
her knowledge as of the fraud putt upon the Mohaue Judians by Dellius: This
Account had been printed with the other Conferences, but that I was willing in
Tenderness of Dellius his Ministeriall Function to Conceale the fraudulent
part he acted from all the World except yo Lordships to whom I Hereby
my selfe obliged in duty to the King, to Communicate all things without Reserve,
that have Regard to his Maties Interest, in these provinces that are under my
Government. I have been the longer upon this head of the Conferences with the
Judians, and Dellius his Sinister practices, because I take it to be of the last
Consequence, to the service of these provinces, that yo Lordships should be rightly
and fully Informed, of the Circumstances of our Judians; and Certainly Dellius
and the other three Managers are not a Little Accountable for the Dangerous and
Villanish obliquities, they used to withdraw the Resort of the five Nations from
me, which had like to have been fatall to his Maties Interest, and might have
shaken the Allegeance and Subjection of the said Judians to his Matie at a
time when the ffrench are very Industrious to debauch them from us.

B Yo Lordships will see by the perusall of the printed Conferences, how
much the Judians doe stomach Coll: Westerhead Neglect of them during the
late Warr; particularly in his omitting to Demolish the fort of Cadaraqui,
which the ffrench has deserted for a Long time, but have since Regarrison'd
It is soe scated to the disadvantage of our Judians and their hunting that it
is a Cruell Thorn in their sides as they themselves Call it.

2

C. A Memoriall Signed by Coll.: Pynthon and Mr. Patrigg, and Sent me Inclosed by Mr. Hawley and Mr. Parsons about the Murder of two English men by some Indians at the Town of Hatfield in New England is sent herewith (N.: 3) together with my Examination of the Indians about the said Murder, which is sett Down in page 14 of the Printed Conferences will Informe yo.: Lordships of the whole of that Matter: I have alsoe Repeated that Barbarous Action in my Letter to the Governo.: of Canada Bearing Date the 13.: of August last & N.: 4 having probable Grounds to Believe the Canada Indians Committed the Murder.

D. Your Lordships will find page 10. of the printed Propositions that the five Nations have Interceded with me, for the pardon of William Simpson a Souldier of Albany, who Murdered an Indian Sachim, and wounded two others, and who was tryed for the same, soon after my Arrivall in this Country by a Comission of Oyer and Terminer, and Lyes under a Sentence of Death; My Answer to that part of their Proposition will be found page the 14th. of the said Print. I have at their Request Reprieved that man, till yo.: Lordships be pleased to Signifie his Majties pleasure, whether he shall be pardoned or no. The fellow is said to be a Great Villain in his Nature, and the fact was soe very Desperate, and Bloody, that I Confesse were it left to me, he should Suffer Death according to the Sentence passed upon him; The other Murderer mentioned alsoe page 10. of the Printed Propositions, was tryed by Comission of Oyer and Terminer while I was at Albany, but being a man who had a Great Number of Relations in that Town, the Grand Jury brought in Ignoramus upon the Indictment, soe that the man was Acquitted.

E. Three things are Observable in the Addresse to me from the Magistrates of Albany page 16 of the Printed Propositions. The first, which I have Remarked, with a Lies Implyes a Wrong sustained by the Inhabitants of Albany by meanes of a Grant made by Coll.: Fletcher to one Ranslaer, of a Great Tract of Land upon Hudsons River, above Albany, whose Situation Gives them Ranslaer the Advantage of Intercepting the Beaver trade with the Indians from the Towne of Albany, and as they Came Down the River, in their Canoes, Sometimes by faire meanes, and often by a sort of Force, made them take

Ranslaer

and other Conditions for their Poltry. This Complaint some of the Inhabitants made
me by word of Mouth, this his Excellency in Council ordered, and Reason-
whereof I have to be, that the said Counsellor is himself one of the Subscribers of the
said Address, and the East of the Magistrates touched that part but Gently,
for that Reason, and because his West Brethren and himself have the Greatest Trade
of Land about that Town, and related by Marriage to all the best Dutch Families, his
Elder Brothers Land as I was told there, Quarter 24 miles square, and Albany stands
in the Center of it. F The next thing observable in the said Address is, their Giving
me Thanks for Restoring the management of the Indians, and their Affairs, to all the
Magistrates of that Town, which I thought I was the fair, and the honest way, for the H
Convenience, ratio of the Indians, and Inhabitants of Albany, for I could by no means,
approve of the private Management, Coll. Schuyler had Carried the Indian Affairs
and trade by exclusion under the Direction of Mr. Nelson the Minister, Coll. Peter Schuyler
Major Wendell and Mr. Banker, who in those days paid their Court,
but that Town, and the whole Province Suffered Prejudice in the Trade, with the
Indians. I observed while I was at Albany, that Coll. Schuyler Grand of
all the Mohawks Country was not the sole price of the flattering Address, he
obtained from the Inhabitants of Albany, Stalling his Great Conduct, and
Vigilance, in Defending the Frontiers, against the French, a Copy whereof I
formerly sent your Lordships, and then told you, that Address was settled, and
carried on by Nelson, and the other Grandees; but Coll. Schuyler also thought
himself too highly obliged, by that false and flattering Address, while he
believed could Screen and Palliate, one of the Corruptest parts of all his
Administration, viz. his Total neglect of — the Frontiers which the Indians
so pritty well manifest in the Exact Composition I have sent but which
can Decently be made to appear. The Scheme of Management of the
Indians and their Trade will be found in my Instructions to Coll. Schuyler
Stringer, also all the Magistrates of Albany page 18 of the printed Propositions
which Instructions I was forced to Draw up with my own hand, he in that
weak Condition of Health, having no Secretary, nor any Body belonging to
me there could write Good English, G As to the third thing observable in these Addresses
from Albany which is Building a Fort in that Town, I shall not now
trouble your Lordships with the reasons of that Intending to write my thoughts
thereof, as also of the Fort Proposed to be Built at Schenectady which your Lordships
will find Expressed in the Address from the Inhabitants of that place, and

Immediately followed the other Address from the Assembly (page 17) by Col. Romer the Surveyor who being very Great Encouragement is ordered home by the Board of Trade and will goe from Boston in the Deptford Man of Warr, about three weeks hence I shall also by the Deptford Man of Warr further my Lords Hopes of several Matters contained in my Letters, and the Circumstances of my Health, will not admit a Voyage into a Cooler Air for my Lords Hopes recovery. Upon my Return from the Assembly I met with a Packet of Letters for me, before I had read one I discovered of the 5th I had three, and that gave me a Relapse into the Gout, which by Labour under this Disease, I had endeavoured to Dictate to the Clerk that Writes this Letter

H: I enclose this Letter with that, which Comes at the End of the printed Proceedings page 20, which is an Address sent hither by the five Nations of Indians, of a Desire of the Governor of Canada to make a Peace and Friendship upon these Conditions they would Immediately goe and Begg a Peace of him, Upon this Occasion I used all the Caution I could to keep our Indians in heart, and to frustrate them in case of an Attack by sending up my Lieutenant Governor to Albany with all the Soldiers I could spare from hence, a Copy of my Instructions to him goes herewith (No. 5) I also at the same time Dispatched the Mayor of Albany Major Hoffells to a Generall Meeting of the five Nations at this Encouragement Letter, my Instruct and to the said Major Hoffells and also here unto (No. 6) And Albany enclosed my Writing a Second Letter to the Governor of Canada a Copy whereof I also send your Lordsp (No. 4) together with my Instructions to Capt. John Schuyler, who went Express with my said Letters to the said French Governor (No. 7.)

Since the Post

My Lords

Your Lordships

most humble and obedient Servant

Bellomont

C: C: 10th September 1698. 609

1 Last now the Mayor of Albany Major Wessells, is Returned from his Negotiation with our five Nations of Indians, and has Delivered me the Memorial which I now send yr Lordships (No 8.) which Contains all that Can be now said to yr Lordships, touching that matter.

K. I forgott particularly to mention in the Body of this Letter the Discourse that past between Mr Dellius the Minister of Albany, and my self, the day I left that place, which I have added to the Manuscript (No 2.) and which may serve for an Evidence to yr Lordships of that mans Strange Prevarication and Doublenesse. I doe Assure your Lordships I have discovered nothing against him in that Declaration, but what I can with a good Conscience swear to the truth of. I can prove by Witnesses of undoubted Credit, several Enormities of Life in that man, his Disaffection to the person of the King, and other things which I will not now trouble your Lordships with; You may perhaps wonder, that I trusted him with my first Letters to the Governour of Canada and Mont Real, to Notifie the peace to them, And that I gave a Character in those Letters (Copyed whereof I formerly sent yr Lordships) soe Different from that, which I now give of him; But I had not then seen him, and Coll: Schuyler the other Messenger of those Letters, was then there, and advised me by all means To let him take Mr Dellius along with him from Albany, because he Could serve the French Designs well, Which I therefore Consented to.

L I have also had Advice from Albany that the Magistrates and Inhabitants of that Town, have Bought Rensselaers Grant of Lands on Hudsons River, which was soe vexatious to them, soe that there is an End of that Grievance.

New-Yorke.

Lre from the Earl of Bellomont to the Board, dated the 14th of Septr 1698. With a Postscript of the 16th of ye same month.

Rec^d
Read } Octr: 31th 1698
Read again the 16th Nov^r.

Entred Fol 54

D 13

610

Propositions made by the Five Nations of *Indians, viz.* The *Mohaques, Oneydes, Onnondages, Cayouges* & *Sinnekes*, to his Excellency *Richard* Earl of *Bellomont*, Capt General and Governour in chief his Majesties Province of *New-York, &c.* in *Albany*, the 20th of *July, Anno Dom.* 1698.

PRESENT

His Excellency *Richard* Earl of *Bellomont*, Captain General & Governour in Chief of *New-York, &c.*

Capt. *Johannes Schuyler*, *Hendrick van Ranssler*, *Jan Lansingh*, *Jan Vinnagen*, *Hendrick Hanse*, *Wessells ten Broek*, } Aldermen.

Coll. *Peter Schuyler*,
Jaines Graham, Esq. Attorney General
Coll *Abraham D' Peyster*,
Walter Hungerford, Esq.
Major *Derick Wessells*, Mayor,
Capt. *John Janse Bleeker*, Recorder,

Capt. *Johannes Bleeker*, *Johannes Themise*, } Assistants,

And several other Gentlemen.

The Interpreter *Arnout Cornelise Viele*, and the Interpretess *Helletie van Olinda* were both sworn publickly.

After they had made five Acclamations of Joy for the five Nations, *Sadeganaktie*, Sachem of *Onnondage*, stood up, and spoke in behalf of the five Nations, as followeth,

Brother CORLAER;

WE understand that your Voyage hither hath been long, tedious & dangerous, but now you are safely arriv'd, and have given us the great satisfaction of seeing you here, We are therefore much overjoyed; during the late long and grievous War we have sustained great Losses, but now your bringing the joyful Tidings of Peace, we wipe the Tears off, Sorrow & Grief from our Eyes, & put on a joyful Countenance. Do give a Beaver Skin.

We also by the present joy of our minds quite remove our late Confusions, and compose our thoughts into such order as to be fit to enjoy our former Tranquility; and in this quiet of mind we purifie our selves from the stains of Blood, that have been shed during the War, in all our habitations. And in this calmness of Spirit we renew our rejoycings, and heartily congratulate our great Brother, and his Ladies safe arrival over the great Sea, with the joyful Account of the long wished for Peace, but cannot but be concerned that so great a joy should be attended with an Indisposition in our great Brothers Body, which we perceive he has, that does in some measure cloud our gladness. We give nine Beaver Skins.

012

My Lords Answer to the Congratulatory Propositions of the Indians.

I thank you for your chearful Congratulations: My Voyage was, as you have observ'd, tedious and troublesome, and I am now much indisposed by the Pains of the Gout, but shall Little Regard that, if I can be serviceable to the Brethren, and shall be always ready to hear any thing you have to offer in the behalf of your selves and your Country; and if you have now any thing further to say, notwithstanding my present Indisposition I am willing to hear you.

Then the Sachems reply'd, they had nothing further to offer at present, but would wait to know what their great Brother had to say to them, and then they would make their answer.

Robert Livingstone, Secretary for the Indian-Affairs.

His Excellency Richard *Earl of* Bellomont, *Capt. General and Governour in Chief his Propositions to the* Mohaques, Oneydes, Onnondages, Cayouges *and* Sinnekes, *in* Albany *the 21th Day of* July, 1698.

BRETHREN;

I Am come to this place on purpose, to visit the Brethren, and am glad to see you well, and heartily lament the loss of the Brethren that have been killed during the late War.

The King of *England*, my great master was Induced, among other things, to undertake a War against the *French*, to Revenge the Injuries done the Brethren by that Nation, and hath been so Successful, by the Power of his Arms, as to Constrain the *French* to make an honourable Peace, of which happiness the Brethren will have a large share. A few days after my arrival to my Government, I did send Coll. *Peter Schuyler* and Mr. *Dellius* to the *French* at *Canada* with the Articles of Peace concluded between my great Master, the King of *England &c.* and the *French* King, and did thereupon require them of *Canada* to cease from all Acts of Hostility upon the Brethren, demanding what Captives they had, and returning to them such of their Nation as were Captive in my Governments, and some were accordingly reciprocally Exchanged.

If the Brethren have any Overtures to propose, that may tend to their Comfort and well being, I am ready to hear them. Then His Excellency gave five Banches of white strung Wampum.

Albany the 21th of July, 1698.

Sareganskey, the Speaker, & one of the Sachems of *Onnondage*, stood up, & in behalf of the five Nations, repeated what my Lord said unto them. And then addressed himself unto my Lord, and said, We are very much obliged at our great Brothers kind Salutation to the five Nations, and we will take a fit time when our great Brother is in better Health, to offer unto him, by my self the Speaker, what we have to say in the behalf of our five Nations.

Robert Livingstone, Secretary for the Indian Affairs.

Propoſals made by Coll. Peter Schuyler, James Graham, *Eſq; his Majeſties Attorney General, Coll.* Romer, *& Major Derick Weſſells, Mayor of* Albany, *Appointed by his Excellency* Richard *Earl of* Bellomont, *Capt. General and Governour in chief*, &c. *To three praying Indian Sachems of* Canada, *in* Albany *the 21th of* July, 1698.

BRETHREN;

WE are glad to ſee you here again, and that you have not forgot the Love you bear to your Native Country, in taking the firſt opportunity you have had after the Concluſion of the Peace to Viſit your Kindred and Relations; you are ſenſible of the welcome you have had, and may perceive with what Strictneſs we obſerve the Articles of Peace, and do therefore bury in oblivion all the Injuries you have done your Friends during the War.

As you have the ſame freedom of Trade as our ſelves, ſo whenever you deſign the like, you ſhall always have the ſame protection, and if either your Love to your Country or to the *Chriſtian Religion* can prevail upon you to come and live amongſt your kindred, the ſame Houſes you left are now ready, open to receive you with all the ſtores of plenty, to make you live forever happy.

The ſaid three Indian Sachems of *Canada*, after ſome Pauſe and Conſideration, reply'd by one of their number, That they were truly oblig'd by the civil Treatment they had met with at this place, and for which they were very thankful, but being young men they could neither give a ſuitable nor ſatisfactory anſwer to what was now propoſed unto them becauſe there were none of the Elders of their Nation in *Canada* with them; but upon their return Home they would acquaint them of their kind entertainment here, and with the Propoſal now made them.

Robert Livingſtone, *Secretary for the Indian Affairs.*

Propoſitions made by the five Nations of Indians, *to wit, The* Mohaques, Oneydes, Onnondages, Cayouges *and* Sinnekes, *To his Excellency* Richard *Earl of* Bellomont, *Capt General and Governour in thief of his Majeſties Province of* New-York, &c *in* Albany, *the* 22*th day of* July, 1698. *Preſent his Excellency* Richard *Earl of* Bellomont, &c. *and the Gentlemen above-named, with ſeveral others. Interpreted by* Arnout Corneliſe Viele & Hilletje van Olanda.

Sinnonquireſe, Sachem of the *Mohaques* Nation, roſe up, and ſaid,

Brother CORLAER;

WE your Brethren of the five Nations are all as one, and there are matters of great Import, and which are now to be diſcourſed; nevertheleſs without Interruption I muſt acquaint our great Brother that there is lately amongſt us the *Mohaques* Nation a great miſunderſtanding ariſen concerning a Writing that hath been given by ſome of our Brethren about our *Mohaques* Land, a matter of ſuch Conſequence that whatever affects us will affect the whole five Nations, and therefore we deſire that the ſaid Writing may be aboliſhed and burnt, and that we who are the right owners may be maſters

masters of our own Land, especially since we are in one Covenant Chain, and ought not to wrong one another; We therefore most Instantly renew our request that the said Paper or Writing which hath created such a mistake, may be burnt. *D*o give two Bevers.

Sadeganacktie, Sachim of *Onnondage*, rose up, and said, *Brother Corlaer*,

We have deliberately consulted one with another what is to be offered to our great Brother, in the behalf of the *Brethren* of the five Nations, which I am appointed to speak.

Brother Corlaer, Coll. *Peter Schuyler*, Major *Derik Wessels* and Dom. *Dellius*, Who are Lovers of our welfare, by your Command did acquaint us with the Peace concluded between our great King of *England*, and the *French* King, with which we are pleased, and do accept of the same. And then directing his discourse to the Clerk, said, Secretary *Livingston*, pray be careful, observe well, and write what we say

Brother Corlaer, we cannot but observe to you a thing very strange, that after the conclusion of such a Peace, we are forced to tell you, that since the same was notifyed to us, we have lost Ninety four men; We, since we had the tiding of the Peace, have lain still & quiet, without giving the least Offence to our late Enemy, keeping the same firmly as we have always done the Covenant Chain, but on the contrary, the *French Indians*, our late Enemy, have Violated the said Peace, and have killed our People; and we acquaint you with this action, and beg you to take it into your hearty Consideration, for our Dependance is only upon you; yet we are dayly in great Terrour, and very uneasie whilst we stay here our Wives and Children being daily Exposed to fresh assaults of the *Dowagahies* and other *French Indians*.

Now great *Brother*, We will cease talking any more of that ungrateful Subject, & confine our selves to the antient beginning of the Covenant Chain.

In the times of old there came a Ship into this Country in which there was one *Jagus*, who brought in the same great Plenty of Goods, with whom we entered into a strict Allyance, and Dyed his Ship with the bark of a Tree, which was often Renewed until at length we changed the bark of the Tree which kept our Allyance firm, and made it of a more substantial matter, by which it became a Covenant Chain, which is the Term we have ever since us'ed, and in this Covenant Chain we and the Brethren have been continually Linked and have fixed it so sure, that we have never since with drawn our hands from it, and we the five Nations shall never depart from it, but keep the same Inviolable

Brother Corlaer All our Confidence is, and we are well assured that our great Brother will take our whole House under his Protection, in which Confidence we have great Joy, the like having been our Comfort in former times, and Coll. *Peter Schuyler* hath been always the Instrument that hath been imployed for the assuring to us this Comfort. We cannot forget that our Neighbours of *Virginia*, *Maryland*, *New England*, and all the rest of our great Kings Subjects upon this main Continent of *America*, have often desired, and have been accordingly Linked into this Covenant Chain, which remains no longer to be Iron, but is now become *Silver*, and now shines with a greater Lustre and brightness than ever; and now all of us sit under the shadow of that great Tree, which is full of Leaves, and whose Roots and Branches extend not only to the *Places* and *Houses* where we Reside, but also unto the utmost limit of our great Kings Dominion of this Continent of *America*, which Tree is

now

now become a Tree of Welfare and Peace, and our living under it for the time to come will make us Enjoy more ease, and live with greater advantage then we have done for several years past, and we therefore in the hopes of this enjoyment, Renew our old Covenant Chain under this Tree of Welfare, whilst our great Brother has the care of this Government. Then turning to the rest of the Indians, he said,

Brethren, Let all of us here present, be Witnesses, and keep this Covenant Chain firm and bright.

Brother Corlaer, Let now your Protection extend unto all us, your *Brethren*, and be watchful that when we rest secure in the Confidence of this Peace, that no more hurt or mischief may befall us, and let Coll. *Peter Schuyler*, Major *Derick Wessels* Dominie *Dellius*, *Evert Banker*, *John Janse Bleeker*, and Secretary *Rob. Livingston*, be mindful to inform our great Brother, when any such hurt or mischief befall us, that he may do us his Brethren Right therein. Yet nevertheless if the *French* of *Canada* should do any future hurt or mischief to the Brethren, we are resolved to keep the Covenant Chain clean, but do Expect that our great Brother will take care to see Justice done us for such hurts and Injuries, as we shall thereby sustain.

And in Testimony of the Integrity of all our Intentions, we do hereby Vomit up all the Gall and Bitterness that hath Lodged in our minds for or by reason of any Hurts, Mischiefs or Bloodsheds that have been done us, and do afterwards wash, cleanse and Purifie our selves from all the filth that hath attended us therein.

We also observe unto you that the Goods and Marchandize we have occasion for are now so very dear, that it may be a main inducement in times of Peace to tempt our young men to go to *Canada* to procure them cheaper there, where our youth may be debauch'd; so that it would be much better that your Goods were sold cheaper here then at *Canada*, which would Invite our young men that the French have already seduced to *Canada*, to return hither, and live amongst their Relations, where they may have every thing at a better advantage than they can have there, provided the Brethren sell their Goods cheap.

We also tell you, that we come a great way from our Houses to this place, and it is a great grievance that when we break our Hatchet or our Gun, we must pay an unreasonable price for the mending of them, and they not contented with that, make us stay a long time before they can be mended, which does us a great deal of Prejudice, and therefore we desire that those Abuses may be remedied.

Now *Brother Corlaer*, Before I leave off I must return to a matter of great weight, which will require your serious Consideration, and that is, that you would require the Governor of *Canada* to surrender up unto us all the Prisoners they have taken from us during the late War: We must also acquaint you, that a greater evil could not have attended all of us in the five Nations, as well as the Brethren, than the suffering the French to re-settle *Cadaraqui*, which will always be as a Thorn in our sides, and keep us in such a continual Alarm and Watchfulness, that we shall never be able to hunt freely, whilst such a Power and Fortress is so near, not only to annoy, but in a capacity to destroy us.

Robert Livingstone, Secr. for the Indian-Affairs.

His Excellency Richard Earl of Bellomont Capt Generall and Governour in chief of his Majesties Province of New-York &c. Answer to the Propositions of the Five Nations, the Mohaques Oneydes, Onnondages, Cayouges and Sinnekes, in Albany the 23d day of July, 1698.

BRETHREN;

I have Considered what you offered unto me [illegible] & perceive you would insinuate, that the misunderstanding [illegible] about a Writing made concerning the *Mohiques* Land, is a matter of such weight as to affect the Interest of the whole *Brethren* in the [illegible] but this matter being so darkly related in the Proposition made by Sanoyarise the *Mohique* Sachim, that I cannot thereby enabled to do you that Justice you so earnestly press, therefore if the Brethren will be so pleased to explain further of that matter, I shall thereupon take care that right be done according to the Justice, and Equity of their case.

Brethren I am heartily glad that that Peace which was so gloriously obtained by the powerful Arm of my great Master, the King of *England* was so agreeable unto the Brethren, and doubt not you that will take care that the Articles thereof shall be truly observed by the *French*, and do expect that the Brethren upon the least hurt done them by the *French*, will give me timely notice thereof, in order to my requiring just Satisfaction for the same, and to the end that a friendly Correspondence may be kept between the *French* and me, you are not to suffer any of the *French* Priests to abide and converse with you, to withdraw your affections from this place, but upon their arrival unto any of your Castles, you are forthwith to bring them hither to receive my further directions. And your safety is so Linked into the Interest of my great Master, that you may have Confidence all his Majesties Loyal Subjects of the five Nations, and will study your Welfare, and I will take care that the Clerk or Secretary shall follow your directions.

I am sorry for the great loss the Brethren have sustained since their Intelligence of the Peace, and am afraid they have not been so watchful as the Circumstances of the Brethren did require, for they can be no Strangers that the War which the Brethren have with that Nation of Indians called *Dowaganhaes*, is a War of a long standing, and long before the War between *England* and *France* broke out; so that that matter cannot be so justly charged upon the French, as upon the Brethrens own Neglect; and therefore if the Brethren have not strength and conduct sufficient for the reducing of that Nation of Indians to your own Terms, it may be then worth your Consideration to endeavour to make an advantagous Peace with them.

I am very glad that you so well remember the Original of our Covenant Chain, and that you are sensible of the advantages you have received by the firm continuance of it, and of your candid Resolution never to break or violate the same. I am also extreamly pleased with your request in desiring the *Protection* of my great Master, the King of *England, &c.* and that I will take you particularly under my Charge. It has always been the care of the Crown of *England* to protect the Brethren, ever since they first entered into the Covenant Chain, and as an Instance thereof did engage into the late great & chargeable

War

War for the ſecurity of the Brethren, and whilſt this Government is under my Adminiſtration I will make it my chief ſtudy to preſerve the Brethren from all Violence, and give them all comfortable help and aſſiſtance, upon their application in the time of any Diſtreſs or Neceſſity, and ſhall always encourage and reward ſuch of his Majeſties Subjects under my Government, as gives the Brethren any Succour, Help or Relief. And as the great King, my Father, has great Kingdoms and Dominions in *Europe*, ſo the extent of his Dominions are great in *America*, and therefore his Subjects, as you well obſerve, are linked in the ſame Covenant Chain with you, and retain the ſame luſtre and brightneſs you mention, and we all live under that pleaſant Tree of Love, which extends it ſelf to us to all the Brethren, and overſhadows us all, and preſerves us from that ſcorching heat of Strife and Enmity. I therefore in the behalf of all his Majeſties Subjects of *New-England*, *Virginia*, *Maryland*, *Penſilvania*, *Eaſt* and *Weſt-Jerſey* and *Carolina*, accept of your Reſolution of living more peaceably and quietly among them than ever, and of the Renewal of the Covenant Chain with them, and in their behalf do by theſe preſents renew the Covenant Chain with the Brethren, and will maintain and preſerve the ſame Inviolable forever, and will vindicate and maintain the Brethren in their juſt Rights againſt all their Chriſtian Enemies.

As to your Complaint, with relation to dearnets of Goods, it is not in my power to help you, for the Peace is but juſt begun, and Trade not brought yet under any regular ſettlement, which in ſome little time will be done, and then the cauſe of your Complaint will ceaſe of courſe.

I will give directions to the Magiſtrates of *Albany* that the Smiths, & other Tradesmen in Town do yeild to your Requeſt. I will alſo take care that thoſe Priſoners which belong to you, and are now in *Canada* ſhall be ſent for, and therefore deſire you to give in a Liſt of their Names, and what French Priſoners you have amongſt you, you muſt take care to ſend here, in order to their Return home, according to the Articles of Peace.

I am ſtrangely ſurprized that you ſeem concern'd that *Cadaraqui* is now Re-ſettled by the *French*, and is very prejudicial to the Brethren, when I am informed, the ſaid place was forced to be deſerted by the *French* in the beginning of the War, and the ſame continued in that Condition for ſeveral years, during which time there were many Opportunities for the demoliſhing of it, and rendring it unapible either of a Settlement or of hurting the Brethren; how the ſame came to be neglected I deſire to know, for I cannot believe that any could be faithful to the King, my maſter, or juſt to your Intereſt that would omit ſo fair an oppertunity of demoliſhing that Fort, which would have been ſo great an Injury to the Enemy, and ſo great an advantage to the Brethren.

Brethren, My laſt advice to you, is, That you do not upon any account whatſoever take upon you to treat with the *French* of *Canada*, or enter into any ſort of Negotiation with them, by either receiving from or ſending Meſſages to them, for if you do that, you will then break the Covenant Chain, and the Promiſe you have made of continuing firm under the Obedience and Protection of the King, my great Maſter.

Brethren You may judge of the great Affection the King of *England*, my great Maſter, has for you, by the Richneſs of the Preſent he now makes you, ſo I doubt not but you will always demean your ſelves worthy of the Eſteem my great Maſter has for you. There were given them, 5 pieces of *Duffels*, containing 247 yards, coſt 7*s*. 6*d*. per yard, 5 pieces ſtroad waters Cloth, at

12 *l*.

real wo's. per piece, 150 Shirts, 25 Kitles, 25 Blankets, 10 Doz pair of Stockings, 1 Barrel of Knives, 5 Dozen Hatts, 60 Gallons of Rom in 30 Kegs, 400 pound of Roll Tobacco, 1 Barrel of Tobacco Pipes, 700 pound of Powder in 150 bags, 1500 pound of Lead, 50 Guns, 500 Flints, 1 Barrel of Syder, 120 *Loaves* of Bread, Besides private Presents to 25 Sachems, a Coat, Shirt and *Hat* to each.

Robert Livingstone, Secretary for the Indian Affairs.

On the 23 day of July 1698. The *Canada Indians* came and desired permission to speak to my Lord, who were thereupon admitted, and one of them said, They came to acquaint his Lordship That they intended this day to go to *Canada* but found themselves obliged to acknowledge thankfully the notice his Lordship had taken of them, by his Presents, that they now take their leave of him, will speak in his praise in *Canada*, and acquaint his Lordship with their arrival there, and in the fall of the year, would return and make his Lordship a visit.

Whereupon my Lord expressed himself well satisfied with their grateful acknowledgments, and told them, that so oft as they came to this place they should always meet with a hearty Welcome, and for want the like Entertainment they have now had, and have on all fitt occasion the Protection of this Government.

Robert Livingstone, Secretary for the Indian Affairs.

Propositions made by the Skachkok Indians To his Excellency Richard *Earl of* Bellamont, *Capt General and Governour in Chief of his Majesties Province of* New-York, &c. *in Albany, the 25th day of* July, 1698. *Present his Excellency, with the several Gentlemen above-named.*

Father CORLAER,

WE are heartily glad to see you, and Congratulate your safe arrival to this place, it is a year ago since we heard of your coming, and we esteem it a great happiness to us, your Children, that you are now arrived. Do give two Beaver Skins.

Father, We have not seen the Sun these nine years past, having been involv'd in a bloody War but now the Sun of Peace is risen again in our Horizon, by our seeing of our *Father Corlaer* come, who brings us the joyful News of Peace, your coming has made our hearts light, and to rejoyce. Do give two Beavers.

Father, We have lost a great many men within these nine years past, not by sickness, but by the War, which we pursued vigorously against the *French* of *Canada*; we have been a strong People, but pray Father behold what a small number we are reduced to by the War, however we that are left are glad to see you come safe hither. Do give three Beavers.

Father, It is long since we and the *Christians* were united into such a Chain of Friendship that we did live peaceably under the Tree of welfare, planted at *Skachkok*, but that peaceable living was interrupted about nine years ago. by a War that broke out by the *French*, but now that War being ended, we intend to return again, and live under the Branches of that pleasant Tree of Peace, that abounds so much with Leaves, as that the Scorching heat of the Sun cannot

cannot pierce it; and we not only enjoy this Peace alone, but the ſame fire that heats and warms the *Mohaques*, and the other Nations of Indians, and makes them conſtant and firm in their Affections hath the ſame effect upon us, ſo that we are no more divided, but are one People, one Affection, and one Intereſt Do give three Beavers.

Father, In the firſt ſettlement we always eſteemed the Governour of this Province to be our Father, but now we perceive we have a Mother alſo, which extreamly rejoyceth our hearts, becauſe the care of the Children muſt be ſtrong under that mutual Bond, and therefore the Covenant Chain, which hath always been ſucceſſively preſerved in all the changes of Government, muſt now be ſtronger than ever, our Parents, the *Chriſtians* being great, our Brethren of the five Nations being ſtrong, and we the leaſt and youngeſt, yet being of the ſame Family, and in the ſame Chain, do cleanſe and ſcower our part of it, and make it ſhine with the ſame luſtre and brightneſs as the reſt, renewing that Covenant of dutiful Obedience to our Father Do give three Beavers.

Father, When we formerly lived at *Skachkook* we enjoyed plenty of every thing, but the heat of the late War driving us from thence, we were conſtrained to ſettle here near *Albany*, where we found every thing ſcarce, ſo that ſince that time we have endured very great hardſhips. Do give two Beavers.

Father, You may now perceive, how that through the Violence of the War your Children are reduced unto a very ſmall Number, and therefore that they may recruit and become more Powerful, they are reſolved to Re-plant themſelves at their own Seat of *Skachkook*, where we beg your Fatherly Protection, and that our peaceable Settlement there may not be diſturb'd by the ſavage and brutal Inroad of our Enemies, but that the *Paths* leading thereunto may be kept clean and clear from the Rovings of any Perſons that may diſturb us in the enjoyment of that Tranquility which will be the only means to invite other Nations of Indians to come and co-habit with us, increaſe the Number of your Children, and thereby enable us the more manfully to execute our Fathers Commands. Do give two Beavers.

Father Corlier, Now I am very ſorry that I muſt acquaint you with an evil practice that hath continued a long time among the Brethren, and if not prevented will endanger all that peaceable ſettlement we have reſolved on, which is, that when our young Indians come from hunting, ſo ſoon as the Chriſtians hear of it, they take their Horſes and come to our Settlements, and there ſeize upon what we have got in our Canows, under pretence of being in their Debt, and not contented to take the Furrs obtained in hunting, but alſo our Guns, & thereby render us unable to hunt again, by which means we become extreamly poor, and ſo muſt always run in debt for new Guns and other Neceſſaries to go hunt again, whereas if we had the liberty to bring our things to Market, as other Indians do, we ſhould not only be able to pay our Debts, but alſo have ſurpluſage to ſupply our ſelves with other things needful. Do give 2 Beavers.

Robert Livingſtone, Secretary for the Indian-Affairs.

Propositions made by the Mohaques, Oneydes, Onnondages, Cajouges & Sinnekes Indians, *To his Excellency* Richard *Earl of* Bellomont *Capt. General and Governour in Chief of his Majties Provinces of* New-York, Massathusets Bay, New-Hampshire &c. *in* Ban *the 28th of* July, 1698. *Present his Excellency, with the Gentlemen above-named.*

Brother Corlaer;

WE come now to speak of a matter which we mentioned upon our first arrival here, it is a concern of the Devil [illegible] of us of the *Mohegues* Nation having been killed by one [illegible] hope, but we understand when the Fact was committed the Murderer [illegible], we must also tell you of the like wicked Fact committed by [illegible] Peoplem our own house in the *Sinnekes* Country, he was a Person whom we kindly received and entertained in our Castle, yet he was so hooded A with the Devil, that he killed one of our Sachems. Now *Great Brother*, that you may perceive the great esteem we have for the Covenant Chain, we are willing to forgive both those cruel & ungrateful Deeds, and desire that the memory of them may be buried in a Pit of Oblivion, in which Pit we will have a swift stream to run under the bottom of it to carry away the Memory and the Thoughts of Revenge of said Deeds, and that there may be never any the right or memory had of them in time to come, we put all our hands to the roling of a great Stone to cover the top of the said Pit that it may not be in the power of any of our Nations to look into it again. And that you may be well assured of the sincerity of this matter, we pray our great Brother, that he would loose the Bands of the two *Prisoners*, and set them free, and at the same time give them pardon for their said Offences, which we shall take and accept as a pledge of the Love of our great Brother, to strengthen the Covenant Chain and we are the more earnest in this our prayer, because all the Relations of the Persons murdered, who have been the greatest Sufferers, have killed their Revenge, which will never come into life again Did give seven Beavers and a Belt of Wampum.

Brother Corlaer. We are now going to speak of that unfortunate thing, the Re-settlement of *Cadarachqui* by the French; you seem to charge it upon us, as if it had been done by our neglect, and as if it had been in our power to prevent it, but it was not so; for in the beginning of the War we to ced the French to forsake it, and afterwards acquainted our Brother, the late Governour Coll. *Benj. Fletcher*, whom we called *Cayenquirago*, of how great an advantage it would be to the Brethren and us, that the said Fort of *Cadarachqui* were demolished & made uncapable to receive any of the French Forces again, who seemed to joyn with us in our Reason, and did promise to supply us with men to assist us in that Design but we found, to our sad Experience, the said Promise delay'd; we thereupon in a year or two afterwards, acquainted our said Brother Coll. *Fletcher*, that we had notice the French intended to Re-settle the said Fort, and therefore required of him that he would give us the Assistance of men he formerly promised us, that we might then go and demolish the same, to prevent the French designs of Re-settlement, which our Brother Coll. *Fletcher* did again promise to perform; whereupon we return'd home unto our Country, and made great preparation for that design, having gathered our Young men fit for the War together, provided one hundred Canows to carry our Army

over

over the Lake, and gave our Brother Coll. *Fletcher*, as we before us *Cajenquirago*, notice thereof, that he might send us the men he promised, but after we had staid for them until the Winter set in, which rendered our design impossible, there did not come up one man; so that the failure of that design is not to be imputed to us, who have been always ready to execute what we have undertaken to do for the Brethren, but is wholly chargeable upon Brotheren who have so often fail'd of their Promises in that matter.

And we further offer to our great Brothers Consideration, how faithful we have been during the late War, to our Covenant Chain; for we have had continually at our own charge our Scouts and Spies abroad in the Enemies Country, from whom we no sooner received any Intelligence of the Design of the French either upon the Brethren or us, but we sent the same immediately to our Brother Coll. *Fletcher*, the late Governour, who had always timely notice enough to recruit us with sufficient strength to repell any Design the Enemy might have against the Brethren and us; but instead thereof the Enemy came commonly in the body of our Country, burnt our Castles; and did us all the mischief they could before the Brethren sent us any succour or relief; and during the whole War, all the succor and relief that ever we had was from Coll. *Peter Schuyler*, who marched into our Country with a few men, fought the French, and forced them to fly, but our Brother Coll. *Fletcher* and the forces he brought with him never came to *Albany* in all the Invasions until the Enemy was fled. Our Brother *Cayenquirago*, Coll. *Fletcher*, did often promise us, that upon the least notice of the motion of the Enemy he would come in Person himself at the head of five hundred men, but we once only desired three hundred men, but could never procure the help of one man from him, but in manner aforesaid.

And since we are upon this matter, our great Brother must not be angry with us if we further expostulate with him, and tell him plainly and truly, that at the time of the last Invasion of the French into the *Onondages* Country, we gave our Brother Coll. *Fletcher*, the late Governour, notice that the French were preparing a great Army to invade us, & required assistance to strengthen us to resist the Enemy, but it seems our Intelligence was little regarded; then when the Enemy had marched with their Canows half way to our Country, with about the Number of 1500 men, we sent an Express unto our Brother Coll. *Fletcher*, acquainting him how far the Enemy was advanced towards the Invasion of our Country, and beg'd a speedy Recruit, but without effect; & as the Enemy approached nearer and nearer to our Country, we continued sending four Expresses more unto our said Brother Coll. *Fletcher*, acquainting him with the said motion of the Enemy, begging of him speedy assistanee, but could not obtain the help of one man; so since we could not depend on any assistance from the Brethren, and not having sufficient strength of our selves to resist so great a force of the Enemy, we shifted for our selves, deserting our Castles, & suffered them to be exposed to the fury of the Enemy, who after they had burnt our Castles and destroy'd our Indian Corn, and done us all the mischief they could, then they return'd home with their great Army; after which retreat our Brother Coll. *Fletcher* arrived at *Albany* for our assistance with the great Number of 30 men instead of 500 he promised us.

We cannot imagine what our great Brother meaneth, when he charge th the late loss of our People upon the neglect of our Watchfulness, our great Brother sent an Express into our Castles, and gave us notice, that the great King of

England

England had concluded a Peace with the French King, and required us to forbear all acts of Hostility against the late Enemy, which accordingly we obeyed, never imagining that the Indian Subjects of our great King should be obliged by those Articles of Peace to bury their Hatchet, and cease from doing the Enemy any more harm, when at the same time the Indian Subjects of the French King should be permitted to hurt us: We always thought that the Articles of Peace made between our great King and the French King had included all the Subjects of each of their Dominions; and if this Construction be true, we had no need to be so watchful in time of Peace as in War, and therefore the late Mischief done us is not to be attributed to our neglect or unwatchfulness, but ascribed to the Treachery and Unfaithfulness of the French, who have not so fully observed the Articles of Peace as we have done.

Brother Corlaer, You have also charg'd us, That we should have no Treaty nor Negotiation with the French upon any matter whatsoever, nor suffer any French Priest to come & abide in any of our Castles, but when any shall come to bring them hither, this is very good; but for the prevention thereof, it would be very convenient that our great Brother should write to the Governour of *Canada*, prohibiting him to send any such Persons amongst us. And in answer to the Interchange of the Prisoners on both sides, we do desire, that if our great Brother have any Treaty on that matter with the French, that he give us notice thereof, that we may send some of our Sachems to be there present. You seem to press earnestly that we should have no Treaty with the French, and if that we should, you will assign it to be a breach of the Covenant Chain. *Brother Corlaer*, It is far from our thoughts to do any thing to break the Covenant Chain; we came to renew it, which we have done with greater earnestness than ever, and have planted the Tree of Wellfare, which can never be rooted up; therefore be not apprehensive that we will ever break the Covenant Chain, or that we will ever treat with the French, or do any thing that may give the Brethren the least mistrust of our Integrity; for our hearts are so clean and so free from any stain or corruption, that we can never be tainted with any such evil. Did give 38 Beavers, 6 Laps, 9 Otters.

We now give you the Names of our Prisoners that are detain'd in *Canada*, *viz.* The *Oneyde* Prisoners are 12 Men and 36 Women.

Onondage Prisoners, *Onnielarakton*, *Skachawedgie*, *Assinare*, *Annadais*, *Sagogrisson*, (these five are lately taken by the French Indians) *Igongha*, *Sojonwise*, a Boy, *Aonjaron*, *Tosidendon*, and 3 Women, viz. *Watertsone*, *Diolhahasere* and her Niece *Tiergohoge*.

Cajuges Prisoners, viz. *Tieuchsaachton*, a Woman and her Son, *Caneasticatt*, another Woman, and her Child, *Canellerei*, another Woman.

Sinnekes Prisoners are five, viz. *Sajadassee*, *Adskeiraks*, *Castenjeenent*, *Cadsirochka*, *Caniengera*, his Cousen.

Robert Livingstone, Secretary for the Indian Affairs.

His Excellency Richard *Earl of* Bellomont, *Capt. General and Governour in Chief of his Majesties Province of* New-York, &c. *Answer to the* Skachkook Indians *in* Albany, *the 26th day of* July, 1698. *Present his Excellency the Governour, with the Gentlemen above-named.*

Children,

I Am well pleased with your dutiful Salutation, and that you have behaved your selves so well in the late War, and am truly grieved that the good Service

Service you have done therein ſhould have been attended with ſo great a loſs of my Children; but ſince I perceive your Reſolutions are to re-ſettle your old place of reſidence *Skachkook*, I doubt not in ſome little time you will recover your loſs, and become more Numerous and formidable than ever, and there ſhall be nothing wanting on my part in giving you all due encouragement, by protecting you in your peaceable Settlement, but alſo giving the like unto ſuch other *Indians* as you ſhall invite and encourage to come and live among you; ſo that you may have an entire confidence in my fatherly care of you. And as to your complaint of the Injuries done you by the People in the Town in the manner you expreſs, I will give directions to the Mayor and the other Magiſtrates of *Albany*, that they take effectual care to prevent the like Practices for the future, and bring your Trade and method of obtaining Credit under ſome better regulation tho' at the ſame time I am informed, that many of my Children are much addicted to exceſſive drinking, whereby they expoſe themſelves to many Inconveniencies, forgetting what they then do, and ſo involve themſelves in debt unawares, and alſo, after they have been abroad a hunting they carry what they have got to other places in *New-England* and diſpoſe thereof for Drink and often return to this place empty handed, and ſo by ſuch courſes bring Poverty upon themſelves, I therefore exhort my Children that of all Evils they avoid that of intemperate drinking, it robbing them of their Reaſon, of their Health and of the little Intereſt they have; and expoſes them to be a prey unto every avaritious Perſon they have dealings with, and renders them ſo fordid that they can neither mind their hunting, nor take care for their Wives and Children; ſo that when they follow ſuch courſes they can expect nothing but poverty, but if they will abſtain from that Intemperance, they will have no more cauſe of ſuch Complaints, they will therefore do well to put whatſoever they get in hunting they bring home to this market at *Albany*, and then they will have the ſame advantages that the other Indians have and make their Wives and Children live more comfortably. If my Children will follow this advice, they ſhall not want all due encouragement, but always have the Protection and favour of a loving Father, who will always be careful of his Children, and now links them into the ſame Covenant Chain with the Brethren of the five Nations, in which they have always been and ſhall forever be preſerved. Then was given them One piece of Duffels, one piece of Strouds, thirty Shirts, five Kettles, five Blankets, 29 pair of Stockings, 100 Knives, 1 dozen of hats, 12 gallons of Rum in ſix kegs, fifty pound of Tobacco, one groſs of Pipes, 30 bags of Power, 300 pound of Lead, 10 Guns, 100 flints, and 50 Loaves of Bread.

The *Skachkook Indians*, upon the receipt of the Preſent, ſaid, *Father*, We receive very thankfully your large Preſents, we take them as a happineſs from Heaven, we have been grievouſly impoveriſhed by a long nine years War, but now are much comforted by the kindneſs of our Father, and the expectation of the enjoyment of a long Peace, which was ſo ſeaſonably brought to us by our Father; we ſhall be obedient to our Fathers advice, and not ramble into our Neighbour Governments.

Robert Livingſtone, Secr. for the Indian-Affairs.

His Excellency Richard *Earl of* Bellomont, *Capt. General and Governour in chief of his Majesties Province of* New-York, *his Reply to the Propositions of the* Mohaques, Oneydes, Onondages, Cayouges *and* Sinnekes, *in* Albany *the* 27 *Day of* July, 1698. *Present his Excellency, with the Gentlemen above-named.*

BRETHREN;

YOur desire to know what I meant, when I said, You ought to be upon your guard with the Nation of the *Dowaganhaes Indians*, my meaning was this, That understanding you were at War with them before the late War between the King, my Master, and the French King commenc'd, you had no reason to believe they would be influenced by the present Peace; nay, to the contrary, you may be sure if the French can underhand instigate those *Dowaganhaes Indians* to continue the War against you, they will do it, because they hate you, and us that are English, and will do you all the Mischief they can; therefore my advice to you is, That you defend your selves manfully, & if those Indians or any others, or even the French themselves shall at any time assault you, that you kill as many of them as you can, and in so doing the Laws of Nature and Nations will justifie you; and as I promised you before, you shall have all the assistance I can give you against all the Indians or French that shall attempt any thing against you in Violation of the Peace.

Brethren, You cannot, in my judgment, do a wiser thing than make a Peace with the *Dowaganhaes Indians*, and those other Nations which have been all this while at war with you, and if you could by your Carsles win them to enter into the Covenant Chain with you, both you & we should reap the advantage of such a Union, in the Trade that would then be managed with them, and my great Master, the King, would, I am certain, be thankful to you for so wise a mannagement, & would largely recompence such a Service done him by you.

You desire that some of your Sachems may be present, if there be any Negotiation between the Governour of *Canada* & my self, about the Exchange of Prisoners. I suppose the Prisoners on both sides will be delivered up without much Solemnity, but if there happen to be a formal Treaty about that matter, I will send you Notice, that some of your Sachems may be present at that Treaty, if they so think fit. I desire to know what mov'd you to enter into a seperate Treaty of Peace with the French of *Canada*, without the leave and consent of his Majesty, my great Master, or his Governour of this Province.

Brethren, In answer to your Proposition to me of pardoning the two Persons that murdered some of your Friends, I must tell you, That as to that man that is already condemned, I cannot pardon him, for I have it in command from my Master, the great King, not to pardon Murder, but I will, at your request, reprieve him, till I acquaint his Majesty, and know his pleasure therein. I believe it is very much for your service that Justice be done upon both the Murderers, for I understand that they are very vitious desperate Fellows, and if they should escape from Justice, they and others may be encouraged to Murder more of your Friends; as for the man that last murdered one of your Friends, he has not yet stood his Tryal, and by the Law of *England*, no man can be acquitted of Murder without a legal Tryal, I shall appoint this being Try'd for that bloody Fact within a few days, and desire you will prepare to prosecute him, by producing such Evidence as you have against him for that fact.

Robert Livingstone, Secr. for the Indian-Affairs.

The Examination of the Skachkook Indians, *upon the Information of Mr.* Hawley *and Mr.* Parsons *of* Northampton *in* New-England, *given unto his Excellency the Earl of* Bellomont *at* Albany, *That they had at the Town of* Hatfield, *upon the* 15*th of* July *last two men killed and scalp't, and two Boys taken Captive by some* Indians, *which they suppose to belong to the* Skachkook *Nation of Indians.*

WHereupon his Excellency sent for the *Skachkook Indians*, to enquire of them about the said Murder.

The *Skachkook Indians* being ſent for, appeared. Then my Lord asked them as followeth, *Queſt.* Were all that belong to your Nation at *Albany* laſt week, at the time the Propoſitions were made by you? *Anſw.* All our People were at *Albany* when we har'd the Preſents made us, except two Men and a Boy, who went eleven days a go to *Hoſak* to fetch Bever, but all our People were not here at the time the Propoſitions were made.

Queſt. Were any of your People three weeks ago towards *New-England*, or further Eaſtward a hunting? *Anſ.* No.

Queſt. Where is one of your Nation, called *Winnepax?* *Anſ.* At *Hoſak.*

Queſt. Was the Indian called *Winnepax* here when you received your Preſents laſt week? *Anſw.* He was gone to *Hoſak* two days before we got our Preſent.

Queſt. Were any of your People lately at *Deerfield* or *Hadley?* *Anſ.* A great while a go one *Cat ſank* came from thence, but not lately.

Queſt. Where is *Maganant* the Indian? *Anſ.* He is at *Kinderhook.*

Queſt. Where is *Ackowat* the Indian? *Anſw.* He is dead long ago.

Queſt. Where is *Wannaconſet* the Indian? *Anſ.* He lives in *Canada.*

Queſt. Where is *Mask* the Indian? *Anſ.* He is alſo in *Canada?*

Queſt. Why are the ſaid Indians gone to *Canada?* *Anſ.* Becauſe they kill'd no Beaver, and were much indebted here, and ſo were aſhamed to come hither, chuſing rather to go to *Canada.*

Queſt. Have you heard any thing of two men being killed at *Hatfield* by the Indians fourteen days ago? *Anſ.* We have been in and about Town ever ſince we heard of his Lordſhips firſt coming; and if we had heard any ſuch thing as that, we ſhould certainly have acquainted my Lord, our *Father*, with it; we do aſſure you, we have heard nothing of it. My Lord told the *Skachkook* Indians, That Mr. *Hawly* and Mr. *Parſons* were come on purpoſe to complain to his Lordſhip of two Engliſh men being kill'd and ſcalp't lately at *Hatfield*, and ſuppoſed to be done by ſome of your Nation, and they of the *Maſſachuſets* Bay being the King Subjects, as well as the People of this Province, and I being Governour of that Province, as well as of this, therefore have the ſame Obligation to enquire after the Murder of any of the King Subjects in that place as we have in this, & ſtrictly require you to make ſearch amongſt you for ſuch as the ſaid Gentlemen do ſuſpect, and if you find any of your People have done, or have been privy, or had knowledge of the ſaid fact, *I* require you to apprehend, & bring them to me, that they may be puniſhed according to Law, and for the diſcovery of ſuch, you ſhall have ten Pounds reward for each. Whereupon the *Indians* ſaid, When we received the firſt News of the Peace, we ordered our young men not to go far a hunting, but to hunt near home for Martins, till all things were rightly compoſed, being unwilling to expoſe their Youth to uncertain dangers. Then my Lord did, at the requeſt of thoſe Gentlemen from *New-England*, conjure them not to have any correſpondence with the *Onnagonques* or *Eaſtward Indians*, that are in war with the Engliſh in *New-England.* The Indians ſaid, We are not concerned with the War of the *Eaſtern Indians*, but we muſt acquaint you, that about two year ago the *French Indians* did kill an *Engliſh Man* at *Hadley*, for which two of our Nation were executed, which gave great advantage to the *French*, the Enemy bragging, That they had ways to kill us without fighting with us, for it was only to go into *New-England* and kill a Man there, and that would make the *New-England* People kill us for it; and ſo by that means the Enemy deſtroyed three, when they only killed one.

Then my Lord did further require them, not to go hunt near *New-England*, for that People were jealous, that the hurt they received was from them. Whereupon the *Indians* anſwered, They would follow my Lords directions, and not go hunt there any more.

Robert Livingſtone,

Secretary for the *Indian-Affairs.*

To

To his Excellency Richard *Earl of* Bellomont, *Captain General and Governour in chief of his Majesties Province of* New-York, *&c. The humble Address of the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Assistants of the City of* Albany, *convened in Common Council.*

May it please your Lordship;

WE cannot discharge that Trust reposed in us by the Inhabitants of this City, with greater diligence, then most thankfully Congratulate your Lordships great kindness in visiting the Fronteers, which are truly refreshed by your Lordships presence, attended with all the Blessings of a happy Peace, which is most gratefull unto this City, which hath for these ten years past Labour'd under the greatest of Hardships, and daily exposed to unexpressible dangers, having had many of the Inhabitants of the Fronteers killed, destroyed, skalped, carried Captive, and others grievously injured by the furious Incursions of the late Enemy the *French*, and Those Miseries have been likewise attended with a grievous Burthen and excessive Charge, in being obliged to give free Quarter unto such Officers & Souldiers as have been posted here from time to time, during the late War, for the Security and common defence of the Province; and we have not only laboured under all those Difficulties but have been also forced at our own particular Charge, Labour and Expence to fortify the City twice with Stockadoes, and thereon to erect five Block-houses, which was accomplished at so great Charge, that many of the Inhabitants are thereby much Impoverish'd, and others by such grievous Charge constrained to desert. We find our selves also engaged to acquaint your Excellency, That the Inhabitants of this City did first settle themselves upon the expectation of their management of an Indian Trade, which was by all the former Governours Confined within the Walls of the City, and that judged of so great a Consequence that by their Charter that Priviledge was specially given to them, as a thing of so great Importance for his Majesties Revenue, and the Mantenance of the Inhabitants, that all other Places within the County of *Albany* were Prohibited to Traffique with the *Indians*, under the Penalty of the forfeiture of such Goods as they so traded, and that that trade might be so nicely observed, all Negotiations and Conferences with the five Nations of *Indians* were commonly and usually Transacted in this City, in the presence of the Magistrates.

We are also sensible of your Lordships good Intentions and Inclinations for the good and welfare of this City, so signally manifested to us, in the Proposals made unto the said five Nations, which we observed were so gratefully received by the *Indians*, that we doubt not but by their future good behavior and constant faithfulness to his Majesties Interest, they will in some little time enable this City to redeem their late Losses. We therefore most Dutifully acknowledge your Lordships great kindness, signified in taking that affair of the *Indians* so nearly under your Care and Direction. And now since your Lordship hath honoured this place by your Presence, in Visiting the Fronteers, your Lordship cannot but observe the great Danger we were exposed unto in the late War, by the Insufficiency and Insignificancy of our Fortifications, which were only of Wood, which decays in four or five years, and so creates an unexpressible Charge, in the rebuilding of them. We therefore humbly presume to Represent unto your Lordship, as a thing of absolute Necessity, as well as of special Service for his Majesty, for the securing the Fronteers, in the time of a future War, that there be at his Majesties Charge, a Fort built of stone, sufficient to receive and protect all the Inhabitants in the time of Invasion or Incursion of the Enemy, as also for the keeping of such a sufficient Garrison as may be able to Offend the Enemy, by Inroads into the Enemies Country, as for the Defence of the Fronteers, to the end that the Inhabitants may not undergo a further Hardship in quartering of Souldiers in their private Houses.

We therefore In the deepest Sence of all your Lordships Favours, so signally intimated to us in Restoring unto this City their antient Priviledges of having all affairs of the Indians

dians *Negotiated in the presence of the Magistrates, most heartily acknowledge your Lordships Justice therein, and shall with our utmost Endeavours improve all your Lordships Favours granted unto this City, by disposing the minds of all the Subjects within the same to such a Harmony and Union, as to forget all Injuries, and become one in the maintaining of his Majesties Interest, in your Lordships Administration of the Government. We humbly become Supplicants unto your Lordship, in the behalf of this City, That your Lordship would take the Premise into your serious Consideration, and order that a Stone Fort may be built, according as above is requested, and also that your Lordship would take the Bleeding state of this City into your favourable Consideration, and take them under your Protection, and confirm unto them all the Rights and Priviledges that were formerly held and enjoyed by them*

Derick Wessells, *Mayor*, Jan Janse Bleeker, *Recorder*,

Johannes Schuyler, Hend. van Ranslaer, Jan Lansingh, } *Alder-men.*

Jan Vinnagan, Henrick Hanse, Wessel ten Broek, } *Alder-men.*

David Schuyler, Bennony van Corlaer, Evert Wendel, } *Assistants.*

Johannes Bleeker, Johannes Myndert, } *Assistants.*

His Excellency's Answer to the Address of the Mayor, and the rest of the Magistrates, and other Inhabitants of Albany, *the 2d of* August, 1698.

Gentlemen;

I Thank you for expressing so much Respect and Thankfulness to me in your Address; and am glad you have so well escaped with your Lives, from the dangers you were exposed to in the late War, tho' it must needs have been chargeable & burthensom, to you as you suggest. It was indeed a great Providence of God you were not cut off, as were your Neighbours at *Schenechtady*, considering how poor a Defence the Fort is, and how little care was taken to keep the Companies, in Garrison here, compleat and strong all the time of the War. You are Witnesses that it has cost me much pains to encourage the five Nations of *Indians*, who met me with all the Marks of discontent that could possible be, occasioned, partly, as I have great cause to believe, by a sence they had of the Neglect of them by the late Government, during the War, and partly too by the foolish Artifices of some People in the Town. I will take all just meatures to preserve & improve the Trade of this Town with the *Indians*, so as none shall encroach on you, or intercept the same from you. And I will apply to his Majesty for his gracious Consent to the building such a Fort here as will secure you from the Rage and Cruelty of an Enemy for the time to come.

To his Excellency Richard *Earl of* Bellomont, *Captain General and Governour in Chief of his Majesties Province of* New-York, *&c. The humble Petition of Capt.* Johannes Saunders Glen, *Lieut.* Adam Vroman, *Ensign* Harme van Slyck, Isaac Switz, Barent Wemp, *in behalf of themselves and the rest of the Inhabitants of his Majesties Frontier Town of* Schennechtady.

Sheweth,

THat this place being Scituate in one of the extreamest parts of the Province, nearer unto the *French* than any other Settlement, and the chief Fronteer, by which means it became, (in the beginning of the War) subject to a grievous Inroad of the *French*, who by their barbarous Fury and Cruelty, laid their Habitations in Ashes, killed many of the People, and carried away with them twenty eight Captives, and those few of his Majesties Subjects left, have since laboured under the greatest of Hardships. And notwithstanding of their so great Sufferings, yet they have been twice since constrained at

 their

their own proper coſt and charge, to re-build a Fort, in which they have lodged all the Inhabitants, as well as have made Lodgments for his Majeſties Forces poſted here, which grievous Charge and Expence, together with the inſufferable Loſs they have ſuſtained in their Stock and Cattle, which have been deſtroyed by our Friend *Indians*, as well as our Enemies, have reduced your Excellency's Petitioners to ſuch extream Want and Poverty, that they will not be able to re-build their Houſes and ſettle their Plantations, without running into Debt, and ſo thereby diſabled to pay their Taxes and Quit-Rents.

Therefore your Lordſhips Petitioners humbly pray, That your Lordſhip would be pleaſed to take the Premiſes into your favourable Conſideration, and order that the ſaid Inhabitants may be freed for ſo many years from Quit-Rents and Taxes, as to your Excellency ſhall ſeem reaſonable and meet; and that there may be now, in time of Peace, a Fort built for our future Security, at his Majeſties Charge, or charge of the Province; and your Excellency's Petitioners, as in duty bound, ſhall ever pray, &c.

Johannes Saunders Gen,
Adam Vroman,
Harmen van Slyck,
Eyſack Swits,
Pieter van Olinda,
Barendt Wempe
Reyer Schermerhoorn,
Daniel Janſe,
Claus Lawrenſe,
Gysbert Gerritſen,
Jan Vroomen,
Jan Meebee,
Abraham Groot,

TO the Addreſs of the Inhabitants of *Schennachtady*, which was delivered to his Excellency the 28th of *July*, 1698. his Excellency made the following Anſwer.

Gentlemen, I cannot but be moved to a compliance with your Deſires, they ſeeming to me very reaſonable. I heard, before my leaving *England*, of the great Sufferings you had undergone for want of a Fort in this place, ſufficient to defend you, and now by that means the *French* and their *Indians*, in the beginning of the War, had made a ſudden Inroad on this place, enter'd the Fort, and put the Garriſon and all the Inhabitants to the Sword. As to the firſt part of your Addreſs, which deſires an Exemption from Taxes for ſome years to come, in conſideration of your Sufferings by the late War, I will do what I can to diſpoſe the next Aſſembly to a tenderneſs of you. And as to what relates to the building a Fort, for your future Security, I will lay that part of your Requeſt before his Majeſty, who, I doubt not, will extend his Royal Care and Goodneſs to you, as he daily does to the reſt of his Subjects.

By his Excellency the Governour, &c.

Inſtructions to Col. Peter Schuyler, *of his Majeſties honourable Council of this Province, and to the Mayor of the City of* Albany *for the time being, and to* Robert Livingſtone, *Eſq; his Majeſties Secretary for the* Indian-*Affairs, who are hereby required to convene and take to their aſſiſtance the Alder-men, Recorder and Sheriff of the City of* Albany, *for the time being, and alſo the Commanding Officer in this Garriſon, as often as they enter into any Negotiation with the* Indians.

1. YOu are to uſe your beſt skill and endeavour to preſerve the Kings Peace within this City of *Albany*, and in order thereunto 'tis neceſſary you ſhould by your Example and Admonitions diſcourage Faction & Parties, as tending much to the diſturbance of the Peace and good Correſpondence that ought to be between his Majeſties good Subjects, which Diviſion of the People, and Diſtinction of Parties, have been ſet on foot and fomented by ill men, to ſerve their own private ends, and gratifie their own Malice, without regard to the Honour and Intereſt of his Majeſty, or the Welfare of this Province which as a Fronteer to the French of *Canada*, has been, and will always in time of War be more expoſed than any of his Majeſties Provinces in *America*, and therefore requires that its Inhabitants ſhould be entirely united, and of a piece, for their common Security, and as bound by their Allegiance to his Majeſty.

2. You

2. You are, upon Notice and Complaint of any of the Indians, Subjects of his Majesty, of any Acts of Hostility committed on them by the *French* or their *Indians*, to take and use the most effectual and speedy course to relieve and assist the said *Indians*; and if you see cause you are to send the Commanding Officer of this Garrison, for the time being, with such a Number of the Souldiers, as you shall think fit, to the assistance of the said *Indians*, Subjects of his Majesty, giving such Orders to the said commanding Officer, as you in your best discretion shall think proper for his Majesties Service, and the security of his Subjects; and all Officers and Souldiers in his Majesties pay are hereby ordered to obey all such Orders as they shall receive from you, from time to time, for the ends and purposes aforesaid.

3. You are by all fair means to encourage and cherish the *Indians*, Subjects of his Majesty, to the end they may continue firm under the Obedience of his Majesty, and for the advantage of the Trade of this Province.

4. You are upon all Emergencies that shall happen, to give me Notice thereof to *New-York*, or in my absence from this Province, to the Lieut. Governour and Council, sending at the same time your Opinion and Advice what you think most proper to be done for the remedying all Mischiefs that shall any way be put in Practice against his Majesty, and his People within this his Province, or against the *Indians*, Subjects of his Majesty; and for all necessary contingent Charges that shall attend the Service of his Majesty, and this his Province, you are to apply your selves to Mr. *Robert Livingstone*, who is directed by me to expend all such Sums of Money as you shall require of him from time to time, by a written Order under the hands of you, or the major part of you, for the Service aforesaid. Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at *Albany*, this first day of *August*, 1698.

Bellomont.

At a Council held at his Majesties Fort in New-York, *the 15th of* August, 1698.

Present His Excellency Richard *Earl of* BELLOMONT.

Frederick Phillips, Steph. Cortlandt, Nich. Bayard, *Esqrs.* — William Smith, Gab. Minvell, John Lawrence, *Esqrs.*

His Excellency did order the Propositions and Answers of the five Nations of *Indians*, at his late Expedition to *Albany*, to be read; and did acquaint the Council with the Addresses that were presented to him by the principal Inhabitants of *Albany* and *Schenectady*, wherein, amongst other things, they had represented the weakness of their Forts, and prayed that new ones might be built for their future Security.

His Excellency also produced several Petitions delivered to him at *Albany* and *Schenectady* by Persons who had given Credit to the Government, and being most of them Necessitous, could not afford to be longer out of their Money, therefore desired payment might be ordered them out of hand, which was consented to by the Council, after reading of said Petitions.

His Excellency also acquainting the Council, that upon Count *Frontenac*'s haughty answer to his Excellency's Letter to him, Notifying the Peace, and proposing an Exchange of Prisoners, and also upon the grievous Complaint of the five Nations of *Indians* to his Excellency at *Albany*, of the Hostilities committed on them by the *French* since the Peace was proclaim'd. And his Excellency stepping to his Closet to fetch another Letter which he had newly writ to the Governour of *Canada*, the Gentlemen of the Council took the opportunity of his Excellency's short absence, to agree among themselves, that Coll. *William Smith*, chief Justice, should in the Name of the rest of the Council, complement his Excellency upon the successful Pains he had taken with the *Indians*, in his Expedition to *Albany*, and the good humor he had put them in. His Excellency being returned, and seated, Coll *Smith* stood up, & expressed himself to his Excellency as followeth,

My Lord, *Your Excellency hath been pleased to shew us the Treaty you have lately had with the* Indians *of the five Nations at* Albany, *which having duely considered, my Brethren of the*

Council

Council have prayed me to aſſure your Lordſhip, they are of Opinion the ſame hath been manaſed by your Excellency with Wiſe Conduct, Temper and Prudence, as is very Extraordinary; and as we have great Reaſon to hope the Effects of it will highly conduce to his Majeſties Service, and the great Good, Benefit and Welfare of this Province, ſo we do all think our ſelves obliged to render your Excellency our humble Acknowledgments for the ſtudious Care, great Pains and Fatigue your Excellency has been pleaſed to take upon you therein; and do pray that this may be entered in the Council Book.

His Excellency thanked the Council for the Complement they had made him by Coll. *Smith*, which (he ſaid) was as unexpected to him, as it was kind, for that he thought the Pains he had taken in managing the *Indians* at *Albany*, was but a ~~bear~~ performance of his Duty to the King and the Publick. After which, his Excellency did communicate to the Council his Letter to *Count Frontinac*, which being written in *French*, he expounded into Engliſh, and his Exceſſency's Expoſtulations therein were thought very reaſonable, and were approved of.

His Excellency did communicate his Inſtructions left at *Albany*, to Coll *Schuyler*, the Mayor, Mr. *Livingſtone*, and the other Magiſtrates, relating to the Government of that place in his abſence, chiefly with relation to the *Indians*, and the Chargs accrewing by them. His Excellency laid before the Council the Muſter-rolls of the three Companies, taken at *Albany*. His Excellency did communicate the Tranſactions that happened upon the Complaint of the *New-England* Meſſengers, for the killing of two Chriſtians at *Hadley*, ſuppoſed by them to be done by the Rever Indians.

His Excellency did communicate his Order for repairing the Barracks at *Schenectada*, which was approved as a neceſſary Charge, the ſaid Barracks being before all open to the Weather, whereby the Souldiers ſuffered great Hardſhips.

His Excellency did appoint Mr. *Phillips*, Col. *Cortland*, Coll. *Bayard* and Lieut. Coll. *Minvielle*, or any three of them a Committee to examine all the Accounts now depending, together with Mr. *Livingſtone's* Memorial, containing a demand of Money, due to him by the Government, upon the account of his Excellency's Expedition to *Albany*.

A Meſſage ſent by the five Nations of Indians, *viz.* Mohaques, Oneydes, Onnondages, Cayouges *and* Sinnekes, *to his Excellency* Richard Earl of Bellomont, *Capt. General, &c. by* Dekanitſore *one of the Sachems of* Onnondage, *and two more of that Nation, and in his Excellency's abſence delivered to the Magiſtrates of* Albany *the 14th of Auguſt*, 1698.

Brother Corlaer,

WE do now acquaint you with what happened in our Country before your arrival at *Albany*, relating to our Priſoners taken by the *French of Canada*; as ſoon as we heard that Coll. *Schuyler* was return'd from *Canada* without bringing of them with him, we reſolv'd to try what we could do by the Intereſt of the *Canada Praying Indians*, and there being two of ſaid Indians in our Caſtle bound home, who had lived a year with us, we laid hold of that opportunity to get our Priſoners ſet at liberty, and accordingly ſent with them a Belt of Wampum to the *Canada praying Indians*, deſiring them to Interceed with the Governour of *Canada* for our Priſoners, which the ſaid *Praying Indians* did, but the Governour of *Canada* told them, as followeth, I cannot underſtand that this Requeſt of yours comes from the five Nations, but only from *Onnondage* alone, and therefore will not receive your Belt, nor grant your deſire. I have been theſe ſix years laſt paſt about making a Peace with the five Nations, but never could effect it; I know the Government of *New-York* hath always inſtructed that matter, tho' it hath often been inſiſted upon by the five Nations; I do not ſerve you ſo, when you deſire any thing of me, therfore take up the Belt of Wampum, I will not deliver up their Priſoners. Whereupon the *Praying Indians* took up the Belt, and have ſent it back again to us to *Onnondage*.

The praying Indians of *Canada*, reply'd and ſaid to the Governour of *Canada*, *Father*, We are now amazed to ſee you decline thoſe fair offers of Peace, it is as if you were bereav'd

bereav'd of your Senses or Drunk; you have seen how courteous and friendly those Gentlemen sent by the Government of *New-York* have been, and also the *Mohaques* in Propounding all things tending to the publick good, Peace and Tranquility of us all.

The Governour of *Canada* said, *Childre*, I thank you for your good advice, and Inclinations for the Peace; go to the four Nations, and try what you can do with them, but have nothing to do with the Governour of *New York*, nor with the *Mohaques*. When this was over the Governour of *Canada* and his praying Indians came to this Conclusion, To send two *French praying Onnondage Indians* with two Belts of Wampum to the 4 Nations, *viz.* the *Sinnekes*, *Cayouges*, *Onnondages* and *Oneydes*; the first Belt, was to call from each of the four Nations a Sachem, to come and treat with him at *Canada*; the second Belt was to have them to bring all the *French* Prisoners they had in their Country along with them, and this being done in 45 or 50 days time, he would return them their Prisoners, and make a firm Peace with them, but if they denyed or refused to come in the said time, then to tell them, he would come in a Hostile manner with the Hatchet, and compel them. He gave them a further charge to tell the said four Nations, That their said Sachems should not come to *Canada* by the way of *Albany*, but directly for *Onnondage*. All which the said 2 Messengers from *Canada* have so delivered. Whereupon *Dekanitsore*, and another *Onnondage Indian* being sent by the five Nations to his Excellency the Earl of *Bellamont*, said in their behalf, as followeth,

Brother Corlaer, It is not many days ago since all the five Nations have been with you, our great Brother, to renew the antient Covenant Chain, & we have a particular regard to what you then told us, and therefore will not hearken to what the Governour of *Canada* Proposes to us, for he designs to break our Union, and seperate us, but we will cleave fast to one another. Do give seven hands of Wampum.

Brother Corlaer, You have told us in your Propositions, that there is a Peace concluded between our great King and the *French* King, we have accepted of the same, and will partake of the benefit thereof, hold the same fast, pray let there be a speedy result in this matter, that we may reap a benefit by the Peace as well as you do, and that all Mischief may be prevented, that otherwise would befall us in our Country.

Brother Corlaer, We desire that a Christian may go along with us to *Onnondage*, to the general Meeting there, which will be in nine days time, to consult what may be proper to be done on this Emergency.

The Gentlemen of *Albany* answered the *Indians*, That what they had now said should be sent down forth-with to his Excellency the Governor, by Major *Wessells*, Mayor of *Albany*, and that if any of them were willing to go along with the said Major *Wessels* to *New-York*, they would be welcome, and in the mean time, that they should by no means send any Prisoners, or others, to *Canada*: Was given them seven hands of Wampum.

At a Council held at his Majesties Fort in New-York, *the* 20*th of* August, 1698.

Present His Excellency Richard *Earl of* BELLOMONT.

Capt. John Nanfan, *Lieut. Governour.*

Frederick Phillips,	*Esqrs.*	Gab. Minvelle,	*Esqrs.*
Steph. Cortlandt,		John Lawrence,	
William Smith,			

His Excellency told the Council, That the occasion of this Meeting is an Express come from *Albany* and the *Onnondage Country*, with Intelligence, that four of the five Nations have had a Message from *Canada*, that *Count Frontinac* refused to deliver up some Prisoners of *Onnondage* to their Messengers, because there came not Delegates from each of the four Nations, rejecting their Belt, and threatning to prosecute the War if they did not speedily submit, and make a seperate Peace with them. Whereupon there being a general Meeting appointed at *Onnondage*, of the five Nations, they desire assistance, and that some Christian from this Government may be present at their Meeting.

His Excellency ordered *Dekanitsore* and the other *Indian* to be called in, with the Interpreter, and told them, That he had taken the Advice of the Council upon this Message

they

they have brought, and that he was fully resolved to succour and protect them. That to that purpose he had ordered his Lieut. Governour and his Company forth-with to repair to *Albany*, where he is to remain to succour them, upon occation, with all the Forces upon the Frontiers, and desired them to send out Scouts towards *Cadarackqui* for Intelligence. *Dekanitsore* said, it was hard there should be a Peace, & they have no benefit of it. His Excellency answered, That he sent not the Lieut. Governour to begin a new War, but to Succour them, in case the *French* should break the Peace, and deny them the benefit of it, he will take care they have an equal benefit of the Peace with the rest of his Majesties *Christian* subjects. His Excellency told them he would send the Mayor of *Albany* along with them to the Meeting at *Onondage*. Which *Dekanitsore* said, he liked very well. His Excellency told them, he had wrote to the Governour of *Canada*, that he will have them comprehended in the General Peace, or do his outmost endeavour to force him to it.

Dekanitsore said, The same Rivers that lead to *Onondage* have branches that lead to *Cayouge* and *Onyde*, so that they cannot come to help one another; and if they cannot be protected from the *French*, they must make Peace with them, for the way is far off for assistance to come up to them. His Excellency told them, they should be no loosers, that if the *French* came with a Force sufficient to overcome them, then they should send their Women and Children to *Albany*, where they should be protected and maintained, and then he would go with a sufficient Force against *Canada*, to Revenge the Injuries done them, and make good to them all their losses. His Excellency told them likewise, they must not be discouraged, the great King of *England* has forced the *French* King to make a Peace, and began the War upon their account, and will always support them. His Excellency told them, that the French Governour intended only to cozen them, & altho' he do's propose Peace, yet will always endeavour their Ruin. That he believ'd the *French* Governour dare not break the Peace for all this, but is endeavouring by this stratagem to entice or frighten them to break the Covenant Chain, and make them own him as their Father; but if he do begin the War upon them again, the great King of *England*, who began the War upon the account of the Brethren, will justifie and defend them still.

Ordered, Coll. *Courtland* do provide suitable Cloathing for the two *Indians*.

Ordered, by his Excellency and Council, That Major *Wessells*, Mayor of *Albany*, as also *John Baptista*, the Interpreter, do go forth-with to the Meeting that's to be of the five Nations of *Indians* at *Onondage*, and there give them all the Encouragement he possibly can, & do all other things pursuant to the Instructions to be given him by his Excellency, and that care should be taken to reward the pains & defray the Journey of the said Major *Wessels* and *John Baptista*.

Ordered, by his Excellency & Council, That a Messenger be immediately sent to *Canada* with a Letter from his Excellency, to the Governour of *Canada*, upon the subject matter of the Message and Alarm brought by the said *Dekanitsore* and another *Indian*.

F I N I S.

Printed and Sold by William Bradford, *Printer to the Kings most Excellent Majesty in the City of* New-York, 1698.

D 15.

Interpreted by Arnaut Fonicelse Viele who was sworne

Depositions of Henry and Joseph two of the Maquase Nation who are of full age and have been Converted to the Xtian faith for about Eight yeares past taken before his Excellency Richard Earl of Bellomont and James Graham Esqr. his Majties Attorny Generall for the province of New Yorke who being duly sworne upon the holy Evangelists of God have answered to the following Quaeries as hereunder Exprossed New Yorke the 31th: of May 1698.

Question. Are you Owners of the Maquase Land where the Maquase Castles are seated?

Answer. Yes, we are part owners or proprietors of the above Land.

Question. How many are Owners of the said Land besides your selves?

Answer. Six more besides our selves have the principall propriety in those Lands, and the rest of the Maquase are Contained under us.

Question. Have you sold the said Land to Mr^r William Peirson Coll^o: Peter Schuyler Doct^r. Godfridus Dellius Major Pieter Wessells and Evert Bancker?

Answer. We never Sold nor Gave away the said Land to any person whatever.

Question. How many Families belong to the Maquase Nation?

Answer. There are 50 Houses belonging to the Maquase Nation, some of which houses Contains one Family, some two, some four.

Question. Since you say you Did not sell yor Land, what Did you mean when you Putt your Marks and seales to a Bill of Sale Dated the 8th: Day of July 1697?

Answer. We never Intended to Alienate the property of the Soil but those Stiled purchasers Coll^o: Peter Schuyler, Doctor Godfrey Dellius our Minister Major Pieter Wessells, and Capt Evert Bancker used Artifice to Circumvent us, and our Companions into a Bargain and Sale with them, for Standing that as it was a time of Warr we would be our

[illegible] the 8th Day of July 1697.

Wee were Intended to Mionate the property of the Soil, but those Flounder purchasers Coll: Peter Schuyler, Parter Godfrey Dellius ove Minister, Major Pyrle Wessells, one Capt Evert Banker used Artifice to Circumvent us, and our Companions into a Bargain and Sale with them, by pretending that as it was a time of Warr so it would be our best and surest Way to Defend our selves from the Enemy that We should appoint or name them meaning the Purchasers for our Guardians or Trustees, neither Did wee treat and agree with them altogether, but Seperately, or Severally, and at Different times. We say further that we Questioned the matter before we Signed it, and alleged it would be proper that all the persons Concerned should be present to Consult together — but we were answered that there was no harm in Signing the paper, it was for our own Security they would keep our Land for us, that it should not be in the power of any person to make an Infringment upon our Property, and as long as any of the Maquase Nation lived, We and ours should be secured, and our Posterities for ever.

Since we have been forc'd & threatned to sign a paper Contrary to our Intentions we therefore
humbly pray that that false paper which we and our Brethren the Proprietors of said Land
have left our Manor and Seated to which we are informd Given away our Right to our
Native Land Contrary to our Intent may be vacated and Destroyed that the memory of
so Great a Corruption may be Rooted out from amongst us Xtians lest our Unconverted
Brethren may be Incouraged by us ill practice and Example from Entring into the Xtian
Faith; and we further pray for the Preventing the like ill practice for the future that since
we are Subjects of the Great King of England &c. that your Lordship would be pleased
to Sett us have a patent for our said Land to hold of our said Great King with the Limitation
that none of the English may Enter upon our said Lands whilst any of us, or our
posterity are in being, Except that our Great King shall see Cause to Erect a Castle or
Fort for the Security of the Subjects of the Frontiers.

The said Henry and Joseph Doe further Complain to his Excellency that about three years
ago, when they were at a Fighting against the French Sir Johe Drunken people of their
Nation have upon them to sell a vast Tract of Land belonging to his Excellencies Complainants
Called Kahoos of 800 Acres an Island that a young man had enough to Doe to Run over in
a Days time, and that for the value of 30 Beaver Skins in Rum and other Goods which
said Tract Schuyler bought for Coll.o Nicholas Bayard of New York, Whereupon they made
their Complaint to the Magistrates of Albany, who gave them no Relief, but on the Contrary
the said Coll.o Bayard obtained a patent of Coll.o Fletcher the late Governor for the said
Island all purchase of their Land which Cause the said Complainants upon Coll.o Fletchers
arrivall at Albany to apply unto him for Justice and Complained in the Person
of Coll.o Peter Schuyler and Major Pyre Hoffelt and the Interpreter that there was
a Tract of Land belonging to the said Bayard of their Land which they never sold nor had those who

[illegible]

[illegible]

That for the [illegible] of the Inhabitants of the Frontiers.

That for the [illegible] of the Inhabitants of the Frontiers.

[illegible] Doe further Complain to this Assembly that about three yeares
[illegible] Doe further Complain to this Assembly that about three yeares
[illegible] Doe further Complain to this Assembly that about three yeares

A Conference held at the Request of the Maquase Indians with my Lord Bellomont in Albany the 25th Day of July Anno Dni 1698.

Present

His Excell. Richd Earle of Bellomont
Capt Randall and Caleb Heathcote Esqrs
James Graham Esq Attorny Generall
Coll. Abraham De Peyster
Walter Swarton Esq
Major Dirck Wessells Major
and Justices of the Magistrates Court
Aldermen and Assistants

Abraut Gerritse Viele
Interpter.

Henry the Maquase Christian Indian Rose up and said that Wm Nanning the
Minister of Albany was angry with him, because he and another Indian of the
Maquase Nation went Down to New York and Informed My Lord of the Cruel
Murthering the Seven Days the Maquase Indians, by taking from them the Ma=
=quase Land and the said Nanning Did further say that he the said Henry was a Lyar
and that Jan Janse Roseboom the Recorder of Albany, had Infused Lyes and Stores in
my head, I therefore Desire your Lordshipp to Inquire into this matter, that I may not lye
longer under this Scandall and Reproach.

My Lord thereupon asked the said Henry, and all the Rest of the Maquase
Indians then present Consisting of the Number of twenty five.

Question. Dirck now told you in Maquase and to Wm Nanning the Minister Coll. Peter Schuyler Major
Dirck Wessells Capt Evert Banker, and Wm Williams Printers, who have Gained a Salary
for the same from his late Majesty Ever of Glorious, and what have you Gott for it?

[illegible] Mohawks [illegible] Mohawks [illegible] Mohawks [

sent for by the said Mr Dellius, and then the Interpreter said to us, You have a Great Tract of Land of a large Extent, and being bounded from a place by the Natives Called Wendecone and Runns up along the Maquase River about fifty miles to a place Called Araksorkine which Land some persons are Endeavouring to procure from the Governo. which will be to ye: Injury, but if you will lett Mr Dellius, Coll: Peter Schuyler, Major Wessells and Mr Evert Bancker, have the said Land in Trust for all the said Nation of the Maquase, they not Designing to have a foot of the said Land for their own use, But only to have it as Trusted to keep it for your use, least the said Governo should grant it away to others by which means ye: Nation will be utterly Ruined, Whereupon it was said lett a Writing be made to that purpose.

Question. What did you mean by Signing that paper?

Answer. Rode another Sachim of the Maquase Rose up and said, that he signed the paper, that the said Mr Dellius and the other three should be trusted of the said Land for the use of the Maquase Nation, and to keep other from labouring the said Land from them, and for no other use nor Intent whatsoever.

Whereupon my Lord ordered Mr Dellius and the Interpreter to be sent for, and in the meane time bine my Lord Mayor the Mayor Major Wessells before all the Company then present, in what sense he understood the Bargain to be between the Maquase and — himselfe, and the Rest of the Grantees, to which he answered, that the Bargaine was that the said Land should be Conveyed to himselfe and the other Grantees in trust only, for the use of the said Maquase and no otherwise, and My Lord told the Jury and that if upon further Examination he found it to be true what they had said he would use his Endeavours to procure the said Grant to be vacated, for the Grant that is given

Trustees
Indians

that the Indians should be Examined that manner.

Mr Livingston Answering to the Proposall Objected that he should not be
Concerned in the Trust that the Indians should be Trustees of Thesaid Land for the Purpose
proposed Alleadging that the Indians should be Trustees of Thesaid Land for the Purpose of
Fishing and to reap what Benefit to arise to them by Thesaid Land from time to time and for no
other use nor purpose whatsoever.

Whereupon the Indians aforesaid the Interpreter to be sent for, and in the
mean time my Lord stood the Manor Major Wasgatt before and the Company there
present, in what sense he understood the Bargain to be between the Magnase and
himselfe, and the Rest of the Grantees, to which he answered, that the Bargaine
was that thesaid Land should be Conveyed to himselfe and the other Grantees in trust
only, for the Use of thesaid Magnase and no otherwise, and my Lord told the Indians
that if upon further Examination he found it to be true what they had said he would
use his Endeavours to procure the said Grant to be vacated, for the Grant that is given
to those persons is not a Deed of Trust for your use as you alledge, but an absolute
Grant of all your said Lands for their owne proper use and Benefit whereby you
seem to be Extreamly defrauded.

Mr Pelling the Minister being sent for appeared, and my Lord did in the Presence of
all those above mentioned Gentlemen Charge him, with Committing a fraudulent Act, by the
obtaining a Grant of the Magnase Land to him and his afore named partners Cozens
for his and their owne use from the late Governo: Coll: Nicholls, when he had perswaded
the Indians to signe a paper for their Lands to be kept by him and them as Trustees for
the use of the said Indians, which Act was of such a Scandalous nature that the like
practise is not to be found amongst the worst of men, and soe very surprising to his
Lordshipp to be found done by a Minister of the Gospell of Christ to a heathen
People, whereas he pleaded to proselyte to the Christian faith and if

Questioned by the

Questioned by the Law would Bring such Mens Lives a severe Correction and Punishment

and therefore what have you to say to this Matter in your own Defence.

Mr Dellius said that there was nothing in this Bill of Sale but what was Interpreted to them, and that the Maquase had sold their Land outright and not made that Reserve, that is the said Dellius and the other persons should be only Trustees, and said Moreover that he knew not why Coll.o Fletcher the late Governor had not as much power to give such a Grant to private men, as former Governor had to give a Thousand Acres to the Citty of Albany, which also belonged to the Maquase, and the Citty had disposed of part of it

Question — — — — Whether when they Signed this paper of the Maquase Land, they Did not understand that the four persons mentioned in said paper were to be Trustees for them?

Answer — — — — Rode said that they signed it upon that Intent, and for no other, but only upon the perswasion of those four persons, who were willing to yield to their Request by Signing that Writing to let them have the Land in Trust for our use to keep it from others which they alleaged would otherwise take it from us.

Then Henry said that Mr Dellius and the other Grantees aforementioned Did not only say that the true meaning of the said Deed of Trust, was to keep it for the use of us Mohakes and our posterity soe long as there was one of our Nation alive but also to preserve us in the Quiett and peaceable Enjoyment of our Land against the Design of all other persons who would Endeavour to take our said Land from us.

Then my Lord ordered Mr Dellius to withdraw least he should overawe Philipie the Interpretesse who did Interpret what was transacted between the Maquase Indians and Mr Dellius and the Rest of the aforesaid persons, at Mr Dellius's house

Caution

[illegible] that they should [illegible]

[illegible] of the four persons who were willing to yield to their Request

[illegible] that Indians to settle on their Land in Trust for our use to keep it from

others which they offered us to otherwise have it granted.

Then Henry said that Mr Dellius and the other Grantees aforementioned

did not only say that the true meaning of the said Deed of Trust, was to keep it for

the use of us Mohawks and our posterity soe long as there was one of our Nation alive

but also to preserve us in the Quett and peaceable Enjoyment of our Land against the

Design of all other persons who would Endeavour to take our said Land from us.

Then my Lord ordered Mr Dellius to withdraw least he should overaive

Hillatie the Interpretesse who did Interpret what was transacted between the Maquase

Indians and Mr Dellius and the Rest of the aforesaid persons, at Mr Dellius's house

which Interpretesse was sworn to answer to such Interrogatories as should be putt to her,

Concerning the Conference that was had with the Indians at Mr Dellius's house

about the Maquase Land

Question. Were you the only Interpretesse between Mr Dellius and the Maquase Natives

about the Maquas Land?

Ans. Yes.

Question. When the Maquase Indians signed the pleaded Deed of Sale was it not agreed

that Mr Dellius and the other persons only Trustees of the Land for the Maquase Nation?

When

31

Answer — When the Writing about the Maquase Land was Signed the true Intent and meaning of the Indians was that Mr Dellius and the other three persons should be only trusted to keep the said Land for the only use and Benefitt of the Indians of the Maquase Nation, but if it should soe happen that all the Maquase Indians should dye or be extinguished, or Reduced to the Number of Ten, then Mr Dellius the Minister and the other Grantees were to be owners of the said Land.

Question — Were those Eight Maquase Indians that Signed the aforesaid paper — the sole and only owners of the said Land, or Did the said Land belong to all the Indians of the Maquase Nation?

Answer — The Indians by the said Interpretor answered that those Eight Indians that signed to the aforesaid paper had only their Eight shares of the said Land, but that the whole Land incerained in the Bounds of the said Writting belonged to all the Indians of the said Maquase Nation

Question — Were those Eight persons Comissioned or Authorized by the whole — Maquase Nation to make this Bargain or Signe this paper about their Land?

Answer — — How could those Eight persons be authorized to sign that paper in the behalfe of the whole Nation, when we did not know of the signing of one another, for Bowry Signed the said paper by himselfe, and Rode and Joseph Signed together at another time, and Sawenguese and the other four signed at another time, neither were we, nor any of us Deputed to sign the said paper, for the Rest of the Maquase nation, they never soe much as knowing that we ever signed any such paper, until wee the

Question

Were those Eight persons Imployed and Commissionated by the whole Nation to make this Examinacon or Signe this paper about Peace or Warr?

Answer — Noe: Sayd those Eight persons we Did not Authorize by the whole Nation of the Indians of Canada, when we Did not know of the signing of one another for Fourty Signed the said papers by themselves, and Ottaouandt and Joseph Signed together at another time, and Simonguense and the other four signed at another time, neither were we, nor any of us Deputed to signe the said paper, for the Rest of the Maquase nation, they never Sod much as knowing that we ever signed any such papers, until now the matter being Examined.

Question — How many men belongs to yo: Nation?

Answer — Above one hundred fighting men, besides Women and Children dead and alive.

Question — Did those Eight after they had signed the paper acquaint the Rest of their nation with what they had Done, and how was it Relished amongst the Brethren?

Answer — Henry answered, the Rest of the Nation was not acquainted with it, for my selfe was a Stranger untill I putt my hand to the Writing, which I Did after I Returned from fighting against the French; being then told by Mr Dellius, and the Interpreter, that there was no hurt in putting my hand to the said paper, it being for my good, and to secure the Land for all the Nation, which being spoke by my Minister I easily Credited and Signed it upon that

The Examination upon oath of
Henry and Joseph Lee Clerks Notaries
publick taken before the Privy
Councell at Whitehall the 31 May
1698 Concerning the Trade past upon
the Mosquito Nation by Wm Dampier

As also the Conference which his
Lordship had with the Witnesses
Judged at Whitehall the 2^d
July 1698 Concerning those Islands.

(N° 2)

Together with the Depositions
Conferred with upon Privy Council
2^d August 1698.

(N° 2)

638.

And all the Rest of the Maquas Indians that were present Did say, the Rest of their Nation knew nothing of the Matter, but was only known to those that Signed the paper, who Could have no Right to Disposs of any of the Maquas Land but what belonged to their owne Shares.

Question ——— Did you that Signed the said Paper, Receive any money for the said Land, or were you promised any money for the same?

Answer ——— Wee never Received any thing for the said Land, nor were we promised any thing for it, nor how Could we when we never Sold the Land.

Question ——— Since you say you Did not Sell the said Land Did you not then Give it to Mr Dellius and those other persons?

Answer ——— No, we never Gave it unto any person

Question ——— When you signed the said paper were any of you made Drunk?

Answer ——— No, each of us were sober when we signed it

Q. Since you all acknowledge that it was not yo. Intentions to sell yo. Lands to those persons, but that you were only Deluded or perswaded to putt yo. hands to that Writeing upon the Score of being for yo. Good and the preserving of yo. Lands to you, of which you have been disappointed, I will therefore employ my Interest with my Great Master the King of England &c. to procure the said Grant to be Varated, if those persons to whom you Committed that Trust Doe not surrender the said Grant as Coll. Schuyler and Major Wendell have already Done

to Mr ... a true and Inspection perform'd

Answer — No, we never gave it unto any person

Question — When you signed the said paper were any of you made Drunk?

Answer — No, each of us were sober when we signed it

Q. Now you all Acknowledge that it was never yr: intentions to sell yr: Lands to those persons, but that you were only Deluded or perswaded to putt yr: hands to that Writeing upon the p'tence of doing for yr: good and the p'serving of yr: Lands to you, of which you have been Disappointed, I will therefore Employ my Interest with my Great Master the King of England &c. to procure the said Grant to be Cancelled, if those persons to whom you Committed that trust Doe not surrender the said Grant as Coll. Schuyler and Major Wopsall have already Done, and if any of you for the future have any Grievance, or any Complaint to make in my Absence from this place, you will then Doe well to make the same known unto Coll.o Peter Schuyler, the Mayor of Albany and Mr Robert Livingston Secretary for the Indian Affairs, & the Officer that Commands his Majties Fort, Recorder, Aldermen, and Sheriffe of Albany for the time being, whom I have authorized for that purpose who will Report the matter to me in order to yr: having full Satisfaction therein.

29

Robt Livingston Secry
for the Indian Affairs

A true Copy
Bellomont

N°. 2. New-Yorke. E.

Depos^n. of 2 Christ^n. Mohaws
abt Coll. Fletcher's Grant of
50 Miles of their Land, ye 31th
May 1690. — Duplic:
Conference wth ye Mohacks &c
at Albany upon ye same Subject.
July 25th 1690
The E: of Bellomont's discourse
wth Mr Delius upon the same
subject. Aug^o. 2^d 1690.
Referred to in his L^ds
Lre of ye 14th Septr. 1690.
Rec 31th Octr. 1690
Read the 14th Novr. 1690.

Entred Fol: 66.

D 15

D. 151-2 633.

An Account of what passed between me and m^r Godfry Dellius Dutch Minister at Albany the Second Augt 1698.

Mr Graham the Attorney Generall having told me two or three dayes before that m^r Dellius upon the Repeale I had given him the 25th day of July last for the Grand he had put upon ye Mohaques Indians about their Lands was sorry for what he had done & desired to come and make his submission to me, and at the same time would make a Resignation of his Interest in the said Mohaques Land as Coll: Peter Schuyler and Major Dyer Nicholls had done before, My Answer to m^r Attorney was. that within a day or two when I was a little better in health and more able since I should be willing to see m^r Dellius and would heartily forgive him if I found he made a sincere Acknowledgm^t of his Error Accordingly on the Second day of Augt 1698 was the day I left Albany he coming to see me at my Lodging I desired the Company to withdraw to give him the better opportunity of saying what he had a mind to say to me, We satt about half a quarter of an hour together all which time he spoke not one word. and I seeing plainly that it proceeded from the pride and Insolence of his Nature (for he is the proudest Fellow I ever knew and that character all the Dutch give me of him) I could not forbear laughing. and told him it was some surprize to me that after m^r Attorney had made me Expect a submission from him and I had consented to see him upon those Terms yett by his behaviour now he seemed to Expect a submission from me he then Complained how he had been misrepresented to me first as having Refused to pray for the King at the time of the Revolution. he owned indeed that he did not pray for the Prince of Orange when Thereunto Required by Capt Leisler for he did not think upon the news they had of his Landing in England it was safe to pray for him till they had certain news he was Secure of the Throne. those were his own words and I could not forbear laughing at it: as to the Mohaques Land it was such a slip that he told me he was very sorry he gave me any offence he had no ill design in it and that it could not be thought the Obtaining of that

30 grant

Grace proceeded from a covetious Temper in him for he had a great deale of Land already and no Children to provide for but that the Bishop of London was upon a Project of Applying that Land to Charitable use. I made Answer that I did believe my Lord of London would not be concerned in any such Project where poor people were to be — excluded out of their Lands; besides I told him that I thought the Title of such grant was void of course because there were but Eight Mohaques parties to the Sale of the said Land. Whereas by the open declaration of all the Mohaques to me their whole nation is Invested with a Right & property in those Lands. I asked him where that Instrument of Resignation was that I was made to believe he would bring me to which he made me sond Frivolous Answer that he had not yett procured. I told him it was then in vaine for him to Expect I could have any tollerable good opinion of him for that I as much thought it a Notorious Scandal now his the Indians Inventuring and Endeavouring to draw them into that bargain as I had done the 25th of the last Month upon Examination of that whole matter. I told him he ought to be less busie and concern himself less with the affairs of the world and apply himself more to the duty of his Function and preach peace & Reconciliation to those of his Congregation for that I was very credibly Informed. That would not be any distinction of Parties now at Albany but for him. ye. he is the great Incendiary and maintainer of Faction & parties — in that Town and Country I also told him that I was very confident his Majty would so Resent that foul Practice in Coll Fletcher the grantee and him and the Rest of the grantees as that he would order the said grant to be Vacated. and perhaps the parties Concerned to be prosecuted again for the fraud therein Comitted and the — disturbance thereby given to the Indians that are under his Majtys. — protection and who venture their lives dayly to defend those — Provinces from the French and their Indians: Coll Schuyler and Major Wendells did so frankly and Gentelly Resign their parts of that grant

grant that Stodd him I would make it my business to make it
redound to their Reputation & the Representation I would
make of it home to England and Stodd in Dellius it had been
highly pleasing to me if he had given me his same hands to
have done him the like good offices

Bellomont

a true Copy
Bellomont

May it please yo: Lordships. D16. 639

1. IV

When the late Indian Warr with the French was by the Good Providence of God brought to a happy period, we were Ready to persuade our selves, that we should live Quietly and in peace, as well as others of his Majties Subjects, But Contrary to our Expectation were are this day assaulted and Allarmed by this Scatuburo Indians. Upon the fifteenth day of this present July — four of them as we suppose entred into Hatfield Meadow and shot two persons and Carried two others Captive.

Although these Indians are professed subjects of the Crown of England, and make shews of friendship to us, and are many times entertained in our Towns, yett for these last seven years, they have frequently practised acts of malice and Hostility, sometimes alone sometimes in Conjunction with our Enemies, we have lost many persons in this County through the treachery of these Counterfeit friends, then by the Assault of those, that we have been at open Defiance with.

In the month of August Anno 1688 they came to Northfield and shot six persons — June 1693 they came into two houses at Deerfield in the night time and murdered six persons and scalped another who is not thoroughly Cured to this day: Ju — July 1694 an Assault was made upon Brookfield, wherein seven persons were killed and two taken Captive amongst those Bloody men there was at least one of these Scatuburo Indians — Ju July 1695 six persons as they rode in the Highway in Deerfield — Meadow, were shott at, one of them Received three wounds of which afterwards he Died — In September 1696 those Indians — amongst other French Indians Came to Deerfield, shot two persons — wounded three, and Carried four into Captivity: The Captain — some of these Indians slew a man, as he was at his work

32 Bad

Early Woods for which two of them suffered Death — In June 1697
they slew a man that belonged to Hatfield and Scalped him Sixty at Canada

These Indians have plainly declared themselves to be a body of
Cheives and Murderers, if at any time they have given assistance unto
us, and been instrumentall to destroy our Enimies, it has not
been out of any principalls of friendship or obedience, for at
other times they have been Ready to assist our Adversaries and
destroy us it is indifferent to them to destroy French or English —
so they can gaine their prey, and satisfie their Blood thirsty spirit

Sometimes they dwell at Stockbridge, sometimes at the Eastward
and make marriages with the Eastern Indians, and sometimes at
Canada, and live like Beasts and Birds of prey upon the destruction of
others

They have been several times forbidden by Governo: Fletcher
to come into these parts, but in Contempt of all Comands, they have
not only Intruded themselves into our Towns, but have shedd the
Blood of Warr in peace. they Insinuate themselves, speake faire
promise much, yett are often Renewing their Bloody practises:
we have Nourished Vipers that eat our own Bowells, they have
made many Widowes Widowers and Fatherless Children
Several Families have been broken to pieces by them

Besides the many Calamities that we have undergone by
Reason of their practises, other Tragicall Scenes in some other
parts of the Country Remote from us are to be ascribed in part
to them, it is but seldom that any sorts of Outrage are Committed
but fewer or more of them have a hand therein

We have no prospect of Quietness for the time to come, unless
some Extraordinary Methods be taken to procure it, we are kept
in Bondage by them, our burthen in Watching and warding is
Great, we Cannot with safety follow our Occasions in the Fields

We dare

We dare not live upon our Lands that lie a little remote from the body of our Colonies the Country is putt to great Charge in maintaining Garrisons Souldiers, and also for pursueing after them, when they have done hurt.

If they should solemnly promise to behave themselves — either for the time to come our fidelity must be grosse, they never engaged themselves by keeping promise, but have often wronged us by their unfaithfullness: the keeping of their promises does but give them a further advantage to do mischiefe to us.

We have Briefly Represented to yo: Lordshipp the difficulties we are Intangled in, you will have a more Particular account from Mr Hawley and Mr Parsons, we humbly rove yo: protection, hoping you will soe farr Regard the justice of our Cause as not to suffer those Fiends to Rule and Devour us, but by Begging the Prince of Peace will give Molestation to us, And by Begging the Prince of Peace will give Molestation to us, And by Begging the Prince of Peace will give Molestation to us, And

Memoriall of Mr Pynchon and Mr Partrigg about a Murder of two Christians by the River Indians.

(Nº. 3)

Nº. 3. New-Yorke.

Mem.l of Mr Pynchon & Mr Partrigg at.l a Murder of 2 Christns at Hatfield in New-England.

Referred to in the Earle of Bellomonts Lre of the 14th Sept.r 1690

Rec.d Oct.r 31th 1690.
Read the 14th Nov.r 1690.

Entred Fol: 66

D 16

3. New York 1698

642

De La Nouvelle Yorck ce 13. Aoust 1690

D17

Monsieur

Je ne sais qu'a mon[sieur] des frontieres on entre autres choses J'ay eu conferen[ce] avec nos Cinq Nations d'Indiens, que vous appellez Iroquois, qui m'ont pri[é] avec grande Instance de les continuer sous la protection du Roy mon Maistre, ayant protesté en mesme temps une Inviolable fidelité et Sujettion a sa Majesté, et s'estant plaints des outrages que leur ont fait vos Francois et vos Indiens de Canada au preiudice du traitté de paix, dans lequel ils se croyent estre compris en vertu de la fidelité qu'ils doivent au Roy comme ses sujects. Ils m'ont aussi remontré que vos gens ont tué et enlevé Quatre vingt quatorze des leurs depuis la Publication de la Paix, ce qui me surprend beaucoup, d'autant que l'on a toujours regardé les Iroquois ou cinq nations d'Indiens comme sujetts de la couronne d'Angleterre, ce qui se peut faire voir a tout le monde par des preuves autentiques et solides, mais qui a ce que je vois par Vôtre lettre du 6me Juin dernier me seroit inutile de prouver, puis que dans cette lettre vous me dites positivement que vous avez des ordres si precis sur l'affaire des Cinq nations d'Indiens que vous ne sauriez les dispenser que vous n'en ayez receu des nouveaux, et Messrs Schuyler et Dellius qui m'ont mis vostre lettre entre les mains m'ont assuré en même temps que vous vous expliqueriez en termes exprés au sujet de nos Indiens de la même maniere que vostre lettre porte. Vous sçavez fort bien que les cruautez et hostilitez que vos Gens faisoient sur nos Indiens avant la derniere guerre furent la principale cause que le Roy declara la guerre a la France, comme il est specifié dans la Declaration: de sorte que je m'estonne pourquoy vous voulez entreprendre de continuer la Guerre a nos Indiens puis que c'est une manifeste contravention au traitté. Le Roy mon maistre a bien merité trop de penchant son dans les affaires, et le Coeur trop grand pour renoncer a son droit. et pour moy, j'ay ses Interests trop a Coeur pour laisser faire a vos gens La moindre Insulte sur nos Indiens et sur tout, de souffrir qu'ils les traittent en Ennemis: et pour cela j'ay donné ordre a nos Indiens d'estre sur leur garde, et en cas qu'ils soient attaquez de faire main basse a tous, tout François qu'Indiens, leur ayant promis du secours toutes les fois qu'ils en auront besoin. Depuis pour les mettre en estat de se defendre, et de repousser ceux qui les attaqueront je leur ay donné quantité d'armes et de munitions de guerre. Vous voyez Monsieur, que je ne fait pas de difficulté de dire tout mon procedé avec nos Indiens, dont je suis certain d'estre appuyé de Roy mon Maistre, conformement a

Dix

C.A. New Yorke C.

Copy of the Earle of Bellom^t Letter to the Govr of Canada upon Intelligence of his design to invade the 5 Nations of Indians, Dated the 13th & 22th Aug. 1698

Referred to in his Ex^ys Let^r of the 24th Sept. 1698

Recd 31th Oct. 1698.
Read the 16th Nov^r:

Entred Fol: 67

646 D 17

Copyes of the E. of Bellomonts Letters to the Govr & Lieutenant Govr of Canada of the 13th and 22th of August 1698.

(N 4)

N°. 4. New-Yorke.

Copy of ye E: of Bellomont's Let^re to the Gov: of Canada dated ye 13th & 22th Augt 1698.

Referred to in his Ex^ys Let^re of ye 14th Septr 1698

Rec^d 31th Octr 1698

upon Intelligence of his designe to invade the 5 Nations of Indians

By his Excellency the Governour &c.

647

VI

Instructions to Capt. John Nanfan Lieut. Governo. of his Majesties Province of New York.

D 18

Whereas Information was brought me Yesterday by Dogannisora, One of ye Sachems of the Onondages Indians and another Indian of that Nation, That the Count De ffrontenac Governo. of Canada had sent a Message by two revolted Indians of that same Nation to threaten the four Nations of Indians, called the Onondages, Cayugoes, Oneydes, and the Tenekaes, That in case they did not within the Spe of 45 days, come and Submit to him the said Governr. and Conclude a peace with him he would invade their Country and treat them in such a hostile manner as should compell them to it.

You are therefore for his Majesties Service to Repaire to Albany with your Company of ffoot and there remaine untill you are inform'd by ye Indians, or any other Credible Authors, That the ffrench or their Indians are on their March towards our five Nations or have actually invaded them, in either of which Cases you are to take with you all ye ffortes in his Majesties pay at Albany, and Schoneetady together with your owne Company, and as many of the Traine Bands and Militia of that Seate and Country as also of ye County of Ulster as possibly can be got together and march them to that part of the Country where you shall be advised by ye Indians or where you shall judge it will be most proper to joyne the five Nations of Indians; and after so joyneing them you are to march directly against the Enemy and fight them, if you can do it on reasonable and equall termes

You are to give me speedy Notice of all the Intelligence you receive from tyme to tyme, that I may take such ffurther Measures as shall be most Suteable for his Majesties Service, and that of this Province.

You are to Cares and Cherish the five Nations of Indians by all ye wayes you can Contrive and not suffer

36

a true Copy

Bellomont

40

(Canada it could be great Damage and disreputation to them
they were strictly charged by Letters to have a

648

Suffer the Souldiers upon any account whatsoever to be rude and abusive to them, or the Inhabitants of this Province; And all Officers and Magestrates within this Province are hereby required and Commanded to assist and obey you in all things relateing to the Expedition you now go upon; As greatly Imporling the honour and Interest of his Majestie and the welfare of this Province that the five Nations of Indians be protected and defended from the ffrench and their Indians.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at ffort William Henry. this 22d Day of August 1698.

Bellomont

a true Copy

Bellomont

Earle of Bellomonts Instruc-
tions to Capt. John Nanfan
Lieutenant Governr. of
New Yorke

Dated 22d. August 1698

(No. 5)

N°. 5. New-Yorke.

Copy of ye E: of Bellomont's
Instructions to Capn: Nanfan
his Lt Govr. upon his going
to Albany, on Intelligence
of ye Govr of Canada's designe
to invade the 5 Nations.

Referred to in his Lps
Lre of ye 14th Sept. 1698

Rec. 31st Octr. 1698
Read the 16th Novemr.

Entred Fol: 72

D. 18

14 Sept. 1698

950

D I VII D 19 654

Instructions for Major Dyrck Wessells to be observed by him in his Negotiation with the five Cantons of Indians Viz.t the Mohaus, Onnondagoes, Oniydes, Cayagoes and Sinckas Convened at the Onnondagoes Castle to Consult touching a Message Recived from the Governour of Canada relating to a Seperate Treaty with four of the said Cantons or Nations Contrary to the Conclusion and Articles of Peace

Imprimis You are with all Speed to return to Albany and take with you Deganniston and the other Indians and upon your Arrivall at Albany you are to take with you Jan Baptist Van Eppe, the Interpr.r, and such persons as you shall think fitt for to wear you Company, and to go thence with all possible Hast along with the said Indians into the Convention of the five Nations, which is to be held at the Onnondagoes Castle.

Upon your arrivall at the said Castle you are to Congratulate the Brethren of the said Nations towards there, & that it take very kindly their Message by Deganniston, and observe their resolutions to adhere Strictly to the Covenant Chaine by being so just to their Promise they made unto us at their late Negotiation with us at Albany. That pursuant to their Request I had sent you Coppies to be present at their Consultation which you are to represent to them with the best Arguments you can frame, the dangerous Consequence that would attend their having any Seperate Treaty with the French. And that according to their promise they are not for the future to receive any Message from the French, but what they shall communicate to us, as they have now done:

You are to make them sensible, that as they are, and have allways been, the Subjects of the King of England they are therefore under the Care & Protection of the said King of England as any Master, owes to the Degree of his own English Subjects.

38

a true Copy
Bellomont

40

made it could be real Damage and disreputation to them
ice they were strictly charged by Corlaer to have a

652

And as in Vindication of the Brethren &
in Revenge of the Injuries that they have Suffered
by the ffrench, my Great Master has begun the
late great Warr with the ffrench King, which
with the Success of his Armes, has brought the
ffrench to an honorable Peace, So that they
may Confide that my Great Master, with the
Vtmost of his Power will Defend the Brethren
against any Attempts that the ffrench shall
make upon them in Violation of the Peace.

You are also to acquaint them, that I have
Sent an Embassy to Canada, and will peremptorily
demand of the Governour all their Prisoners
which I hope he will Surrender according to the
Articles of Peace. But if he should refuse I will
then Complaine to my Great Master of the
Violence done thereby to the Articles of Peace
who will thereupon resent the same to the ffrench
King and Constraine him to give just Satisfaction
therein. It being the King of England and the
ffrench King that have Concluded the Peace, the
Subjects of both Nations must thereby be concluded
So that the Brethren are as safe as we are by
that Stipulation of the Peace. And if the ffrench
should invade their Country with any Force if the
Brethren be Stronger, then they are to repell
them with their Power; But if the ffrench
Force be greater then the Brethrens, then if
the Brethren will return to me at Albany I will
give them Succour and indeavour to invade the
ffrench with a Considerable Power to revenge
the Wrongs done the Brethren

You are by all Fair Meanes to keep them
Firme and Steady to the Covenant Chaine, and
take effectuall Care they do not in the least violate
it by adhering to the ffrench, who are a Nation
full of Intrigue and Dissimulation. And therefore
they are to avoid all Communication with them.

653

But if the Brethren have any thing to require of the ffrench, they are to let me know of it, and I will take Care to persuade the ffrench to yeild to any thing that shall be judged Reasonable. Given und. my Hand and Seal at Arms at ffort William Henry this 22.d Day of August. 1698/

Bellomont

a true Copy

Bellomont

39

a True Copy

Bellomont

40

it would be great Damage and Disreputation
were strictly observed by

Earl of Bellomont Instructions
to Major Dyrck Wessells who
was sent to Incourage the
five Nations of Indians
meet at Onondagos Castle

Dat. 22d August 1698

(N°: 6)

N°. 6. New-Yorke.

Copy of y E: of Bellomont's
Instructions to Majr. Wessells,
sent to encourage y Nations
upon y Allarm of y Govr. of
Canada's designe to invade
them.

Referred to in y E: of
Bellomonts Lre of y 12th
Septr. 1698.

Rec: 31th Octr. 1698

Read the 16th Novr:

Entred Fol: 72

D 19

654

By his Excell.y the Govern.r &c.

VIII Do

Instructions for Capt. Johannes Schuyler at Albany.

You are to use your utmost Diligence in Carrying and Delivering any Letter to y.e Govern.r of Canada, which Letter I send you by Jean Rosie. And when you are arrived at Onneack or Oneechere, where y.e Governour is, you are to press for his answer to my Letter and use the greatest Dispatch you can in coming back again to me.

You are to inquire into the Designe of y.e said Governour, whether he be making any Preparations to invade our Five Nations of Indians, and especially Such of y.e Indians that have formerly belonged to the Five Nations, & whether upon Incouragement they could not returne to their Antient Dwellings among the said Five Nations, and put themselves under the Protection of his Maj.ty the King of England.

You are to observe very nicely as much as the Shortness of the tyme will allow, in what Posture the ffrench are, what their Strength may be in Number of Native ffrench & Indians and informe your Self as particularly as you can how many Indian ffamilies the ffrench have Debauch'd from us.

And in case you find on your Arrivall in Canada, that the ffrench are preparing to invade our Five Nations of Indians or are in Motion towards them, you are immediately to Send me an Account thereof by Some diligent Messenger.

And if M.r David Schuyler be not yet gone towards Canada, you are to call on him for my Letter to y.e Govern.r of Canada and deliver it to the said Governour at the same tyme you do this, which I have now Sent by Jean Rosie.

When you receive my Letter by Jean Rosie, you are to provide your Self with a Birch Canoe, and to take to your aid for your Assistance Such persons as you shall think needfull for y.r Speedy Conveyance to and returne from Canada Given und.r my hand and Seal at Armes at ffort William Henry this 22.th day of August 1698.

Bellomont

a True Copy

Bellomont

40

Canada it would be great Damage and disreputation to them

N°. 7. New-Yorke.

Copy of the E: of Bellomont's Instruc=
tions to Capt. Jno Schuyler sent w.th
his Ldps Lres to the Gov.r of Canada,
upon Intelligence of his designe to in=
vade the Nations of Indians.
Referred to in his Ldps
Lres of 12th Sept.r 1690

Rec.d 31th Oct.r 1690
Read the 16th Nov.r

Earle of Bellomonts Instructions
to Capt. John Schuyler who went
Express with his Lordships
Letters to the Governo.r of
Canada
Dat.e 22.d August 1698

N°. 7.

Entred Jol. 73

D 20

D21

1. IX

An account of the Negotiation wth the Sachems of the five Nations, (the Mogwas Onoydes, Oneydes, Cayouges, & Senekes) Personal to the Commission of his Excellency, the Earl of Bellomont Captain Generall and Governour in Chief of the Province of New York &c. — to me Derrick Wessels Dated the 22^d August 1698.

(The 28th Dito I sent for the Sachems of the Mogwas Castle to come to me

The 28th Dito I sent for and discoursed with the Sachems of the Mogwas Castle, to perswade them to come to Albany to meet the Sachems of the other Nations, which they promised to do, and desired me to stay with them 2 or 3 days, which I could not do, but promised to return to them in the Spring.

The 29th Dito I departed from the Mogwas Castle and arrived at Albany the 30th.

The 30th Dito I reported my proceedings to his Excellency and Council.

The 31st Dito I sent a Messenger to Oneyde, to the Oneyde Sachems to meet Commissioner Depuyster & me at Onondaga.

The 1st September I went from Albany & came that night to Onondaga, where the Messengers & Oneyde deputies Sachems stayed for us, and came to us the next day until the 3d of the Month it being rainy weather, when I came to Onondaga found the Senekas & Cayougas there.

The 4th Dito in the forenoon the five Nations were in Council together at the Onondagas Castle, they came all to my quarters and desired to know what I had to say to them from Corlaer (the Governour) when declared to them his Excellencys Commands were by your Instructions.

That if they should give credience to the Perfidious Canada Indians it would be their Damage and disreputation for there since they were strictly charged by Corlaer to have no

Not to receive any Message from the ffrench or
and that if the ffrench should invade them in their Castles
if they were stronger they should repell them, but if
the ffrench were stronger they should retire to Albany
where they should be provided by Corlaer.

Upon this they seemed displeased, and said if we must War
again what benefit have we got by the peace made
by the great King

Answered I did not believe it would come to a war
but the Law of Nature did require us to repell those
that should come to injure us, and that I thought one
great reason of this fear was because they had refused
to deliver up the ffrench Prisoners as Corlaer had ordered
upon which Corlaer the Governour took arrise)

They answered that there had gon twice Messengers
from Albany to Canada, but none of their prisoners
were come home, and they do not yet know what
was becom of them, therefore they thought it
needfull to go themselves to Canada to see what
the matter was.

Answered that Jodocus Schuyler was now sent
by Corlaer Expresse to Canada to demand their prisoners
and I did not doubt but they would hear of them,
I said further that if the Govern of Canada did not
send their Prisoners, he would be loked upon as a
breaker of the Articles of peace by the Great King

To which they answered this is no satisfaction, and
they told me withall this was but discourse, but
however they would go together and Consult what
answer to give to Corlaer they consulted from the
fourth in the morning to the fifth in the
Evening when they made me this Answer
following

Brother Corlaer

We have now been Considering with our five Nations
upon the Message sent to us by the Governr of
Canada, to send four of our Nations to come to him,
and bring his prisoners, and to Feast ours, & to make
peace with him; We have with one accord resolved
to observe your Order that none of us nor any
Prisoners that goe from hence to Canada by the
Way of Katarogue, but that in Eighteen days
Time we will come to Albany, and bring with us all
the prisoners that are inclyned to goe, and then with
our whole force our Seaven fires we will goe altogether
to Canada & speak there face to face, for We keep
fast that peace made by the Great King
that we may partake also of that rest & quiet in our Country

And Brother Corlaer we will not accept any Message
more from Canada, nor suffer any Jesuit to come
among us to live; for we say again we will hold
fast the Peace made by the Great King, and keep
fresh that Covenant chain lately renewed at
Albany, and therefore We will send back the
Messengers for Canada without any thing,

But Brother Corlaer if in the mean time the Enemy
should come and fall upon us, you then must bear
that shame if any hurt should befall us, because
you hinder us from going to Canada Now
To which they threw down three Beaver skins

They afterward asked me what I thought, whither This
would please Corlaer or not since they had promised all
what he desired. I told them I believed not, because
I could not persuade them wholly to desist from
going to Canada, but that I would acquaint Corlaer
with what they had resolved that he might Provide
accordingly; But I told them they must not expect
any one should go to Canada before Jeanris Schuyler
returned, after this I staid until the 7th of September and
then made the Answer

[illegible] the Messengr from Canada that
[illegible] would returne to have no Prisoners, but would
[illegible] in Eight days to Albany, Although
[illegible] that one of the Messengers from Canada
[illegible] five days before I came had taken
[illegible] one French woman) I found also among
the Indians some Prisoners brought thither
[illegible] by a Company of 24 Indians of the five
Nations, that had been out almost a Year;
and in the Lake they met with a Canow, wherin
were 4 French, 3 Indians, & a Squaw. one of the
French would not resigne himself, him they
shott downe, the other three they brought
Prisoners into their Countrey; I found one at
Onondaga, one at Oneyde, the other was in the
Sinekes Countrey, these Prisoners they will also
bring with them to Albany. I made inquiry of some
of their prisoners whether they were going
[illegible] with Letters from the Governr of Canada,
[illegible] the French borne yt were among
the Nations, I Enquired for their Letters
[illegible] they had throwne them Overboard
[illegible] order for Albany the 7th read
received there on the 11th September; all
which is humbly Offered

By

My Lord.

Albany 12th Sept. 1698

Your Excellency's

most humble

and most Obedient Servant

Dirck Wessells

a True Copy

Bellomont

at the five and thirtie yeares that I have borne commission under the crowne of England, without the least reproach or impeachment of my reputation, and after nine yeares service in the warr of Ireland and America to become a castaway in the Reare of my dayes is noe small mortification to mee. His Majesties favor to mee is more valuable than life, and I am ready to submit to the most infamous death, if the things alleaged against mee bee trew.

Sr you have alwayes been pleased to afford mee your countenance and I thinke approbation in discharge of that trust from which I am now recalled. I do begg a continuance of your good opinion till I am found guilty of what is urged against mee, and that you'll please to use your endeaviors to prevent any ill impressions in the meane time that these noe lesse scandalous than false criminations may make on his Majestie and those noblemen about him. If to bee accused bee sufficient, who can be innocent.

Sr Robert Southwell is gone into the Country, and obliged me to send you his service, and desires you will put my Lord of Athlone in minde of his promise of mentioning mee to the King, according to the opinion his Lordship had of mee, and the character I bore in the warr of Ireland, under his Lopps command, and I must begg you'l present my humble duty to him. The Lord Bellomont has writ over to stop what money is due to mee as Captn, and taken all other measures to embarrass mee, both in my fortune and good name, the last of which is dearest to mee.

Sr it is your honour and virtew brings this trouble upon you, from a man who is bound to bee to the last gasp of life,

Sir,

Your most humble, faithful,
and most obedient servant

London, August 5th 1698. (sd) Ben ffletcher

Earl of Bellomont to the Board of Trade.

[New-York Entries, B., 54.]

To the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Council of Trade.

My Lords

My journey to Albany in July last was very unfortunate to me in respect of my health, for having appointed the Five Nations of Indians to meet there at a day certain, I resolved to keep touch with them as near as I could, tho' to the hazard of my life, and I imbarked at Albany in the midst of a fit of the gout, by which means, and a cold taken upon Hudson's River. I had like to have dyed when I came to Albany. However, in the weak condition I was I made a shift to manage a conference with the Indians. I must confess I was strangely surprised and discouraged at the behaviour of those people the first two or three days conference; for I found them so sullen and cold in their carriage that I thought we had quite lost their affections; but some of the Sachims coming to some of the honest Magistrates of that town, discovered to them they had been tamper'd with by Mr Dellius, the Dutch Minister, to whom with three others vizt Colonel Peter Schuyler Major Dyrk

The Earl of Bellomont has been at Albany.

And has had a conference with the Indians

They were sullen and cold in their carriage at first.

at last they own'd they had been tampered with by Mr Dellius,

Wessells Mayor of that Town, and one Banker, Colonel Fletcher had committed the whole management of all the Indian affairs; so that Dellius, to serve the interest and designe of Colonel Fletcher in creating me all the difficulty and disturbance in that part of my administration, had possessed the Indians (as these Sachims confessed) that their power, vizt that of Dellius and the other three before mentioned persons, was equall to mine, and did insinuate, as if it did more peculiarly belong to them, to take cognizance of the Indians and their affairs, and to treat with and succour them at all times, then it did to me. Besides, Dellius did inculcate that by no means they must impeach Colonel Fletcher of any neglect of them or our frontiers during the late warr.

and made to believe that he with one or two others had more power than the Earl of Bellomont.

That the Indian affairs belonged particularly to them.

That they must not accuse Col. Fletcher of neglect of them or the Frontiers

These practices of Dellius were the true reasons I afterwards discovered of the cold behaviour and doggedness of the Indians to me, but they being a people who have naturally a great quickness of understanding, informed themselves of severall of the most substantiall and honest people of that town that I was the King's Governour and that Dellius had deluded and abused them; they found out their error, and became more free in declaring their grievances and complaints to me; for an Account of all which I referr your Lordships to the printed Conferences I now send you (N° 1.) I shall observe this to your Lordships that tho' the beginning of my treaty with our Indians was very melancholy to me and all those that were present and wished well to the King's government, there having been all the marks that can be imagined of discontent and disaffection in the countenances and carriages of those people; yet to my unspeakable satisfaction I managed them with that patience and gentlenesse and made them so good a present, that I quite retrieved their affections to the King's government and by the acknowledgement of all the Magistrates and traders at Albany they were never known to part with any Governor in so good humour as they did with me. It does happen to be a little more expensive to the country this journey of mine, then usuall, it amounting to about twelve hundred pounds of this country money; but then it must be considered that all those commodities which are usefull and acceptable to the Indians happened to be dearer at the time of my goeing up to Albany 50 per cent then they were ever known to be during the whole course of the last warr. I do affirme this for a truth to your Lordships, having taken pains to inform myself exactly in the prices of all the particulars disposed of to the Indians by myself and the late Governour. Dellius the Dutch Minister was the more industrious to amuse the Indians and make them reserved to me, that they might not complain of the notorious fraud and circumvention put upon the Mohack Indians by himself cheifly, and the other three before mentioned persons, in obtaining a grant from Colonel Fletcher of their whole country. The villany of this Dellius will appear to your Lordships upon the perusall of that part of the conference which is in manuscript (N° 2.) and which relates wholly to that fraudulent bargain transacted between Dellius and six or eight of the Mohack Indians, wherein tho' he makes the Indians believe the land was only to be conveyed by them to himself and the other three persons in trust for the use of them and their posterity, and to hinder the said land being disposed of to other hands, that would probably dispossesse them thereof; yet he with the other three persons together with Mr Pinhorne (whom I lately removed from the Council and his Judges place) obtained an absolute grant of all the said Mohacks land from Colonel Fletcher. It is observable that the parties

When the Indians were disabused they were more free and declared their Grievances (vid. No. 1.)

By presents and gentle usage the E. of Bellomont has retrieved their affections.

His journey to Albany with the Present to ye Indians cost 1200£ New-York mony.

Dellius endeavoured to make Indians reserved, that they might not complain of the Grant of the Mohack's land.

See Dellius's villany in that affair (No. 2.)

who were the chief complainants to me and evidence against Dellius are Mohack Indians, proselyted by himself to the Christian Faith, Henry and Joseph, he has taught to pray and preach in their language by the means of a woman Interpretres. I know not how sincere converts they are, but they seemed to have no veneration for their Doctor and Apostle Dellius, whose juggle with them about that land must needs have made him appear to them an impostor. The Interpretress, a Mohack woman and his own convert was also a witnesse against him, as your Lordship will see in the manuscript I have already mentioned, nothwithstanding he has managed her and the other Indians by her, for some years past. But examining her upon oath before all the Magistrates of Albany and severall other persons, the woman was frank in declaring her knowledge of the fraud put upon the Mohack Indians by Dellius. This account had been printed with the other conferences, but that I was willing in tendernesse of Dellius his ministerial function to conceale the fraudulent part he acted from all the world, except your Lordship, to whom I reckon myself obliged in duty to the King to communicate all things without reserve, that have regard to His Majesty's interest in these Provinces that are under my government. I have been longer upon this head of the conferences with our Indians and Dellius's sinister practices, because I take it to be of the last consequence to the service of these Provinces that your Lordships should be rightly and fully informed of the circumstances of our Indians and certainly Dellius and the other three managers are not a little accountable for the dangerous and knavish artifices they used to withdraw the respect of the Five Nations from me; which had like to have been fatall to his Majesty's interest, and might have shaken the allegiance and subjection of the said Indians to His Majesty, at a time when the French are so very industrious to debauch them from us.

The Interpretess an Indian a witnesse against Dellius.

Your Lordships will see by the perusall of the printed conferences, how much the Indians doe stomach Colonel Fletcher's neglect of them during the late war, particularly in his omitting to demolish the Fort of Cadaracqui, which the French had deserted for a long time, but have since regarrisoned. It is so seated to the disadvantage of our Indians and their hunting that it is a cruell thorne in their sides, as they themselves call it.

The Indians highly resent Col. Fletcher's neglect of them during the War. (No. 1.)

He did not demolish the Fort at Caderacqui when deserted by the French which is now regarrisoned.

A memoriall signed by Col. Pynchon and Mr. Partridge and sent me to Albany by Mr Hawley and Mr Parsons about the murder of two Englishmen by some Indians at the town of Hatfeild in New-England is sent herewith (N° 3.) together with my examination of the Skackkook Indians about the said murder, which is set downe in page 14th of the printed conferences, will inform your Lordships of the whole of that matter. I have also resented that barbarous action in my letter to the Governour of Canada, bearing date the 13th of August last (N° 4.) having probable grounds to beleive the Canada Indians committed the murder.

Two Englishmen murdered at Hatfield in New England, by Indians.

The account of it is in No. 1. p. 14.

Your Lordships will find page 10th of the printed Propositions that the Five Nations have interceeded with me for the pardon of William Simpson a soldier of Albany who murdered an Indian Sachim and wounded two others, and who was tryed for the same soon after my arrivall in this Country by a commission of Oyer and Terminer and lyes under a sentence of death. My answer to that part of their proposition will be found page the 14th of the said print. I have at their request reprieved that man till your Lordships be pleased to signifye his Majesty's pleasure whether he shall be pardoned or no. The fellow is said to be a great villain in his nature, and

The Five Nations have interceeded with me for the pardon of a soldier of Albany who is condemned for the murder of an Indian Sachim.

He has reprieved him till the King's pleasure be known.

But were it left to him, the man should die.

the fact was so very desperate & bloody that I confesse were it left to me he should suffer death according to the sentence passed upon him. The other murderer mentioned also page the 10th of the printed propositions was tryed by Commission of Oyer and Terminer while I was at Albany, but being a man who had a great number of relations in that town, the Grand Jury brought in, Ignoramus, upon the indictment, so that he was acquitted.

Col. Fletchers grant to Ranslaer prejudicial to Albany for it lyes so that he intercepts the Beaver trade which used to be brought to Albany by the Indians. Vide the last Paragraph of this lre.

Three things are observable in the address to me from the Magistrates of Albany page the 16th of the printed propositions; the first, which I have marked with a line, implyes a wrong susteined by the inhabitants of Albany by means of a grant made by Colonel Fletcher to one Ranslaer of a great tract of land upon Hudson's River, above Albany, whose scituation give the said Ranslaer the advantage of intercepting the Beave[r] trade with the Indians from the town of Albany and as they come down the river in their canoas sometimes by fair means and often by a sort of force makes them take rum and other comodities for their peltry. This complaint some of the inhabitants made me by word of mouth, tho' tis expressed by hint only in the said addresse, one reason whereof I take to be, that the said Ranslaer is himself one of the subscribers of the said Addresse and the rest of the Magistrates touched that part but gently for that reason, and because his eldest brother and himself have the greatest tracts of land about that town and related by marriage to all the best Dutch families. His eldest brother's land, as I was told there, reaches twenty-four miles square, and Albany stands in the centre of it.

He has committed the management of Indian affairs to all the Magistrates of Albany, and taken it out of the private hands Col. Fletcher had put it into.

The next thing observable in the said Addresse is their giveing me thanks for restoreing the management of the Indians and their affairs, to all the Magistrates of that town, which I thought was the fair and honest way for the advantage both of the Indians & Inhabitants of Albany; for I could by no means approve of the private management Colonel Fletcher had confined the Indians affairs and trade to, vizt, under the direction of Mr Dellius the Minister, Colonel Peter Schuyler, Major Wessells and Mr Banker, wherein those four persons found their Account; but that town and the whole Province suffered prejudice in the trade with the Indians.

The grant of the Mohack's land was not the sole price of the flattering Address Col. Fletcher obteined from Albany

I discovered while I was at Albany that Colonel Fletcher's grant of all the Mohack's country was not the sole price of the flattering Addresse he obtained from the inhabitants of Albany, extolling his great conduct and vigilance in defending the frontiers against the French, a copy whereof I formerly sent your Lordships and then told you that Addresse was solicited and carried on by Dellius and the other grantees; but Colonel Fletcher also thought himself so highly obliged by that false and flattering addresse which he beleived would skreen and palliate one of the corruptest parts of all his administration, vizt his totall neglect of the Frontiers, which the Indians do pretty well manifest in the printed propositions I now send, but which can evidently be made to appear. My scheam of managment of the Indians and their trade will be found in my instructions to Colonel Peter Schuyler and all the Magistrates of Albany, page the 18th of the printed Propositions, which Instructions I was forced to draw up with my own hand, tho' in that weak condition of health, having no Secretary nor any body belonging to me there could write good English.

which he believed would skreen him for having totally neglected the Frontiers.

The scheme for the managment of the Indians &c. is in No 1. p. 18.

As to the third thing observable in the said Addresse from Albany, which is building of a Fort in that town, I shall not now trouble your Lordships with the mention of that, intending to write my thoughts thereof (as also of the Fort desired to be built at Schenectady, which

your Lordships will find expressed in the addresse from the inhabitants of that place and imediately follows the other Addresse from Albany page 17.) by Colonel Romar the Ingineer who to my great amazement is ordered home by the Board of Ordnance and will goe from Boston in the Deptford man of Warr about three weeks hence. I shall also by the Deptford man of Warr inform your Lordships of severall matters which the present ill circumstances of my health will not allow me to put into a method fit for your Lordships view. Upon my returne from Albany I mett with a croud of businesse before I was well recovered of the fitt I had there, and that gave me a relapse into the gout, which I labour under at this time, and am forced to dictate to the Clerk that writes this letter.

The Ingineer is ordered home notwithstanding the Forts &c to be built.

Of all which and several other things he will give an account by the Deptford, who is to sail shortly.

I conclude this letter with that which comes at the end of the printed conferences page the 20th, which is an Allarm sent hither by the Five Nations of Indians, of a Designe of the Governor of Canada to make a sudden inroad upon them, unless they would imediately goe and begg a peace of him. Upon this allarm, I used all the precaution I could to keep our Indians in heart and to succour them in case of an attack by sending up my Lieutenant Governour to Albany with all the souldiers I could spare from hence, a copy of my instructions to him goes herewith (N° 5.) I also at the same time dispatched the Mayor of Albany Major Wessells to a generall meeting of the Five Nations at the Onnondages Castles, my instructions to the said Major Wessells are also here inclosed (N° 6.) This allarm occasioned my writing a second letter to the Governor of Canada, a copy whereof I also send your Lordships (N° 4,) together with my instructions to Capt. John Schuyler who went express with my said letters to the said French Governor (N° 7.)

An allarm from the Five Nations of a designe of the Governor of Canada to make an inroad upon them &c

The Earl of Bellomont's proceedings thereupon.

I am, with respect
My Lords
Your Lordships most humble
& obedient servant

New Yorke Septembr 14. 1698 BELLOMONT.

P. S. Just now the Mayor of Albany Major Wessells is returned from his negociation with our Five Nations of Indians, and has delivered me the memorial which I now send your Lordships (N° 8) which contains all that can be now said to your Lordships touching that matter. I forgot particularly to mention in the body of this letter the discourse that passed between Mr Dellius the Minister of Albany and myself the day I left that place, which I have added to the manuscript (N° 2) and which may serve for an evidence to your Lordships of that man's strange prevarication and doublenesse. I do assure your Lordships I have advanced nothing against him in that narrative but what I can with a good conscience sweare to the truth of. I can prove by witnesses of undoubted creditt severall immoralities of life in that man, his disaffection to the person of the King and other things which I will not now trouble your Lordships with. You may perhaps wonder that I trusted him with my first letters to the Governour of Canada and Mount Reall, to notifie the peace to them, and that I give a character in those letters (copies whereof I formerly sent your Lordships) so different from that which I now give of him. But I had not then seen him, and Col. Schuyler the other messenger of those letters was then here and advised me by all means to let him take Mr Dellius along with him from Albany because he could speak the French tongue well, which I therefore consented to.

With an answer to his message to the Five Nations thereupon.

Mr Dellius's immoral life and disaffection to the King.

The Inhabitants of Albany have now bought Ranslaer's grant of lands upon Hudson's River, so that trouble is over.

I have also had advice from Albany that the Magistrates and Inhabitants of that town have bought Ranslaers grant of lands on Hudson's River which was so vexatious to them; so that there is an end of that greivance.

September the 16th 1698.

These Papers are referred to in the Earl of Bellomont's foregoing letter.

N° 1. Printed Conference between the Earl of Bellomont & the Five Nations of Indians at Albany 20th July 1698. (Bund. D. N° 14.)

N° 2. Deposition of two Christian Mohacks about Col. Fletcher's Grant of Fifty miles of their land the 31st May 1698. Duplicate. See ante, p. 345.

Conference with the Mohack Indians at Albany upon the same subject July the 25th 1698.

The Earl of Bellomont's discourse with Mr Dellius on the same subject. Aug. the 2d 1698. (Bundle D. N° 15.)

N° 3. Memorial of Mr Pynchon and Mr Partridge about a murder of two Christians at Hatfeild in New England. (Bundle D. N° 16.)

Earl of Bellomont to Count de Frontenac.

[TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.]

[New-York Entd. B., 67.]

Sir:

I have just arrived from the frontiers, where among other things, I have had a conference with our Five Nations of Indians, whom you call Iroquois, who have most urgently entreated me to continue them under the protection of the King, my master, having at the same time protested inviolable fidelity and subjection to his Majesty, and complained of the outrages perpetrated on them by your French and Indians of Canada, in violation of the treaty of peace, in which they consider themselves included in virtue of the fealty they owe the King as his subjects. They have likewise represented to me that your folks have killed and carried off ninety-four of their people since the publication of the peace, which greatly surprises me, the rather as the Iroquois, or Five Nations of Indians have been always regarded as subjects of the crown of England, as can be demonstrated to the entire world by solid and authentic proofs, but which, as appears by your letter of the 5th June last, would be perfectly useless for me to prove, inasmuch as you tell me positively, in that letter, that you have such precise orders on the subject of the Five Nations of Indians, that you cannot exceed them until you have received others; and Messrs. Schuyler and Dellius, who have placed your letter in my hands, have assured me, at the same time, that you expressed yourself, regarding our Indians, plainly, and in like terms to those contained in your letter. You are well aware that the proceedings and hostilities of your people towards our Indians, before the last war, were the principal cause of the King's declaring war against France, as is set forth in the declaration. I am, therefore, astonished why you wish to undertake to continue the war with our Indians, since it is a manifest infraction of the treaty. The King, my master, has, God be thanked, too much penetration in matters of business, and too great a soul to renounce his right. And for me, I have his interests too much at heart to suffer your people to commit the smallest insult on our

May it please
ye Honr

Nyorke 7mber 19th 1690

From m: Graham
Attorney Genll of N York

I presume with all Duty full[ness] to Desire my humble Acknowledgm[t] for ye many favors, and hopes ye Honr will Excuse the boldness I now take in Acquainting you with the present Circumstances of our province, whose Languishing State, craves the Continuance of ye Honors Countenance & favor.

Those seeds of Strife and division that My Lord Bellomont found Sown Amongst us, upon his Arrivall to Render his Govrnm[t] undasie, are growne Ripe to such maturity, that they all most threaten it's dissolution. And all those principalls of Loyallty and good Affection to the Crown which were Inherent to the Inhabitants of this province, are Now Extinguished. And the Rumour Now running amongst the most Eminent of our people, and hath over Spread our whole province, is, that Nothing can be more advantageous for the province, than that the Revenue were Abolished Arguing for their purpose as the hardship this province Lyes under, when all the adjacent provs are free. This doctrine is very Taking with the people in Regard of the great advantages that have attended Some of them since the rolling of Flower hath been taken from the Citty of Nyorke, and the Imposte thereof placed at every planters door throughout the province. They therefor Inferr, that if the Revenue were Extinguished there would be No Need of a port at Nyorke, and soe every Creek & Bay in the province would be a port, and by that means manage their unlawfull Trade without Controule, and thereby reduce the Govrnm[t] unto an Anarchy.

My Lord with great prudence and Resolution discovering all such pernicious principles yet is not able to prevent

the Clamor of the people who Look upon themselves Injured By My Lords Strictness in the Supporting the unlawfull trade and the discountenance he gives to the trade of pyracy which of Late years hath been much Encouraged. and the Inducements attends some who have Inriched themselves with such practices hath generated such Stubbornesse and rage, that they have taken upon them to Misconstrue My Lords Actions, and by their false Glosses upon them Endeavor to form their allegations & Instructions in the Articles of Complaint against My Lords administration and value themselves mightily upon the Interest they pretend to have at Court.

yor Honor will have at yor office a particular Acct of the measures My Lord hath been constrained to use for the peace of the government, and doubtless but you'l be found so Just and Reasonable as to have his Majtys approbation.

Coll Courtland hath Now the management of the Revenue by whose care and diligence it will be considerably Improved, the negligence that Lately attended it made it of Little value tho our trade was formerly much Encreased.

I had the Honor to waite upon my Lord to Albany, who, tho much afflicted with the goute, yet was resolved to undergoe all that Misery and Keep touch with the Indians whom he found at first very shye and much Concerned for the Loss of 93 of their Nation by the French Indians, after that the peace had been Notified unto them. My Lord by his prudent management soon reclaimed them, and gained much upon their affections, and altho' they were wearie of the warr and much affrightened by the threats they dayly received from the French, yet they have promised that they will

not treat with the French, but at Albany. The French Gov
does much Insist that they are not Included in the peace, Nor
will he admitt them to be the Subjects of England. His Majty.
hath the same tittle to them that he hath to Nyorke, and they
have allwayes been Steamed his Majty Subjects and as such have
Manfully fought our battles for us. But if the French Menaces
should gaine of to Reckonized the French Sovraignity. This &
all the adjacent Collonys and plantations will be in great danger
to be ruined. Therefor it is of great Import that the French
should be required to Desist from their pretense. otherwise
there will be need of a Standing force to repell the French if
they should make any such attempt as to reduce them to
their allegiance. My Lord hath sent Lt. Jn. Schyler
Express to prohibite the French Motion into the Mohandags
Country, which they have Threatened to Invade. and to the
end that French Frontier aegue is advanced so farr as Mont
Royall with a Considerable force for that purpose I am in
hopes. My Lords Express will meet him and prevent his further
Motion. My Lord hath sent to the Right Honorable the
Lds Commissioners of trade & plantations a full Rect of those
Negotiations which will more fully Informe yor Honor of every
thing.
I was in Expectation that upon My Lords return from Albany
to have found that those gentlemen who have suffered themselves
to be misguided from their duty to his Majty I would have repented
and made some return unto their former professions of Loyalty
but am disapointed. and Informed that in Lieu of returning
unto their duty they have to the Contrary Herded togither
against the Government and Composed some false Representation
of my Lords Actions, and have sent them home to amuse

and with design to prejudice my Lord's Interest. but Indeed
My Lord hath given Such Demonstration of his Integrity and
Hearty Affection to his Mast's Interest Since his being here
that I cannot Conceive it will be in their power by Such Arti
fices to Staine My Lords Reputation.
My Lord hath also found Such Disaffection & Falsehood to his
Majtys Interest in many of those he found in Commission
that I am apprehensive he will be necessitated to Supersede
them and place others in their room that will be more Loyall
and affectionate to his Majtys Service. And the necessity is
the greater in regard the Contagion of disaffection and
disloyalty to his Majtys Government is so great that without
a Reform it will be Impossible to Continue the Revenue
and Restore the Inhabitants unto their former Loyall
affections. Yer Honor will be more Sensible of the Late
Corruption: by the Improvemt of the revenue Since my
Ld's arrivall which will be found to amount to as much
in 6 months as it did Lately in one year, yet the trade
Now not Visibly So much as formerly. My Lord hath
acted every thing with Such Caution and Justice that
Nothing hath moved him to a Censure, but Some downright
Act of Disloyalty perpetrated to the disturbance of his Mast's
Government.
I have not been wanting to Employ the best thoughts I could Con
ceive to make the Government safe Nor shall I neglect any Oppor
tunity that offers to advance his Majtys Interest in the
fuller Settlem't of the revenue. wch I hope by my Lords prudence
will be still effected. notwithstanding all the resolution of
angry People to the Contrary. I Humbly beg the Continuance of yer
Honors favors to him who is with much Sincerity
yer Honors most oblidged & most faithfull
Servt Ja: Graham

May it Pleas[e] Yo[r]
Honor

New Yorke 1690. Septemb. 21th

My last was by the Bark off Mr. Phillip Brooke dated the 18th
of this to Bo[ston] Lester. Since the arrivall my Lord the Earle of
is returned from Albany. His proceedings are as we may large[r] in two lines
to your Hon[r] by the Capt. to whom I refer you. Only to the Gratification
Him and made a Seperate war with him to bring ye the prisoners
they have of the French with them, & not that they are come with
an armie and destroy their Castles. Whereupon the 5 Nations sent their
Deputies to my Lord here at New Yorke. desiring that they might injoy
the brave Britannick law, as any other of his majesties Subjects —
or other wise that they might goe off peaceably. & what the French
Demand off them. My Lord Hip has sent an Expresse to Canada. forewarning
Count Frontenag not to meddle with his majesties Subjects the 5 nations
the and are sent back[t] vessell to Monday[s] where the Seizure off
the Ketch was done, to Demand them off going to Canada. And now
Lieut. Ingoldsby is sent to bring the French prisoners to Albany. And
to cause off my Lord Hip that the Britanns the French may be off the fort
at Albany where we sett at Liberty. Which my Lord Hip will
Send Him from Canada
for the Sake the French Prisoners Remn. —
I thought fitt to send yo[r] Honour an Extract off my acc[t] off his
Ma[ties] Revenue from the 9th of June to the 29th off September last
Nothing yet Remitted ye Same can be Expected During our Misagreem[t]
The Said Revenue Amounts the Sum[m] off £ 1177 11 2½.
I send the Book off Rates off his majesties Customs Duty Arrivall
the Harbour of New Yorke as now it stands Recorded at £ 200.
[illegible] the Proprietors for arrear[s] Quitt Rents, Leaving off Cattle
[illegible] Land Warr[t] remains to [illegible]
We fear Calliday is that can be Raised, and if ye Forte
Albany, to my opinion. Could wee to 600 pounds off ammu
we Have for all Emergent. the two Ships are off an Equall
Burthen. the Lading are prop[r] for here & the West Indies
[illegible] the Market and other of the best sort off people
Quiet. Hands [illegible] Shipped. Soe Expect for return
my Self to be Disposed off ye Best. Beg[s] you to Have the
200 Pistolls Ready. to keep the Interest Duties with us.
Expect yo[r] Hon[rs] Orders how to Dispose off the Money left in my
hands by Mr. Brooke Cap[t] who Dies Daily Obliged by
Yo[r] Honours most Obedient & Obedient Servant

[illegible]

Captain Nanfan's Negotiation with the Five Nations.

[New-York Papers, E. F. G., E 19.]

At a meeting of ye Sachems of Oneyde Onnondage Caijouge & Sinnekes at ye Citty of Albany in His Matys: Province of New Yorke ye 8th Octr 1698

PRESENT—John Nanfan Esq. His Matys Lieu^t^ Govern^r^
Coll: Peter Schuyler on of his Matyes hon^ble^ Council.
Major Derrick Wessells Mayor
Capt. John Janse Bleeker Recorder

Sadaganacktie Sachem of Onnondage speake in ye behalfe of ye 4 Nations &^c^

Brother Corlaer,

Sometime since ye Govern^r^ of Canada sent two Indians to acquaint us that he expected we four Nations should each send a Sachem with what French prisoners we have to Cannada, there to receive our prisoners in exchange, and to conclude with him a seperate peace. We answered, we depended wholly on ye peace already concluded between ye Kings of England & France, and to ye Covenant Chaine lately renewed at Albany by his Excêll. ye Earl of Bellomont. We ordered De Cannosora to York forthwith to acquaint his Excellency with this message. De Connosora returned with Major Wessels and brought answer from his Excêll. that we should hold no correspondence with ye Govern^r^ of Cannida. We then dispatcht back ye French Indians with answer that we would not come by way of Cadaraque, but Albany, and we are come accordingly, & have appointed our messengers &^c^ from Oneyde, Odatsichta; from Onnondage Sonnachtowane; from Cayouge, Nadawhochtet; and from ye Sennekes Sonas Jouwa; ye Mohacques are yet unresolved, but we have brought with us six French prisoners.

We desire that his Excêll will appoint a fitt person to go with us to Cannida to be a witnes of our discourse as yet we have not resolved what proposals to make at Cannada but designe to do that here, now we are together.

We have also ordered the messenger that went back for Cannada to accquaint ye Govern^r^ there that he must stay at Mont Reall till our coming, that we would not go to Quebeck.

It is also resolved by ye Sennekes not to proceed against their enemyes ye Dewoganna's till ye returne of ye Sachem.

The Lieu^t^ Govern^rs^ Answer

Brethren.

I very well approve of bringing what French prisoners you have with you, to this place & your so firmly keeping ye Covenant Chaine as hitherto, to have no correspondence with ye Govern^r^ of Cannada, from whence Capt. Schuyler is arrived, whome I immediately dispatcht for York to receive his Excêll. instructions, wch when he returnes (as I do believe he will in 3 dayes) I will impart to you what shalbe material; ye interim be no wayes terrified with ye boasting threat of ye French Govern^r^ but depend upon ye strength of our Great King who is able and will equally protect you with ye rest of his subjects.

Att a Meeting of ye Sachems ye 15. of October att Albany.

PRESENT—John Nanfan Esq. His Mâtys Lieu^t^ Govern^r^
Coll. Peter Schuyler of his Mâtys hônble Privy Council.
Henrick Hanson Esqr Mayor
Capt. James Weems.
Capt. John Janse Bleeker, Recorder.
Major Derrick Wessells.
Capt. John Schuyler.

The Lieu^t^ Govern^r^ acquainted them that Capt. Schuyler arrived here yesterday in ye afternoone; he thought considering their long journey to their owne Castles and ye ill weather they had to travell in, not further to detaine them, but had ordered Capt. Schuyler to appeare, that him selfe might inform them of his expedition in Cannada, that no room might be left to give them ye least jealousie of any underhand dealing on their acco^t^ between this governm^t^ & ye Govern^r^ of Cannada.

Capt. Schuyler gave them a particular acco^t^ of his voyage & of what he both saw & heard there, confirming it with a hand of Wampum.

The Lieu^t^ Govern^r^ laid open ye inconveniences might accrew to them should they rashly and so contrary to ye Covenant Chaine lately renewed at Albany between them and his Excêll: attempt such a journey; with all assureing them of ye King of England's protection, & his Excêll resolution of obliging ye Govern^r^ of Cannada to comply in delivering their prisoners should he prove refractory; tho' according to ye report as they had heard from Capt. Schuyler and confirmed for truth by him, there was no reason to doubt but they when they arrived at their Castles would meet their prisoners they so much wisht for; at ye same time assureing them of ye pleasure his Excêll: or himself would take and ye readiness they would be in to serve them were there any occasion or any insult made on them by ye Govern^r^ of Cannada in his person or by his order. Also assureing them as hitherto by his Excêll, the Covenant chaine had been intirely kept, so should it by this government be no way violated; desireing them to intrust ye French prisoners in his custody promiseing them forthcoming when they shall demand them. Gave a bunch of Wampum.

Sadaganacktie informing that ye ceremony of condolence for ye losse of two principall Sachems of Onnondage, was forgot, at ye late renewance of ye Covenant chaine by his Excêll; that before ye approvement of this governm^t^ they could nor would choose any other in their roomes, they had already acquainted ye other four nations.

The Lieu^t^ Govern^r^ according to ye usual ceremony gave a bunch of Wampum, condoleing ye Sachems losse and approveing what choice they should make among themselves.

Albany 17th Octr mett ye before said Sachems.

Present, as before, except Capt. Jo. Schuyler.

Sadaganachie speak in ye behalfe of all.

Brother Corlaer.

We have come to acquaint you of ye resolution wee have taken since our last meeting. Wee are well satisfied with your advice & ye acco^t^ Capt. Schuyler gave us of ye intent and

proceedings of ye Governm^t^ of Cannada. We receive your bunch of Wampum and do now deliver you our 5 prisoners provided they may be conteined in this garrison, and not sent to York, but be redelivered to us when we shall think fitt to demand them. We now designe to returne to our Castles with all possible expedition, firmly holding fast ye Covenant Chaine renewed lately between us, and throw our selves wholly upon you, being one heart, one head & one body; desireing you'l neither sleep nor neglect us, but if any messengers or news relateing to us comes from Cannada you will immediately acquaint us with it. Gave 2 Beavers.

As we acquainted his Excêll. when here, so we now acquaint you that since ye conclusion of ye peace between ye two Great Kings, we have lost several of our best men; we desire to know if in our absence any of our young men are gone out to revenge ye losse of their friends, whether we shall recall them.

We receive your bunch of wampum condoleing ye losse of our 2 Sachems & shall proceed to another choice.

The Lieu^t^ Govern^r^ answered this action & resolution of theirs would much redound to their reputacón, that he would not faile to acquaint his Excêll. with ye particulars, withall ordering them at their returne to their Castles, should any of their young men be abroad, immediately to recall them, and to suffer none to goe out in a hostile manner; assuring them y^t^ what ever hostilityes were committed by ye Govern^r^ of Canada on them, since ye conclusion of ye generall peace, he would be forthwith obliged to give satisfaction for.

A true copy.

(signed) Bellomont.

Earl of Bellomont to the Lords of Trade.

[New-York Entries, B. 138.]

To the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Councill of Trade.

My Lords.

My last letter of the 21st instant conteined a miscellaneous account of severall matters relating to this Province. In this letter I shall confine myself to a relation of the state of our frontiers and fortifications.

Colonel Fletcher when he was here valued himself very much to me for defending the Frontiers 'Twas happy for him and this Province that the frontiers were never attacked and one would think the Governour of Canada had not, till lately, a right intelligence of the weak condition of the garrisons. If by providence the last winter had not been the severest that ever was known in the memory of man, the French had certainly destroyed both Albany and Schinnectady: I am well informed they were prepared at Mont Reall for it, having had in readynesse 1500 pair of raquetts or Snow shoes, 140 small boats and 250 Canoas, but the snow being deeper than the height of a man, they durst not venture to put their designe in execution. Albany and Schinnectady are equally defenceless, being only fortified with a single row of stockades, no ditch or wall, so that an enemy that would be hardy enough may come

MARINE ET COLONIES
ARCHIVES

Monseigneur

MARINE ET COLONIES
ARCHIVES COLONIALES

1.

La lettre que Vous mauiez fait lhonneur de mécr
Le 12e Mars et dont Le Sr de Boismaurin
dont Chargé ne ma Sté rendue a Montréal
que ceux quil mauoit depeschez de lacadie q
dans Les derniers jours de Juillet, et mon abs
de Quebec a été Cause quil a fallu differer Le
Cérémonie du Te Deum, et des autres réjouissan
Pour La paix, Jusques a ce que Jy fusse de retou
Ce qui na pû estre Executé que Le 21e du mois
de Septembre, et qui a été Continué aux Troi
Rivieres, et a Montreal suiuant Lusage ordinaire

2

Jaurois Vu par mes depeches a Lamé
dernier quil Jauoit lieu de croire que les Iroquois
Viendroient Conclure La Paix aux Nouvelles
tiendroient La parole quils mauoient donnée
Mais Cela nest pas encore entierement fini

Cotte A

Si nos gujlx soions venus quelques jours apres
le depart des Vaisseaux, comme vous le verrez
par la Relation que je vous envoye, par ce qu'il
n'auoient ramené aucun des Prisonniers françois
ny de ceux de nos alliez qu'ilz ont eu dessein
mande, de York qu'ilz ne vous voulurent
entreprendre la Negotiation, de ce qu'ilz estoient
a propos de leur accorder Iusqu'au premier jour de
Janvier, a Condition qu'ilz me laisseroient Cinq de
ceux principaux Chefs en Otage pour vne ga
de leur parolle qu'ilz me rendroient, Cependant le tr
Si encore passé sans qu'ilz se soient mis en
estat, de satisfaire, Et par lee avec que j'ay
receu et leu Lettre qui m'ont Mr. secretaire par
de Mr. le Comte de Bellomont Gouverneur pour
de la Nouvelle Angleterre et de la Nouvelle yo
Il est aisé de Juger qu'il pouvoit autant qu'il po
La Conclusion de cette Paix, Et que son institution
et de ses Obligations a ne la faire qu'par son Ordre
Ordonnance qu'elle luy acquerra, Vn Extrait de
Titre de Superiorité Sur ceux qui est sous sa
Iurisdiction et qu'il ne Içauroit soustraire, Comme
luy en auoit deja par ci devant marqué quelque Fo

Lettre B

par la Voye que jay faite a la premiere lettre
et Comme je m'en explique bien plus positivement
dans celle que je fais a ces deux dernieres, aimez
que Vous le Voyez par la Copie de ses lettres
et de ma Reponce que je Vous envoye

B.

Dans celle de Mr de Denonville on avoit
envoyé à la Cour la Piece qui pouvoit justifier
le droit de Superiorité qu'a le Roy sur les Iroquois,
Nous joindrons a Nostre lettre Commune Cette
Memoire auquel Nous renvoyons les articles
de ce que nous avons a repondre de Monsieur

La Conclusion de la paix que le Roy a faite
avec toutes les puissances avec lesquelles il etoit
en guerre, et dont jamais rien n'avoit pu les anglois
D'orange dans le Commencement de Janvier, etc
Cause que je n'ay pris ny un prend aucune mesure
pour faire de Nouvelles expeditions sur les
Iroquois, quoy que dumais Cequi je Vous marque,
Cet dernier n'est pour encore entierement
determiné a la Ratification Contraire aux nouvelles, et J'ay
mieux aimé prolonger encore pour quelque temps
La Voye de la Negotiation que de donner a
Nouvelles Entreprises qui ne pouroient s'executer

Jauré dire dignisse quil ci aisé de Juger que Vous
Souhaittez auec beaucoup de raison quon diminue
le Cyprès quil sera possible

5.

Si Sa Majesté nauoit pas tant satisfait de Celle qui
se Sont faites a Quiber et aux diuerses Pour me
la place ou estoit, Ie pense Vous assurer que de ma
part Jay apporté tout lapplication possible pour
la diminuer, et quil mapparu que Mr. Le Tubendant
de Son Costé a toujours esté dauis de mesme sentiment
Ainsy Il faut plutost attribuer a la Nature du pays
et a la difficulté quil y a de trouuer des Cyprès, des
excez quon pourroit croire estre dans les Ieunes
que a Nostre manque de Soin et de Vigilance

6.

Pour me Consoler Voyez Monseigneur dans
lespérance que Vous me donnez de faire Souuenir
Sa Majesté de mes Services, lors quil y aura occasion
de me procurer quelque nouuelle grace dans lordre de
St. Louis ou dans quelqu'autre rencontre

7.

Ie ne Suis pas mal disposé des bois ramés diuersement
Si nettement expliqué Sur les Inconueniens qu'on
deuoit apprehender par la Suppression des Congez
et des Suittes faschoient qu'on en deuoit attendre pour
la Colonie que je me trouuois que Vous ayez bien leu

mesmes choses, qu'je me suis déjà donné l'honneur
de vous mander, ainsy tout ce qu'je puis adjouter de
qu'je tiendray de ma part exactement la main a ce
qui les Instructions de Sa Majesté soient entièrement
executées, Et qui n'épargne que Mr. de Fougas vous
rendra Compte de tout ce qu'je me suis donné
pour m'en acquitter. 8.

Pour ce qui regarde le S. de Coutz je ne souhaitte
rien avec plus d'empressement, sinon qu'on approfondisse
les choses par ce que quand la Vérité sera connue,
on verra manifestement que mes Instructions ont
toujours été très droittes, que les excès qu'on a tant
promis n'ont pas été si grands qu'on les a mandez,
et que s'il y en a eu quelqu'un les personnes qui ont
le plus Contribué par leur grand qui les ont affrez
et aux Iniquités qu'on leur a suscitez, Car je ne Point
que je vous ay aucune relation directe ny Indirecte aux
Cas sortes de personnes qui [illegible] ceux qui vous
dans ces bois 9.

Comme je vous ay déjà mandé l'impossibilité que
je croiois qu'il y auroit de faire subsister ces
Commandans et ces soldats dans les postes de
Missilimakinac et des Miamis aux leurs simple
paye, Vous agréerez Monseigneur que je vous

Faire pour la deuxiesme fois le detail de ce qui est
necessaire pour la subsistance des officiers qui sont
choisis pour commander dans ces Lieux; Voiez
de quelle maniere ils se pourront se disposer de se
conduire pour pouvoir arriver dans les Endroits ou
ils sont destinez, Ils sont combattre d'un necessité
Indispensable d'Engager a leur service bons Canadiens
a qui ils donnent a Gages depuis quatre Jusqu'a
500. ℔ de Gages par an. Il faut quelle achepte pour
leur Voyage Un Canot qui leur Coustre 200. ℔ Et outre
cela leurs Vivres et les provisions necessaires
pour se rendre Jusques au Missilimakinac, ou
Il y a prez de trois cens lieues. Ces sommes quelle
ont a leurs Gages leurs donnent a raison de trois
cens Livres, qui leur est necessaire pour
leur Chauffage et pour Estre officiers, Ils sont
aussy occupez journellement a faire la peche du poisson
qui est leur seule et Unique nourriture, aux Lieux du
bled d'Inde, Il est bon encore de Vous faire scavoir
que dans le temps de la plus grande abondance chaque
minot de bled d'Inde qu'on achepte des sauvages ne
Coustre 30. ℔, quil en faut pour la nourriture de Chaque
homme Vn par mois, et quelque que la recolte ne
reussisse point, soit par les brumes ou par les Gelées
Comme il arrive souvent, le Minot de bled 7. Livres

jusquaux 80.tt, si Vous Voulez dou Monseigneur
Vous donnez la peine dy faire attention y a Cque Cla
Peau monte, Meme au plus bas prix, Comment peut
il Etre possible qu'un Capitaine aut sa paye
a lut subsistance aut Vne bien mediocre, la plus
forte raison Les Soldats puissent subsister En
fournis a lut faire sans faire aucun Commerce

10.

Permettez Moy de Vous dire Monseigneur
que Vous auez Eté mal jnformé Lors on Vous a
mandé que pendant que lut Congez ou ci Lieu
on a enjoint aux officiers Commandants dans ces
postes, et aux habitants ou ci lieu Etoit necessaire
pour lieu subsistance, Cela n'a jamais Eté
fait et ne pourra jamais se faire, Sans
Cause Vne despence jmmense a sa Majesté
et sans engager a enjoint Vn aussy grand
nombre d'hommes que jl en montoit dans Les
Canotz qu'on accordoit pour lut Congez, on
Sçait Combien il en souffroit a lenjoint qu'Ils
arrivoient Chargez lut Canotz de Marchandises
et tout Cequ'ils auoient besoin pour Vous
subsister aux differents Campements dans Vous
Voyage que vous leur disiez. Il est bien
Vray que lon y a porté quelque Eau de Vie
dans Cequi Est Vnique boisson qui peut Les

Soustrin gomo Cuire le poisson et la Maumaise
Nourriture dont ilz sont obligez de se substa
Car on ne scait lequel est que d'eux de Vin
de Pain ny de l'eau car lieux, les missionnai
res mesme estans obligez de se servir d'vn peu de V
de Espaigne qu'on leur envoye pour dire la Messe

11.

Il est donc vray et incontestable que si ces offic
Vers auoient dubled tant pour luy que pour ses bre
et les autres choses qui luy sont necessaires
Il ne leur seroit dispensé de l'achapte des sauuage
aux Iles et Marchandises; et si il ne faisoit quelq
Commerce aussy bien que les Soldats, comme
cy dessus il leur est et les autres Esclaues
et le Roy leur donne, le Capital des Marchandises
qu'ilz ont achaptez et les Gages des Gens qui so
leur seruent; Par Consequent quand il seroit
Vray qu'ilz y feroient quelque medioere profit
Il me paroist que leur risques et les fatigues
qu'ilz sont obligez d'essuyer parmy ces Nations
Barbares ne devroient pas leur estre enuiées, et
Je donne mesme que si les Dames de la Motte Cadill
y auoient receu quelque douceur, aussy bien que
autres, et eussent vn Esclaue recompense ayant le
seruices qu'il y auroient, et donner vous au dessus
marque d'une recompense. que si elle est Satisfait

(54)

A l'Egard des François qui se disposent
a se loigner de Cet Isle pour faire leur bailles
ils sont obligez de donner avis aux Commandans
du lieu ou ils Vont, et qui n'ont leur Congé
pour aller dans le Lieux que les Sauvages
a Envoyez aux mesmes, sont allez a la Chasse
a la Coutume des François est de se rendre
toujours les premiers dans les postes qui sont
les plus exposez, et fort qu'ils ayent passé ou a toujours
eu des Sentinelles pour les y faire Loger
en nombre suffisant pour leur Seureté, qui est la
raison ou les Sauvages se rassemblent a leurs
Villages, et par Consequent les François ont ils
eu soin de rendre tant aux uns qu'aux autres de mes
alliez qu'a Celles des Anglois, a des Iroquois
comme l'Experience la fait voir tous les jours.

13.

L'Avance de la paix avec les Iroquois a quoy je n'ay
point discontinué de travailler, m'ayant fait diminuer
la Garnison du Fort Frontenac, ou je n'ay laissé
que Vingt hommes la dessus de Soixante pour
il y a encore moindre Cette année, et lorsque elle
sera tout a fait Conclue si Sa Maj. trouve
toujours dans la resolution de ne vouloir point
qu'on y laisse de Garnison, il y aura Sauvages
s'abandonne entierement comme ils y avoient

qui n'ay du dangier a leur faire Ce qu'on pourroit Se
repentir dans Leur Sauvage qu'a y Laisser retourner
Leur diuers parents et amis qui Sr Mr De la Salle
auoit accordé Leur Concessions aux Environs
qu'ilz auoient Commencé de mettre en Valeur, Ce
qu'ilz sont prets de Continuer Le Demandant aus
Instances, a l'imitation de Ceux qui en auoient au
tant du Sort de Gambly a l'Isle procée En
Gaspé que la Guerre Leur auoit Coubarré —
d'abandonner et depuis retirés dessus mes
mes deux dernieres questions a Leur faire mon
Valeur 14.

Il n'y a pas trente Sorte d'apparence que Ceux
des Sauuages Iroquois qui auant Ladurre auoient
Leur Village Etably autour du Sort ne Veuille Vsur
pper Leurs ancienne Cabanes en Sorte
pas ce qu'ilz n'ont jamais regardé Comme
Comme Vn bien Leur Commode pour Leur Pesche
et Leur Chasse ou ilz ont toujours Logé avec
Douceur et Sans Contrainte en allant en
Canots quand ilz ont Bien Voulu Sans Soin
et non pas ainsy qu'on Le Voudroit persuader Com
Vn bien qu'on Leur Voudroit Etablir pour Leur mieux

15.

Ie n'ai toujours parlé dans cet Entretien
si quelqu'vn d'Entre Sauuages aujourd'huy de
Langue d'Engager, ce n'pourroit estre qu'pas

La Suggestion de Certaines personnes qui sont
parmy nous, qui pas des mieux particulieres
a des Subsides que je reconnois pour n'estre
sous main, et pas le moins de certain que nous
n'ayons Colliera que nous appellons sous Livres a lire
y Engager, ou que les Anglois les y excitassent
pas Ce qui est certain que nous nous en doit
prendre a Vous que les Sauvages postes
MARINE ET COLONIES
ARCHIVES COLONIALES
16.
J'ay prié M.r l'Intendant d'ordonner au Cadastre
de mettre a part les Trois mil Livres que Vous
nous avez obtenues cette année pour continuer
la radification du Chasteau de Quebec, et de les
joindre aux fonds des années precedentes que je
l'avois aussy Conjuré qu'on ne divertit point a
d'autres Usages, afin que des Ce Fonds on put
travailler a l'amas des pierres pour les autres
materiaux necessaires pour Continuer L'ouvrage
Si tost que le printemps sera venu, Mais quand
je devrois passer auprès de Vous pour Vous importun
je ne Sçaurois m'empescher de Vous representer
que Sa Majesté a pour les Rois mis Le
Comble a ses bontez et a des Liberalitez qu'il
Continuera encor Une fois et un fonds pour le Cay

auroit moien de mettre Cette affaire en sa perfection

16.

Pour reudre Vne grande justice au S. Baudeau en
ordonnant qu'on Coutume de Payer a son ordinaire
et je ne puis m'empescher de Vous redire qu'on ne
peut pas mieux s'acquitter de son devoir que
fait un Chef en plus habile et plus homme de
homme

17.

Le S. de Villiers Vous aura sans doute apris lui
mesme tout ce qu'il luy est arrivé dans la longue
prison ou il a este detenu au Baston, on me mande
qu'il reuenoit joindre sa Compagnie aux Isles
Mais qu'estant tombé malade a la Rochelle
Il n'auoit pu s'embarquer sur les Vaisseaux, et
reuint l'année prochaine on trauaillera a adjuster
Cette Affaire comme Vous le souhaitez afin qu'elle
soit en paix et en bonne Vnion dans les Isles Pour
Le S. de Villebon Commandes

18.

Vous me pouuez Monseigneur m'obliger plus
sensiblement qu'en accordant la Confirmation des
officiers que j'auois pourueus auant que j'eusse
sceu les Intentions de sa Majesté sur ce sujet,
et Vous pouuez Vous assurer que dans la suite Je me
donneray bien de garde de rien faire Contre ce que
sa Majesté me prescrit puisqu'en cela Consiste

y Joubz autrez Choses jobsiruray auez la debuibe
exactitude Jour ce quyl luy plaira de m'ordonnez,
Mgaez Il sayon bon qu'z du coste' d'z Jrance, oy
J'ttuz Lez yeux Jur la liste que nous Luppozons
Jour Lez unez dez officiers a fuy de n'oy, pas pourtuoy
au de'la du nombre fixe' pau Lixtau, pau Ce que Loy
a Cette annee donne' dez Lroussions a deux Lubzguns
que Lyl y en eut deja deux, oy Cepaya pourtuoy
pau Le Roy Lez annez deuibez, pour remplir
Lez deux premibez qui Vacquibroient

19!

Jl a aussy fait deux Lieutenants Nouueaux Lequel
qu'z S.r de Montigny qui Jeruoit a Lamadie a Lz
en ordre du Roy Il y a deux ans dallez aux Ms.
D'Jberuille a Lexpedition de Terre neuue, a dez raisons
Jez pour y faire Jez fonctions. d'Lieutenant, ou Il
Jest rendu Lz premier de l'annee deuibe, Lz ou
Il Continue de Jeruir auec distinction Comme Il
a fait dans toutez Lez occasions qui Jez Jont offertes

20.

On a Exactly Jur Lz Jujet du filadu S.r de Bergez
Capitaine Cequi Jert au Lz ordonne'

21.

Je N'aurois jamais Cru Monseigneur qu'on
eut regarde' Comme Vne Violence Ce que j'auois
fait au Juje de la priste faite pau Le S.r Aubert
quisque Comme on a pu Voir pau Lz ordonnance
que j'ay rendue Ladesse, Je n'ay jamais Cassé

Le Jugement de Mr Le Prudan, Maire Perpetuel de la Ville et Jurisdiction sur Tout le Fief qui regardoit la Juste Due du Roy et ceux de l'Admirauté Jusques Les remonstrances que le Comte de la Marche me vint faire, que Prudan que Cette adjudication etoit tout a fait Contre l'ordonnance puisqu'on n'avoit point obligé Les Srs Aubert a donner Caution en recevant Ledit Devis, et que de plus Il pretendoit que cette prise devoit Etre regardée Comme Espave, et par Consequent que Les deux Tiers en appartenoient au Roy, ainsy en Croyant faire de meilleur, et sans avoir d'autre Veue que de satisfaire a mon devoir, je Vis par la suite que je me Suis beaucoup Trompé, Et le plus grand Chagrin que j'en aye, est de Vous en avoir pu Causer par la peine que Vous aurez bien Voulu prendre pour m'excuser auprez de Sa Majesté, et Mgr le Comte et que je Vous Conjure Par Sentiment de Croire, et que je n'ay pas pretendu me soustraire de moy qui suis par Vos Ordres on par crainte de me brouiller avec Mr de Beauvigny mayeur Conseiller de faire ces demarches, et en Cela Seul Autheur, et Cest sur moy Uniquement qu'en doit tomber le Blasme s'il y en a

PP.

Il y a longtemps que la grande Estime des personnes qui ont Voulu Servir ma Conduite en Espagne, et me

faire des affaires a la Cour a. de L. de prendre, des
demande pour y donner de mechant. Impressions
Contre Ceux, qui m'estoient affectionnez, Ledonglas
ont pu Croire que je pouvois me devoir pour y rendre
Vn faux Compte, afin que l'on n'adjoutast aucune
foy a leur Temoignage, Et Ce Dit Sr. quyler n'ont pas
manqué de faire en Cette derniere occasion Comme
Le Sr. de la Louisiane qui bien loing d'y avoir aucune
part par Son Conseil, N'a accepté La Commission
que je luy avois donné La derniere, qu'apres Luy
avoir comme forcé, et menacé de quelques Soldats
de mutiner

Toutes les Cours Vous Sont obligées Monseigneur
de leur avoir debarassez du S. Dupin, Et je Vous
Suis beaucoup en mon particulier d'avoir accordé
au S. de Beaudré, Major des Trois Rivieres
Vn ordre pour Commander dans Cette place en
L'absence du Commandant Le Sr. M. de Vaudreuil
auquel Vous me faites L'honneur de me mander
que Vous auez fait expedier Vn Ordre pour
Commander au Montreal en L'absence de M.
de Callieres, Et au prejudice du S. Marquis de
Crisafy que Vous Veniez d'y establir Lieutenant
de Roy, Et qui ne luy Soit passé Sans doute Une

gitih mortification, Comme il ma dit prendre La
Liberté de Vous le marquer luy même pr. trudam
que Ce fut Vne singularité ou la Barbare Cruauté
de ce Roy ne Soit par ailleurs exposé

24.

Nous n'avions point en Ce pays vne Cadie de Cap
qui ait nom de St Bernay ainsy je ne Vous Sçaurois
rendre Compte du nommé Cassin Caporal de Cette
Compagnie que Vous me mandez de faire repasser
en france

25.

A l'Egard de Pierre de la Saye de la Ville de Poictiers
Jay donné ordre au Sr Desjordis son Capitaine qui
est en garnison a Montreal de le faire descendre
et jespere quil arrivera assez a temps pour le faire
Embarquer dans les Vaisseaux

26

Nous nous Sommes conformés M. L'Intendant
et moy Sur la lettre que Vous nous avez escrite au
Sujet du Changement que le Nouveau fermier demande
aux anciens prix des Castors, et a la disposition des
qualités, après que nous avons assemblé les
principaux habitans de la Colonie, Comme Vous
l'ordonnez, Nous Vous fesons Scavoir dans nostre
Lettre Commune Ce que nous avons pu ménager
dans Cette affaire qui allarme fort tous les Barons
du Canada, Cependant Je crois Vous assurer par

auance qu'je n'obmettray rien de tout ce qui dependra
de moy pour donner au S.r de Sauge toute sorte
d'assistance Le cr Iroure

27.

Le S.r Le Vasseur de Nivé Ingenieur m'mande que
Vous a present il y a quelques ouvrages qu'il juge estre
necessaire de faire a Quebec, et dont il y a
qui sont d'une indispensable necessité, comme celuy
de la Construction d'un Magasin aux Poudres dans
Vn caue Endroit qui est, et de l'achevement
d'un puits dans la grande place de la haute Ville
a cause des inconveniens qui peuvent arriver par le
feu, et la difficulté de trouver de l'eau pour l'eteindre
et Mais Nous attendrons sur cela Les S.rs Le
Vasseur et les ordres que Vous jugerez a propos de luy
donner sur tous les ouvrages qu'il Vous a proposez

28.

Je Joins à Cette Lettre quelques placets qui m'ont
été adressez par des officiers qui m'avoient Les
graces qu'ils Vous demandent

29.

Il est bien de la malice qu'on a voulu accuser
M.r de Callieres d'avoir facilité l'année derniere Les
degats de quelques gens qu'on pretend avoir montez
aux outaouacs aupres des S.rs de Tonty, Duluth et
Crisafy qu'il avoit donné tous les ordres necessaires
pour faire Executer ceux de Sa Majesté en conformité

(dequelle je leur auois enuoye par mien

30.

Il a toujours eté bien exact a suiure Ce qu'on Luy
prescrit en Iusques Icy Il mapparu bien desinteressé
et N'auoit d'autre Veue que celle du bien du Seruice, On
a Voulu aussy le faire passer pour Vn homme Ires
Infirme qui ne pouuoit plus presque agir, sous ombre
quil a eu quelques legeres attaques de Goute a Vn
Genoul qui l'a obligé a Garder Le Lit, Mais Il ne
Luy en a Rien gardé quelque chose, a été en estat quoy quon du
d'agir Comme Il a toujours fait

31.

Vous joindrons M.r Lubinau a moy a nostre
Lettre Commune, Vu memoire que Vous presente
de S.r Galiffet Major de Surat, pour Establir
d'Vn poste a Lisle pieuse qui nous paroist a Luy
a laube d'Vne bien grande Vtilité pour la seureté
d'Vne pesche Sedentaire, Comm'aussy pour rendre
La Nauigation de nostre Riuiere plus facile, de
la mettre a Couuert des insultes des pirattes qui Sou
Vienne dans Cette dernière Saison a 20
lieues de Surat

32.

Quelque chose que nous Vous Vy mandions dans
Cette Commune Jay Cru neanmoins me deuoir
de Vous le marquer Vy mon particulier pour celle
que Jay Cy jointe Jay Cru deuoir qu'on ne prit Cette
Resolution qui soit plus Vtile Vy plus

(Quantagiux pour la Polonie)

33.

Si S.r De la Motthe Cadillac Capitaine de Bouyer de la Marine Vous rendra mes lettres, et Vous dira plus particulierement tout ce qui regarde l'Estat de ce pays dont il est parfaitement Instruit, Je suis persuadé que Vous serez satisfait du Compte qu'il Vous en rendra, Je Vous Voudrois bien Souffrir que il Vous en entretienne, Il a toujours bien fait son devoir lors qu'il s'est agy du service du Roy, comme Je Vous en ay déjà Informé par plusieurs de mes Lettres, et sur tout dans le Commandement des Illinois ou il a eu le gouvernement pour moy, Cet Homme qui merite assurement l'honneur de Vostre protection,

34.

Jay Veu la Copie d'Vn projet que le S.r de Louisiane Capitaine ma montré et qu'il m'a dit Vous avoir fait present l'année derniere pour Continuer la descouverte que feu M.r De la Salle avoit commencé dans le Mexique par la Riviere Mississipy, Si Sa Majesté Veut en faire poursuivre les desseins et offres, il faut en prendre occasion pour le mettre en Execution

35.

Je Continue Monseigneur à Vous supplier S'il Vous plait quelques Changemens en Voyage, sur les Employes de Controlleur ou de Commissaire de la Marine de Vous donner des Aydes de Camp

Monge secretaire depuis dix ans sans aucune
appointemens ne a gratification du Roy
Il me reste a vous prier de la qu'a vous demander
La Continuation de Vostre protection et de me croire
avec Vn Entier devouement et Vne tres profonde
respect

Monseigneur

Vostre Tres humble Tres
obeissant et Tres obligé Seruiteur
Fronteau

A Lucbar ce 10. Octobre
1698.

36.

Si vous agreez Monseigneur Le Projet qui

nous Vous proposons M^r l'Intendant Le moyen
L'Isle prendre, Je Croy que Vous ne pouvez faire
Vn meilleur Choix que du Sr de Gallifet Major
de Rubec pour luy en donner Le Commandement par
Ce qu'il en est Le plus digne et qu'il y fera bien
Son devoir
En ce Cas, Le Major de Rubec Vaudroit au
Vacque, et Je Vous la demande d'autant plus
Volontiers pour Le S^r de La Vallière Capitaine
de mes Gardes, qu'lors que Vous la fistes donner au
Sr de Gallifet Vous Voulustes bien tesmoigner a ma
femme que Si Vous reussissez Sen que Je Lusse
Son frere pour Les S^rs de La Vallière Vous La Luy
reussissez fait obligé, Vous ne Sçauriez Monseigneur
m'accorder de grace qui me Soit plus Sensible, Et
Je Vous assure que je ne Sçaurois Vous en
demander pour personne qui La meritte mieux

MARINE ET COLONIES ARCHIVES 37

MARINE ET COLONIES ARCHIVES

M. de Lallure
15 8. 1698

Monseigneur

M. Park

MARINE ET COLONIES ARCHIVES COLONIALES

J'ay receu La lettre que vous m'avez fait L'honneur de m'escrire, je vous suis tres obligé du compte que vous avez bien voulu rendre au Roy du detail que je vous ai fait de ce qui s'est passé en ce pais L'année derniere - et je vous serai pas moins redevable Monseigneur Si vous avez la bonté d'examiner la verité des accusations que mes ennemis ont faites contre moy d'avoir autorisé ou favorisé les contrebandes, qu'on pretend qui se sont faites a la veue du Roy au depart du Sieur de Tonty pour Missilimakina ne demandant aucune grace pour le chastiment que meriteroit une telle infidelité

Je joints icy L'ordre que j'ay donné au Sieur Le Verrier contre les Lois dont ils se sont servis pour m'accuser que j'espere qui iustifira pour justifier que s'il est passé quelqun au dela des cinq Hommes que Monseigneur Le Comte de frontenac avoit accordé au Sieur de Tonty que ce n'a pas esté faute de precautions que j'ay prises de mon Costé pour les en empescher ce que vous pouvez encor voir Monseigneur par La copie d'une Lettre que je prens La Liberté de vous envoyer et que j'ay fait publier par deux fois, sur les avis que j'eus que plusieurs engagez vouloient monter aux outtaouas a La debandade

Quant aux marchandises qu'on pretend avoir esté transportées contre les ordres, que pouvois je mieux faire a Monseigneur pour empescher cet abus, s'il n'a eté que d'envoyer Le Sieur Le Verrier avec un detachement de cinquante Hommes quelques jours avant le depart du Sieur de Tonty pour se poster au pied du Long sault a Vingt Lieües de montreal qui est Le Lieu ou il faut necessairement passer, et en meme temps Le Sieur

De la Touche Commissaire des troupes a la chine pour faire la
mise des Canots dans Les temps de Son embarquement Si mes ord
n'ont pas esté executé Je crois Monseigneur que Ce n'est pas a
moy a en estre responsable,

Sur Laviis que vous me donnés que les portes de montreal ont esté
ouvertes pendant plusieurs nuits Je puis Vous assurer Mon. Seigneur
que c'est une chose qui n'est pas venue a ma Connoissance et que moy
estant exactement informé Le Sieur de Langloiserie major de la
place qui passe en garde m'a fait ressouvenir qu'a peu pres dans ce
tems la il avoit donné en faisant sa ronde, que le guichet de la
porte des Recolets n'estoit pas fermé a clefs et m'en ayant adverty je fis
mettre aussitot au cachot Le Caporal qui estoit chargé de fermer les portes
de La Ville, et que c'est sans doute ce qui a donné Lieu a cette fausse
imposture Contre moy.

J'ay appris aussy que ce n'estoit pas La Seule Batterie que mes en
mis avoient dressé essayant d'entrer a La Cour depuis quelque temps que
quelques Sindicqpositions que j'ay eu aux jambes j'estois hors d'estat de
servir et a Satisfaire en ce pays.

Mais Il n'y a personne qui puisse dire avec verité qu'il S'y soit rien
fait de Considerable que je ne m'y Sois trouvé et comme ma Santé
est presentement tres Bonne et que je Suis en estat d'aller partout ou
il Sera necessaire Je ne Sçay plus par quel endroit mes ennemis
pourront m'attaquer.

Il Leur Seroit bien douloureux Monseigneur que j'eusse eu
dans cette Colonie pendant quatorze ans autant de Sujets de
le desinteressement, et le Zele possible; de mal honnestes gens
passent impunement et doivent atteintes par des fausseté manifeste
C'est ce qui me fait esperer Monseigneur de la justice que vous
rendés a tout le monde que n'estant pas Coupable vous ferés Subir
a ceux qui m'ont Calomnié le meme chastiment qu'ils me
vouloient procurer par Leurs impostures dans des Veües qu'ils ont
de tacher de detruire les temoignages de bonté que vous m'avés
toujours marqué et d'empescher que je ne puisse avoir part par mon
moyen aux graces de Sa Majesté, je Suis bien persuadé qu'en
faisant attention a ce que je vous expose par celle cy vous me
continuerés de plus en plus dans L'occasion L'honneur de vostre
protection que je tacheray de meriter par toutte L'exactitude qui
me Sera possible pour Le Service du Roy.

Je Continue Monseigneur de vous informer de ce qui S'e
passé en ce pais en Vous disant que Les 40 jours que je vous ay
marqué par La derniere Lettre que je me Suis donné L'hon

de Vaudreuil que Monsieur Le Comte de Frontenac auoit preuenu aux Iroquois par L'entremise d'Achellès chef des Onnons pour Luy venir parler, S'estant rendus sans apprendre de Leurs nouvelles et les Quatre autres ajant mis a La Voile pour retourner en France reçut le Sr. Gidaud Gait Laisser d'auparauant d'entreprendre L'Hiuer dernier conseil des agniers et me dit enant-cey de prendre des mesures Lorsque je serois de retour a Montreal pour conseiller un gros party afin d'aller sur les Lieux les enleuer encor une fois.

Le 1er. 9bre. Les 3 nations des Iroquois parmy lesquelles les onontagués dans le dessein qu'ils ont de La paix viennent faire le chemin avec les onnons qui estoient deja commencé pour voir puisse aller et venir seurement tant par eau que par terre pour terminer les affaires.

Le 2e. Par la mesme de ce Conseil ils donnent une potion cordialle a leur pere Onontio pour faire sortir de son cœur tout le chagrin qu'ils pouroient Luy auoir donné par Le passé par la mesme mesme ils disent qu'ils ont arraché toutes les haches de leurs jeunesses encore qu'ils n'ont pas laissé venir aucuns partis depuis La Campagne d'Onontagué

Le 3eme Conseil. Que Les quatre nations d'en haut reconnoissent leur faute et que Le chatiment qu'on Leur a fait La Campagne passée Leur a donné de L'esprit et qu'ils promettent a L'auenir d'estre sages et ne plus donner occasion de Les chatier de La sorte

Le 4eme Conseil. Qu'ils ne pensent plus presentement que des pensées de Paix

a L'imitation de Leurs anciens peres qui conservoient toujours la paix avec Onontio, et que pour cet effet ils s'attachent par ce Collier de Soleil pour dissiper les brouillards des mechantes affaires du passé &c.

Cinq Colliers

Ils disent qu'après La Resolution de Paix qu'ils ont proposé quoyque on Leur ait tué plusieurs de Leurs Considerables, cela ne doit pas faire perdre L'esprit et qu'ils font par ce Collier une Ecluse pour mettre les morts sans vouloir les Venger que les Onontagues et oneiouts entreprennent de faire accepter aux nations d'en haut ce qu'ils disent par ce Collier.

Ils adjoutent en s'adressant aux Reverends peres Sholenec et Milet qu'estant presents qu'ils prennent resolution d'envoyer sur la foy selon les instructions qu'ils ont receues d'Eux pendant qu'ils seront a Leurs Villages.

Le Sr. Le Moyne est party aussitost après Envoyé pour cette Ville de Monsr. Le Comte de Frontenac dans Le Canot Commandé le Sr. de Longueuil pour Commander le peu de Confiance qu'il pouvoit prendre en toutes Leurs paroles y ayant manqué si souvent, s'étant trouvé des plus vigoureux qu'on ait veu agir de dans un Canot et habitans Commandés de Mr. de Lisle d'Orleans et de La Cote de Beaupré obligea Monsieur Le Comte de Frontenac de differer cette entreprise et a La remettre a une autre fois.

Le 28e. Janvier il arriva a Montreal Le Sieur Abraham accompagné d'un flamand de Corlard, d'un Sauvage agnier d'un Loup, et d'un nommé François La Violette, François habitué depuis Vingt cinq ans a Albanie pour eviter d'interpretter qui m'apporta une Lettre de La part des Sieurs Pitvo, Schuyler Commandant d'Orange, Dollius un Juge, et Wessel Conseiller de La mesme ville par laquelle ils me mandoient que La Paix estoit conclue

entre La France et L'angleterre, et demander[ent] Leurs postes
interdessus Les arbelets en anglois qu'ils disoient auoir receu par
la poste de Boston, ou estoit arriué Monsieur Le Comte de
Bellemont pour gouuerneur qui s'estoit embarqué pour venir a
manate ou il n'auoit pu aborder a cause des Vents Contraires.

Les Nadus Encoyer Le sieur abraham a Monsieur Le Comte
de frontenac qui m'ayant representé sa Lassitude et quil n'estoit
chargé d'autre Commission que de m'aporter ces arbeles
je les Luy addressay par des sauuages auec Les nouelles que j'en pris
apprendre, et comme Les Messagers tardoient un peu a reuenir a cause
des mauuais chemins je Commençay mon impatience a vouloir s'en-
retourner, et par ce qu'il me dit qu'ils auoient este par quatre,
et jusques a nos preparatifs pour un gros party qui Vouloit aller
en diligence a trois Lieues d'orange de L'inquietude qui le rauissant
doute obligé de nous aduertir de La paix dans La crainte que ce ne
fut Contre eux et que ce qui auoit este fait Dans la clos[ture] des six
mois du datte de La Signature du traité [illegible] de pour suite

Je fis reponse a ces messieurs qu'ils m'auoient dit suiuant
ce que Monsieur Le Comte de frontenac me marquoit
Leur par delay que nous Estions bien aises d'apprendre La conclusion
de La paix dont nous attendions La Confirmation de La
part du Roy nostre Maistre, et qu'ils nous renuoyent les
francois qu'ils ont entre Leurs mains Comme ils Le promettoient
aussitot que La saison le permettroit et que nous Leurs
rendrions Ceux de Leurs gens qu'estoient parmy nous.

Le reçeu Le 26e d'auril une Lettre du Sieur de La gemeraye
Lieutenant Commandant au fort frontenac par La quelle
il me mandoit qu'il auoit eu des Entreueues auec quelques
Iroquois qui L'assurerent que La resolution estoit prise parmy
eux de faire La paix auec Les francois, et que pour cet
effet Leurs anciens Viendroient apres Leur chasse faite vers
Lamy juin la Conclure auec nous mais qu'ils Luy ont
en mesme temps adjouté qu'ils enuoyeroient Leurs jeunesses
en guere contre Les outtaouas pour uanger La mort de plus
de cent de Leurs gens qu'ils Leurs auoient tuez ce qui ne seroit
pas Conuenable Sy cela estoit Vray qu'il y eut aucune
sincerité dans les propositions de paix qu'ils Vendroient faire,
puisque Monsieur Le Comte de frontenac Leurs a fait
Sauoir assez de fois qu'il ne seroit aucun accommodement
auec eux que nos alliez n'y fussent Compris.

Le 22e de May un Party de Sauuages algonquins arriua

MARINE ET COLONIES
ARCHIVES COLONIALES

auec cinq Iroquois, et deux femmes quilsont fait prisonnieres
Roley comme ilz me conterent Leurs affaires.

Ilz me dirent qu'estant venu quatre de Leurs Camarades pour
aller chercher a faire la guere sur Les chasseurs Iroquois
ilz trouverent leurs quinze a deux journée de Sorel trente
lieu cabanes d'onontagués dans les quelles ilz estoient trente
hommes et quelques femmes dont ilz en detruirent Vingt cinq y
compris deux femmes et Les cinq prisonniers quilz ont amené
La chaudiere noire le plus Considerable d'onontagué et la
femme auec trois ou quatre autres chefs s'estant trouué du
nombre des dix huit de tués sur La place; les algonquins
perdirent six de leurs plus braues gens et quatre bien blessé
qu'est Vn Combat des plus jolys qui se soit fait depuis La
guere dans ce pais, ilz me rendirent les cinq hommes que je
fis mettre en Prison sans souffrir qu'on leur fit aucun mal
en attendant qu'on vit les demarches que feroient les Iroquois
ces cinq prisonniers confirmant que les Villages d'en haut
deuoient enuoyer des deputez pour La Paix.

Le Mesme jour un Canot de huit hommes Commandé
par Le Sieur Boudor venant de Mesilimakinac Enuoyé
par Le Sieur de Tonty Commandant de ce poste arriua a
montreal pour apporter des lettres a Monsieur Le Comte de
Frontenac par les quelles il Luy marquoit Les dessein que deux
des nations Outaouesses auoient de quitter ce Lieu s'il y ayant
que Les signaux qui voulussent y rester ce qui seroit Vne
dangereuse Consequence pour L'auenir s'il n'y estoit venu
ces sauuages pouuant estre plus facilement opprimez par
les Iroquois ou seduits par les anglois en se diuisant de La
sorte

Le 29e de May arriuerent a Messieurs Le Colonel Dellius ministre d'orange et abraham auec plusieurs
domestiques qui nous apporterent de La part de Monsieur Le
Comte de Bellomond plus juridiquement que La premiere
fois les articles de La paix ayant amené dix huit de nos
poisonniers sans y Compter Le nommé La plaque Saunier
du Sault qui auoit este' retenu poisonier en angletere a la
poise du fort Nelson, quils auoient Labillés afin sans doute
qu'on en fit autant aux anglois quils Venoient redemander
a Monsieur Le Comte de Frontenac je les fis partir pour
Quebec afin de Luy porter les lettres dont ils estoient charg
apres s'estre un peu delassés deux jours a montreal

Pendant ce Sejour Le Sieur Dellius qui parloit françois me demanda La Liberté des cinq onontaques du Loup des algonquins que je tenois en poison, mais je Luy dit que c'estoit une chose qui n'estoit pas en mon pouvoir, et que je croyois mesme que Monsieur Le Comte de frontenac attendroit a les rendre aux deputez des Iroquois qui devoient Venir de ce printems pour Luy demander La paix Suivant la promesse quils Luy avoient faite L'autonna de Lannée derniere de ramener tous nos poisonniers et L'otage quils Luy avoient laissé pour gage de Leur fidelité sur quoy le Sieur Dellius me dit Monsieur de Bellomond pretandant que les Iroquois Sujets du Roy d'angletterre, il les avoit mandés pour Luy faire les avances quil y a chez eux afin de nous les ramener et de terminer par la parolle toute entre nos deux colonies, et que comme il a besoin pour L'etablissement d'une paix Solide qu'on tirat des etablissements Sur les Runs de Vent des terres de chaqune de Nos Colonies pour en faire Les separations quil envoyoit que Les Outtaouaux tomberoient dans leur partage aussy bien que les nations du Sud je Luy respondis que je Voyois bien quil avoit bon apetit mais quil ne ne nous pourroit jamais faire noire Sur quoy il fondoit ces pretentions puisque Les anglois ne peuvent entrer dans L'auber doicte par L'eschange quils ont fait de Surnam avec La Nouvelle yorck que ceque les hollandois y possedoient et que comme Les françois avoient decouvert Les pais des outtaouaux Longtems avant qu'aucuns hollandois eut Connoissence de ces Sauvages ny quils fussent allez dans Les Villages des Iroquois ou ils ont toujour Laissé Les françois qui y estoient paisibles possesseurs il ne devoit pas pretendre que nous abandonnassions nostre droit de Possession Surtoutes ces nations qui n'a esté interrompüe que les dernieres que par La guere que nous avons esté obligé de Leur faire a cause de Leur Revolte et deplusieurs insultes et pillages quils avoient fait aux françois de Cette Colonie pour les faire rentrer dans Leur devoir et que j'estois persuadé que quand Monsieur de Bellomond Sauroit que nous avons des tiltres dont j'ay entre Les mains plusieurs Copies tirées des archives de Quebec, il n'entreprendroit pas de Soutenir une si mechante Cause, et que quand il La voudroit opiniatrer il ne doit pas S'il aime la paix empescher Les Iroquois de Venir trouver Monsieur Le Comte de frontenac pour Satisfaire a Leur parolle et terminer tous differends, tant avec nous qu'avec nos Sauvages en attendant que nos Rois

decident de Les pretentions d'autant plus que la guere que nous
auons auec eux n'a rien de Commun auec celle que nous
auons auec Les anglois qui n'a Commencé que deux ans
apres que nous La declarames aux Iroquois par L'enleuem
des quatre Villages des Sonontouans, dans que Monsieur
D'Anjeau qui estoit pour Lors gouuerneur de La nouelle yo
s'interessat en aucune maniere dans Leurs affaires non plus
que Les gouuerneus qui y estoit auparauant dans le tems que
Messieurs de Valeri et de Courcelle furent brusler les Villag
des agniers mais au contraire Leur fit fournir des Viures
et receurent Leurs Blessez a Corlard ayant eu soin de Les
renuoyer en ces pais lorsqu'ils furent guerris et que L'adopt
mutuelle qu'on dit que Les anglois de La nouelle yorke
les Iroquois ont fait ensemble se reconnoissant Les uns
les autres pour freres ne peut pas preiudicier a celle qui
ont fait autrefois depuis Longtems de reconnoistre
Le Roy quils appellent Le grand Onontio pour Leur
Pere.

Monsieur Le Comte de Frontenac a qui j'auois ecri
touchant cette maniere quil Leurs auoit dit a peu
pres La mesme chose et ecrit a Monsieur Le Comte
de Bellomond quil ne falloit pas quil s'attendit
quil Leurs vendit Les prisonniers Iroquois mais quil
fasse La paix auec eux par L'entremise de personne
ayant esté de tout tems Sous La protection et dominat
du Roy. mais seulement Les anglois et Hollandois de La
nouelle yorke dont nous Leurs en auions veu une
preuue cette Les mains de Ceux qui'ont voulu s'en aller
et se mirent en chemin pour s'en retourner apres les au
bien regalez &.

Il me paroist quil est d'une grande Consequence pou
ce pais de disputer aux anglois celui des Iroquois puisque
s'ils estoient en possession de Leurs terres ils pourroient de
droit faire des Magazins a Niagara au lac Erié et
par ce moyen ruiner cette colonie en attirant tous nos
sauuages d'enhault a Leur Commerce.

Le 20e de juillet Monsieur Le Comte de Frontenac arriua
a Montreal et Le 21e il receu de L'acadie par une de Vos
lettres Monseigneur la Confirmation de La paix dont les
articles nous auoient esté enuoyés par Les anglois auec un-

ordre de chanter le te deum et faire les feux de joie accoutumés dans les Villes de ce pais pour L'heureuse Conclusion d'une aussy grande affaire

Le mesme jour un Sauvage du Sault nommé Tegayesti qui estoit allé voir ces parents a Onontaguè, depuis un an et ayant voulu s'en venir avec un jeune goyoguoin qui a ses parents au Sault, estant arrivé ayant apporté un petit Colier dont les Iroquois L'avoient chargé pour dire a Monsieur Le Le Comte de Frontenac qu'ils ne pouvoient venir estant dans les pleurs de La perte qu'ils avoient faits de La Chaudere noire le priant de Leur envoyer leurs prisonniers avec leur ôtage et Le Sieur de Marcouot parqui ils nous renvoyeroient tous les nostres ce Sauvage ayant dit a quelqu'uns du Sault qu'ils se souhaiteroient La paix avec nous, mais non pas avec nos alliez, Iroquois a Monsieur Le Comte de Frontenac en presence des chefs Outtaouas de sept Cantons qui estoient rendus a Montreal et de ceux du Sault et de [illegible] Luy jetta ce Colier disant que les Iroquois se moquoient de Luy par des propositions si vitieuses et que plus qu'ils avoient Le dessein de continuer a faire la guere a nos alliez qu'il pouvoit leur faire Scavoir qu'il n'en ecouteroit plus aucune, et que pour cet effet il alloit prendre des mesures pour Leur faire une plus forte guere que jamais, y ajant invité Les Outtaouas de Continuer de Leur Costé a les Frapper plus fortement que par Le passé en Leur donnant de La poudre, des Balles, du tabac, et des Vivres pour aider a Leur retour il Leur parla ensuitte pour ne pas qu'ils michilimakinac et fit une reprimande en particulier a Longekam chef des Outtaouas Kiskacons Sur Le dessein qu'il avoit appris que c'estoit luy qui avoit eu envie d'en faire Sortir sa nation luy remontrant que les Iroquois ne manquerient pas de profiter de Leur desunion ce qui m'a paru faire un tres bon effet ayant promis qu'il ne Continuoit plus d'estre dans cette pensé

Il adjouta a ces chefs outtaouas, afin qu'ils ne prissent pas d'ombrage et de La retraite du Sieur de Tonty et tous Les francois qu'il luy avoit donné ordre de faire descendre toutes les peletteries qu'ils ont en haut a cause de s'plaintes que Les marchands luy avoient faites que les Voyageurs differoient d'annee en annee de Les payer des marchandises qu'il Leur avoit avancé ce qui Leur faisoit un tort Considerable dans Le Commerce —

MARINE ET COLONIES ARCHIVES COLONIALES

Messiurs L'ancien et nouvel Evesque de quebec ayant
obtenu de Monsieur Le Comte de Frontenac de pouvoir
envoyer Le Sieur de Montigny grand Vicaire avec deux autres
ecclesiastiques et douze Francois pour les conduire aux accaro
a huit cent Lieues de montreal dans Le fleuve de missisipy
pour prescher la foy a ces sauvages profita du depart de ces
outtaouas le 23e de juillet pour se mettre en chemin afin d'e
estre Escorté Jusqu'ici dont il est cy devant parlé Monseigneur
ayant Sejourné au Sault jusques au vingt sept du meme mois
Le nommé Massia onontagué habitué a la montagne
demanda permission a Monsieur Le Comte de Frontenac de
L'envoyer de la part au Village d'onontagué pour Leur dire
ce qui suit par trois branches de Porcelaine

La premiere est pour deboucher les yeux aux onontagues et
les purger de ces sept Lieues Laines

La seconde est pour Leur Laver Le Gozier

La troisieme pour effacer Le sang qui est repandu sur La
nate.

Et Par Un Collier

Sçachés par La premiere moitié ils Le chargent de dire
aux Onontagués

Je t'ordonne qu'aussitot que Le porteur te presentera ce
Colier d'envoyer par toutes les nations Iroquoises pour Leur
dire d'amener tous les prisonniers francois et sauvages qui so
de ce Coté cy et que ceux qui n'ecouteront cette parolle
seront morts.

Par L'autre moitié

Je Vous Conseille Vous Onontagué quand les autres
nations ne voudroient pas Venir de descendre dans 40 jours
a montreal et d'amener tous les prisonniers, n'aye point de
crainte il ne Vous arrivera rien de facheux et n'ecoute point
les anglois qui ne Vous donnent des Conseils que pour Vostre
perte si vous n'ecoute pas ma parolle je seré le premier a
vous aller faire La guerre.

Quelques Sauvages du Sault estant allez a Orange dans le
temps que les envoyés anglois nous apporterent les articles de pa

tant par Curiosité de Voir cette Ville que pour Scauoir Le prix de Leurs marchandises; en reuinrent le 21e. du mois d'aoust et diuent a Monsieur Le Comte de Frontenac qu'ils y auoient Vu Monsieur le Comte de Bellomond dans une assemblée ou Les anciens de tous Les Villages Iroquois estoient les quels ils demanderent de prier Onontio de Souffrir que Leurs parents qui estoient au Sault et a La montagne Les Vinssent visiter afin de pouuoir renouueller L'amitié qui estoit entre eux et qu'il Falloit oublier toutes les peines qu'ils S'estoient faits les uns et les autres que depuis Long temps qu'il Leur a fait dire qu'il auoit fait La paix auec Onontio on Leur a tué 90 personnes et qu'ils luy auoient Renuoyé a differente fois plusieurs prisonniers sans qu'il Leur en eut renuoyé aucun des Leurs.

Toutes Les cinq nations porterent ce gouuernement de retenir tous les Sauuages du Sault qui estoient La presents jusques a ce qu'ils fussent Venus a Montreal pour uoir de quelle maniere Leurs prisonniers estoient traités, Et Onontio les eust vendus.

Monsieur Le Comte de Bellomond reçeut Leur parolle et Leur dit qu'il ne uouloit point entendre sur cela les ecouter et qu'ils ne deuoient pas S'etonner si Leurs affaires alloient si mal qu'ils parloient de Paix et deuoient trouuer Onontio les uns apres les autres sans vien conclure, mais que S'ils uouloient uenir a bout de cette affaire, qu'il Falloit qu'ils Luy amenassent les prisonniers Francois et Les Sauuages alliez d'Onontio qu'ils Les luy remissent entre les mains pour les ramener tous ensemble a Monsieur Le Comte de Frontenac.

Que ce Gouuernement Leur adjouta qu'il Scauoit que de tout temps ils auoient fait La guerre aux Sauuages alliez d'Onontio d'en haut qu'il les laissoit les maistres de la continuer ou de faire La paix mais qu'il Leur deffendoit de faire La guerre aux Francois ny aux Sauuages estables aupres d'eux.

Que lorsque cela fut fait Monsieur le Comte de Bellomond en S'addressant aux gens du Sault Leur dit qu'il estoit fort aise de les uoir a Orange qu'ils y seroient toujours les bien Venus qu'il Falloit oublier tout ce qui s'estoit passé qu'il allumoit un feu pour y jetter toutes les mechantes affaires et qu'ils en fissent autant de Leur Costé quand ils seroient de Retour.

Il Leur fit present de trois justes au corps rouges et d'un-

MARINE ET COLONIES ARCHIVES COLONIALES

Baquet de Porcelaine enfuite pour que cela fut executé apres
quoy les Sauvages du Sault Le remercierent de son present et Leur
dirent qu'il n'auroit rien a Luy repondre n'estant pas allé a S.
Ovange pour parlementer.

Monsieur Le Comte de Frontenac Leur ayant demandé ce que
Les Iroquois auroient repondu Sur L'invitation que Monsr
Le Comte de Bellomont Leur avoit fait de Luy amener tous
les prisonniers Francois et autres, on dit qu'ils en estoient
demeurés d'accord mais qu'ils n'avoient point marqué le
temps qu'ils les devoient ramener a Monsieur de Bellomont

Le 3e Septembre Le Convoy pour Le ravitaillement
de La garnison du fort Frontenac partit de montreal, que
Monsieur Le Comte de Frontenac a jugé a propos de reduire
a 20 hommes les officiers et aumoniers Compris ce qui en
considerablement diminuë La depence et sur L'esperance
de La paix plusieurs habitans qui y avoient des Concessions
du temps de Monsieur de La Salle, et qu'ils n'avoient
abandonné qu'a cause de La guerre ayant fait a monsieur
Le Comte de Frontenac plusieurs instances, de les aller
repprendre il ne Leur a pas voulu permettre jusques a ce qu'
soit entierement conclüe parce qu'en ce Cas Si Sa Majesté
veut absolument qu'on ne laisse aucune garnison Les
habitans pouroient garder Le fort Sans qu'il en coustat rien
a Sa Majesté.

Le quatriesme de Septembre Monsieur Le Comte de Frontenac
ayant receu les nouvelles de L'arrivée de notre petite flotte
a La Rade de cette Ville partit de montreal pour S'y rendre
je Luy ay aussi pour y recevoir mes Lettres et y arrivay Le 18
avec Le Sieur de pitre Coulre Commandant d'orange quatre
autres Anglois et La Violette Francois qu'ils avoient amené
pour interprette, Venant apporter des lettres a Mr Le Comte
de Frontenac de La part de Monsieur de Bellomont dont je ne
doute pas qu'il ne vous envoye Le detail par les quelles il Luy
mande en substance que regardant Les Iroquois Comme Sujets
du Roy d'angleterre il Leur avoit donné quantité d'armes et
de Munitions et qu'il Envoyoit Son Lieutenant gouverneur
avec Les troupes Reglées qui estoient a La nouvelle yorck pour
les mettre en Estat de se defendre Contre nous, voulant

1710

avvnu tout ce qui c'y a d'hommes dans les provinces de son
gouvernement pour repousser et faire repentir du dommage
qu'on sevoit a ces sauvages Mr Duquey et Mr Le C. de ff. luy a repondu
qu'ayant en main des preuves incontestables que nous avons
toujours este en possession du pais des Iroquois sans que ces
gens de ses nous ayent dit, qu'il devoit attendre que nos
Rois en fussent regle par des Commissaires les limites des Terres
sur les quelles Leur Domination doit s'estendre en ce pais
avant que de s'ingerer de vouloir sur des pretentions mal
fondees attaquer nos Ennemis contre la foy et traitez la paix
qui estoit deja Commencee avec les Iroquois estant resolu de
Leur faire tenir la parolle qu'ils Luy avoient donnee
et pour la quelle ils luy avoient laissé Un otage de venir la
conclure avec Luy, et de Luy ramener tous les prisonniers
Francois et sauvages nos alliez qu'ils ont parmy eux et que
bien loin d'empescher ses desseins par les menaces, qu'il Luy
faisoit de Leurs donner du secours il l'engageroit a les presser
encor davantage —

Ces Envoyez repartirent de cette ville le 23e de Septembre
pour s'en retourner et le meme jour un Canot de Montreal
arriva icy envoyé de Mr le Marquis de Crisafy pour
nous donner avis qu'un sauvage du Sault qui estoit allé a
Orontague avec Tegajeny son gendre y estoit arrivé avec une
femme Françoise et son fils qu'ils avoient prisonniers depuis
10 ans que les Iroquois avoient envoyés a l'avance pour dire
a Mr le C. de ff. que Leurs Ennemis se rendroient infailliblement dans douze jours pour Luy venir demander la
paix et Luy ramener autant de Francois qu'il en pouvoit tenir
dans Leurs Canots nonobstant les instances des anglois qui
vouloient qu'ils les Leur vinssent entre les mains mais
ils ne sont point encor arrivés quoique le temps qu'ils
avoient pris soit passé ce qui doit encor faire soupçonner
Leurs sincerités. S'ils arrivent avant le Depart des
derniers Vaisseaux je ne donneray l'honneur monseigneur
de Vous informer de ce qui sera resolu.

Un Canot des Outtaouas envoyé par Mr de Tonty arriva
icy le 28e de Septembre pour faire sçavoir a monsieur le
C. de ff. que 28 Voyageurs d'une bande s'estoient revoltez
ajant dit qu'ils ne vouloient pas descendre et Eleu le nommé
guigueire et Belle feuille pour Leurs Commendants

que d'autres vepvelentoient de me pouvoir defendre qu'au printem
prochain a cauſe qu'ils n'ont pas homme des Sauvages qui ajent
voulu Leur aider a aporter Leur peleterie a cauſe qu'il estoit trop
tard pour pouvoir venir en Chés eux auant Les glaces et que
3e Cande de Vo Canots descend actuellement Les quels s'ont arriué
a montreal a ce que nous Venons d'apprendre voila monseigneur
tout ce qui s'est passé en ce pais dont j'ay pu auoir Connoissance
et il ne me reste plus qu'a vous Reiterer la tres humble
priere que je vous ay faite de me Continuer L'honneur de
Vostre protection et d'estre persuadé que je Suis avec tout Le
respect que je vous doi

Monseigneur

Vostre tres humble et tres
obeissant Serviteur
Lechr Delaulnaye

a quebec ce 15e
octobre 1698.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, KEW ENGLAND, 365/1

Boisseau

E. 2.

(à Quebec le 21e Septembre 1760

I

Je n'aurois pas été si longtemps à envoyer scavoir de vos nouvelles par des personnes de merite et de distinction et à répondre aux honnêtetés que vous a plu de me faire par vos dépêches dernieres si je n'avois pas attendu de France quelque relâche de vaisseaux, leur retardement est la seule raison qui m'engage encore à remettre leur départ jusqu'au printemps prochain dans la crainte que j'aurois que la saison trop avancée ne leur permit pas de pouvoir revenir avant que la navigation fut fermée —

Vos dépêches que j'ai reçeu très exactement après votre départ de l'Isle Dieu m'ont appris comme vous avez reçu de mes nouvelles par la voie de l'Acadie scavoir que les Roys nos Maîtres avoient resolu de nous donner un Successeur, et pour regler les limites des pays sur les quels nous devons nous étendre dans cette partie de l'Amérique Septentrionale, ce qui me paroit très raisonnable, mais avant que de vous parler sur le fond de cette affaire je dois vous dire que j'ai reçu par deux differentes voyes de Boston que vos Commissaires étoient partis pour se rendre à Paris, et que vous deviez vous embarquer incessamment pour vous rendre à votre destination, ce qui me surprend fort, car je ne vois pas que vous ayez de nouvelles pour vous avertir de la Signature des Preliminaires, et de la Cessation d'armes qui devoit être publiée dans tous les Etats de l'un et de l'autre Roy, et que vous deviez attendre cette nouvelle pour vous mettre en chemin, et je vous prie de me marquer comment il se peut faire que vous ayez pris votre route par Boston, et si vous n'avez pas reçu des lettres de Mr. Pitt qui vous ordonnent de vous rendre à votre destination par toutes sortes de voyes et de commencer par celles de la Nouvelle Angleterre, et si vous avez

8. qui nous est si fort recommandée, en soupçonant des
personnes qui sont toutes neuves et qui n'ont aucun
fondement. Car vous voulez bien que je vous dise que je suis
assez informé des sentiments des Iroquois pour sçavoir qu'il
n'y a pas une des cinq nations qui prétende et veuille estre
sous la Domination d'Angleterre, et que vous n'avez aucune
preuve pour les en convaincre, au lieu que celles que nous
avons, et que j'en remettray entre les mains des commissaires
qui seront nommez pour examiner cette question seront si
claires si anciennes, et si incontestables que je doute qu'on
puisse faire aucunes replicques à mes, Mr. Monsieur Je suis
resolu d'aller toujours mon chemin et je vous prie de ne point
faire de demarche pour le traverser par ce qu'elles vous seroient
inutiles, et que toute la protection et les secours que vous
me declarez leur avez donnez et leur voulez
continuer contre les termes du traitté ne me feront jamais
changer de dessein et ne m'obligeront point à changer mes
desseins puisqu'ils contraignent se mettre plutost à les
proteger d'avantage

Quelques Sauvages Iroquois qui se disent avoir été de vos amis
en devroient estre bons témoins du costé du Ciel et du costé du Roy Votre
Maistre puisque vous seul la cause de tout le sang
qui se pourra répandre

Vous voulez bien que je vous dise qu'on vous a mal informé lors
qu'on vous a dit que les François et Sauvages habitez parmy
vous avoient fait cette année des outrages aux Iroquois, Il
est bien vray que les Outaouacs et particulierement Les
Algonkins ont fait un Camp considerable sur L'onnontague
par ce que cette nation tant sy bien que les autres s'estoient
declarez ne vouloir faire aucune paix avec eux Ils sont
arrivez à Mont Real 3 ou 4 disoient qu'ils ont fait dans
cette expedition que j'ay retiré de leurs mains pour leur sauver
la vie dans le dessein de les leur rendre lorsque leurs deputez
seroient arrivez pour faire leur paix avec moy comme ils m'en
l'avoient positivement promis et pour la mieux menager
entr'eux et toutes les autres Nations des plus éloignées qui
sont sous la domination du Roy —

Jay bien de croire que si les Iroquois ne m'ont point ramené
tous les prisonniers qui sont parmy eux, ce n'a esté que par
ce que vous vous y estes formellement opposé, lorsqu'ils se
rengeront à leur devoir, et qu'ils auront effectué leur parole
Je leur rendray ceux qui sont Jay, cela ne m'empeschera point
de vous remercier du bon traitement que vous avez fait aux
quatre derniers François que vous m'avez renvoyez —
Je m'estois assez expliqué au sujet des Sauvages de L'Accadie
et Jay

Il Jay toujours appreh[end]é que Si on ne leur rendait au p[lus]
Cun de leur nation qui Sont retenus prisonniers a Boston des
Mauvaise foy, Ils pouvoient former quelque Entreprise Sur Vos
Colonie, Je viens pourtant Gaseté du Cours que Vous me mandez
qu'ils ont fait Cuyant Tué deux hommes a Hatfield, C'est ce qui
m'oblige d'Envoyer presentement a ces Sauvages un Second ordre
pour leur faire Essuyer tous les Effets d'hostilité, Mais Je vous prie
encore Une fois de leur faire renvoyer leurs gens, Sur Lesquels
Vous ne m'avez fait aucune Response —

Vous Voyez que Je Vous parle avec autant de franchise et de
Liberté que Vous faites dans Vos dernieres Lettres, Mais en —
Continuant de Vous protester qu'on ne peut estre dans des
Sentiments plus Sinceres que Je Suis d'entretenir une Bonne
Correspondance et Amitié entre nos deux nations, et que Je
Seray toujours autant que Je le puis Estre —

Monsieur

Votre tres humble et tres
obeissant Serviteur
Frontenac

A Son Excellence
Mons[ieur] Richard Comte de Bellomont
Gouverneur Jeneral de la Nouvelle
Angleterre et De la Nouvelle York
A la Nouvelle York

a True Copy
Bellomont

Copy of Count de Frontenac's
Letter to the
Earle of Bellomont

21: Sept- 1698.

(No: 11)

Copy of Count de Frontenac's
Lre to ye E: of Bellomont dated ye
21th Septr. 1698.

Referred to in ye E: of
Bellomont's Lre of the
21th Octr. 1698.

Rec: 19th Decr: 1698.
Read

Entred Fol: 135

E 2

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE,

E. 3.

A Narrative of Capt Peter Schuyler's Journey to Canada being sent Express by the Exce[ll]t the Earl of Bellomont Anno D. 1698

N. II

The 25th of Aug[t] we went from Albany & came to Stony Arabia 8 miles up y[e] River where we lay all night & got one Birch Canoe ready.

The 28th we came to Saraghtoga Forty miles from Albany.

The 29th we gott 4 miles upon y[e] Carrying place where one Hillebrandt married a French Woman took us, & would go with us to Canada but he having no pass sent him back with the Indians to y[e] Lieu[t] Govern[r].

The 30th we came Eight miles into y[e] Wood Creek.

The 31 we came to y[e] Wits falls.

The first of Sept[r] we got 3 miles into Corlears Lake.

The 2d of Sept[r] came more to Fort Lamott.

The 3d we arrived at Chamblis y[e] 4th at Lapparie y[e] 5th of Sept[r] We gott to Mont Real where Mr De Callieres y[e] Govern[r] entertained us very kindly, we divided to-go in Canoes to go to Quebeck but he sent us all our things we gave upon board of our Sack in order for his going to Quebeck himself & that he carried two Birch Canoes with him in case of Accidents of Stormy Weather or service if y[e] wind should prove Contrary

The 6th & 7th of Sept[r] was so bad weather none could Stir abroad

The 8th about noon the Weather cleared up & having a good wind we Embarked & the 9th of Sept[r] we arrived at Quebeck where I forthwith waited upon y[e] Count of Frontenac Gov[r] & delivered him his Excell[y] y[e] Earl of Bellomont's Letters who having read them seemed very much displeased saying the Letters need from his Capt[n] Godfellow & Dom[e] Dellius was very acceptable but now my Lord-ship is mistaken I am not afraid, my Lord Bellomont Gaining y[e] 5 nations of Indians which is none of his due.

The 5 nations call me Hatter, & my Lord Bellomont Brother, I shall not assist them in their Warrs as he shall see Convenient, but if they will come to me I-will do my part of a Hatter to them, Dellius we parted at first with out any Civil discourse to my House & Lodging

The 10th of Sept[r] I went to see y[e] Count of Frontenac who in discourse asked me about the Strength of my Lord Bellomonts Government, I told him that I believed he knew it very well that by Fame report my Lord could raise one hundred thousand men, he replyed y[e] Count. said he had always understood his Name in Europe while we were thus discoursing Several officers & Soldiers that were dining & supping there of y[e] peace coming for Ryswick in order for going for Quebeck there being seaven Ships come from France this year that were bound home again) The Count of Frontenac asked me why my Lord Bellomont was so hasty to hinder y[e] 5 nations to come & treat with him, since he was one of the persons appointed by both Crowns to settle y[e] Peace with of both their Clayms. I answered him that I admired what made y[e] Count so hasty to force y[e] Subjects of England's Subject to become to them since by the Treaty they were not ordained to settle y[e] bounds. The Count replyed how can y[e] 5 nations be y[e] King of England's Subjects as Hatter, I answered him a Gratis Dutch was served at Schenectady Anno 1666 to fight the Indians Claim disputed him, if they had been his Subjects they would have not asked him, but on the Contrary he supplyed us with meat and drink Cured our wounded & sent them home to us, I answered him that Argument would not do with me for that there was no need of Assisting y[e] Indians then, for they were strong enough of them selves & that for that cause I being moved with Compassion to see many Christians Slain & Butchered on every Side by y[e] Heathen, Divided by y[e] Indians Hatter to prevent y[e] Effusion of so much Christian blood & thereby the

that meanes ye ffrench escaped, neither do I think there is any roome left to controvert
Englands right to ye 5 nations Such you know they have declared themselves long ago to
very well remember that in Coll Dongans time our Kings Armis was put upon all
Castles to manifest ye same, this Count answered nothing upon it but said if they
come I will oppose my old methods with them, meaning to come with an Army
from to Coppose them, I asked ye Count if he would be pleased to dispatch me for
time was short, whereupon he told me he would do it as soon as possible. We Count
so I retired to my Lodging: about 2 a Clock in ye afternoon ye Count sent
sent for John Rose my Interpreter I did Conjecture what ye matter might be
cause some of my people to drop, that ye Leiut Governr was come to Albany with
men & that 600 were ready to follow upon occasion & this being told to an English
prisoner who was great at ye Count ffrontenac's house did suppose it might
come to ye Counts Ears & told John Rose to go who coming to ye Count he
he began to speak of my Lord Bellomonts Coaches & horses & Mut at last asked
him if ye Leiut Governor was come to Albany with forces John Rose seemed
to be surprised at ye Question, and asked ye Count how he came to have that Intel
sence he did not Interpret any such thing, ye Count replyed I have heard
an English prisoner that heard it in ye Chamber, further upon John Roses
Confirmed ye whole Story.

The 11th of Sept we had foul weather ye Count ffrontenac invited me to dine
him next day.

The 12th of Sept being Sabbath day I dined with ye Count where a great many officers
were present being ye day appointed for ye proclamacon of ye peace. The Count ca
Table began ye King William's health which was drank by all ye officers wh
I begun ye ffrench. Kings health, & ye Count begun ye Earl of Bellomonts health
to my Speaks was proclaimed with all ye acclamations of Joy Imaginable
Cattle by ye Ships in ye Road discharging all their Cannon; ye night ended with
Illuminacons & other demonstracons of Joy, I took leave of ye Count & begged
I might be dispatcht ye next day who said I should & so parted.

The 13th of Sept went for ye Letter which was delivered me by ye Count, & a Office
man appointed to Conduct me upon my way as far as Chambly. but it being
within did not proceed till next day.

The 14th of Sept we departed from Quebeck & came to Troy River on ye 16, where
we heard ye news of ye Sachims of ye 5 nations being come to Mount Royal which
surprised us much & our Capt Bartel that lives at Troy River told us of ye Gover
Canada's design yt if ye Sachims of ye 5 nations would not Comply with his pro
when they came to treat with him he would send them prisoners to ffrance
resolved to go upon to go to Mount Royal to hear what propositions they would
thinking that might have some influence upon others it was 36 Leagues
of my way being designed to go by ye way of Sorel

The 18th of Sept. we arrived at Mount Royal & found to our great Joy that
of ye Sachims being come there, was utterly false, neither was ye Messengers
Monondays arrived I staid there 3 days ye wind then being bad

The 22d I resolved to go to Pray by Land, & sent ye Canoes about with 3
3 ffrenchmen to meet me at Chambly

The 23d I met ye Canoes at Chambly upon my way & then left Pray & Chambly
ffrench Mohog Sachim followed me & told me in ye Dialect of Caghnawaga
Conjured that I should tell ye 5 nations that if ye Governr of Canada should
an attacq upon ye 5 nations (which they scarcely believed) that none of
Indians would Join with him in that Expedicon, and if ever he should attempt
they would advertise ye 5 nations of it.

The 24th of Sept. I departed from Chambly ye said French Captain followed me 11 miles on this side Chambly to repeat what he had told me after ye French officer had left me, for he could not well discover any thing before ye said officer being sent on ye upper part, as I supposed, to hinder me from any Conference with ye Indians, for ye Indians were forbid to come to me to my Lodging at Mont Royal nevertheless I found ways by walking abroad to speak to them who stood in every corner at my beck, & ye Mohawas as well as north Indians did faithfully promise they would return to their former habitations in this Government, if my Lord Bellomont would take care that they might be furnished with good teachers or Ministers to instruct them in my^e Christian faith as they of Canada do, that having been ye only cause which did induce them to leave this Government.

I was informed that ye French of Canada had sent an hundred men with Divers Cattle to Cadarachqui & not ye officer y^t Commanded ye said party coming back at Troy River.

The Merchants of Canada have obtained an order of ye Court of Montreal to excommunicate ye Cuskloopers or ottaway Traders, & by 80 of ye said people had Complyed & were Coming home, but y^t do dislike possibly they may be beat, but would trade their goods & dish with Arbor in their hands resist ye Court of Frontenac Letters Messengers; this order is obtained in favour of ye Merchants that ye ottaway Indians should come down to Mont Royal themselves & trade, & not that ye Cuskloopers should go to ottaway to fetch ye Beaver

As to ye French of Canada after a Strict Inquiry I find ye Garrisons weakly maintain many officers & Soldiers being diminished, there are not above 12 men in Chambly fort the utmost frontier I believe they may be between 3 & 4000 French Inhabitants & Soldiery in all Canada & about 1000 Indians whom they can Command!

a True Copy
Bellomont

E. 8.

A Rough Draft of several Tracts of Land granted by Patent to the following Persons viz.

12 VII

To Godfrey Dalliu Minister of Albany a Tract of Land being Eighty six Rods in Length and Forty Rods in Breadth more or less in Breadth on the East Side to Mr. Dellius and four other Rods being fifty three Rods in Length and Two on Patroon Side the Mohaques or Maquaas Indian Land including in the said Grant the River Normans Kill

To a Tract of Land to Colo. Schuyler and Stevens — Containing Four Perches in Breadth along Hudsons River on the East Side to Extend in Length

To Mr. Livingston a Tract of Land on the East Side Hudsons River in Breadth along the said River about Six Miles to Extend in Length about twenty

To Mr. Livingston a Tract of Land on the East Side Hudsons River in Length and Breadth

To Mr. Livingston a Tract of Land on the West Side of Hudsons River Fifty Perches in Length along the said River and Forty Perches in Breadth Extending in some Places Forty in some Places it being bounded by Mr. Livingstons Land on the West side thereof

To Colo. Nicholas Bayard a certain Tract of Land called Konaroe beginning at the mouth of Roeliffs Kill and Extends to the Head of the said River which by Computation of those have travelled those parts is about Forty Miles in Length and Breadth in Mountains being bounded on the East by Hudsons River and on the West side of the said River which includes part of the Maquaas or Mohocks Land

To Nicholas Bayard a Tract of Land and Meadow

Chas. Graham
Survey Gen

a true Copy
Bellomont

222

Bellomont

E. 17.
12 XVI

Reasons Exhibited by the Earle of Bellamont Governr
of New Yorke &c: for Suspending and Dissolving Coll: Nicholas
Bayard from his Majties Councill of that Province

That the said Coll: Bayard did in manifest Breach of the Trust
Reposed in him by his Majtie and Contrary to the oath of a Privy Councellor
of this Province, and the Oath of Allegiance to his Majtie Aduise Coll:
Fletcher late Governr of this Province without the Direction of his Majtie,
and Contrary to his Majties Instructions to the said Coll: Fletcher, to
permitt an Alteration in the value of the Coyn within this province,
by Stamping a Proclamation for the Currency of Pogg Dollars, being a
Base and forrain Coyn, and of less value then the former Current
Coyn of this Province, to the Diminution of the Rights and Rents
arising to his Majtie in this province, and the Impoverishing the
Subiects in their Properties.

That he did Convive at the Loading and Unloading Severall
forreign Vnlawfull Ships in this Port of New Yorke.

That he did Convive at the late Governr Coll: Fletchers
granting Commissions to Severall Pyrat Ships, the Commanders of those
Ships being at the same time known to have been most Notorious
Pyrats, who Notwithstanding their Design of going to the Redsea all
the Countrey over were by that means furnished with most of their
men, from this Town and Province to goe upon that Wicked
Design to the great Corruption and Debauchery of the people of
this Province. That the said Bayard did moreover for a Certain
Sum of money Compound with Coll: Fletcher for Protections
for Certain Pyrats, taking to himself at the same time a Reward
for procuring the said Protections. That the said Bayard did
Abett and Comfort to a Pyrats bringing his Ship and Spoiles into
Port of New Yorke, and did Convive at Coll: Fletchers accepting
publickly of the said Ship as a present from the said Pyrat, and the
said Fletchers taking and Receiving great Sums of money for Protec-
tions from that Ships Crew, and from Severall other Pyrates Boarded.

That the said Bayard did Aduise Coll: Fletchers frequent
Misapplication and Imbezlement of his Majties Revenue
publick money Given by Assembly for particular Serv

50

7. That he to the great Disservice of his Majtie, and Unspeakable Detri-
of that his Majties province did accept and take to himselfe an Extravagant
Grant of Land from the said Coll: Hlotcher, as large in Extent of Ground
as one of the Midling Counties in England, a great part thereof being
the Meadows or Maquaas Land, the Bravest, and faithfullest of the
five Nations of Indians Subiects of his Majtie, to the great Depation and
Dilherison of the said Meadows. And that he the said Bayard Advised
Coll: Hlotcher Granting away several other Extravagant Grants of Land,
some Larger then that Granted to himselfe without Reserving to the Crown
a Reasonable Quitt Rent, as the said Coll: Hlotcher was bound to do by
duty and the Trust Reposed in him by his Majtie.

8. That he did advise Coll: Hlotcher Governr to the Said to an-
Nounce more Land upon him to raise Members to serve in the Generall
Assembly of this province, to the said Coll: Hlotcher Threatning and
Obliging in Language Several of the Inhabitants, a practice highly Illegall and
Arbitrary, and Destructive of English Liberties.

9. That he did Encourage Coll: Hlotcher Governr of the Province
during the last Warr, to the great Discouragement of the five Nations
of Indians and the hazard of their Defection from the Crown of
England, and also to the hazard of the Loss of those Frontier Garrisons
had the French made any attempt upon them.

10. That he Contrived the printing and Publishing a Scandalous and
Mutinous Pamphlett Intituled a Letter from a Gentleman of the City
of New Yorke to another Concerning the Troubles which happened
in this province in the time of the late happy Revolution; purposely
to Stir up Sedition, and sett the whole province in a Flame, and the
more Easily to Encourage and Comply with the Wicked Designs of Coll: Hlotcher
and to Gratifie his own Implacable Malice against those persons
who were most Active and Forward in the late Glorious and
happy Revolution.

11. That a few dayes after the Earle of Bellomont arrived in
this province, upon the Issuing out a Warrant for the Seizing the Shi
Ffortune and the Goods unlawfully Imported in her, the said Bayard
Did Confederate with Several other Disaffected people to his Majties
Government, and Address Coll: Hlotcher, applauding the Justice of his
Dominion

Administration for the Countenanceing of unlawfull Trade, which
[illegible] him the said his other Confederates, Did upbraid the said Earle
with the Discouragement of Trade, for Issueing out his Warrant for
the Seizure of the said goods according to his oath and Duty.

10) Q. That he the said Bayard Did Contrary to his Duty to his
Majtie and the oathes he had taken as aforesaid Conspire against
his Majties Government under the Earle of Bellomont in this
province by Raiseing false and scandalous Reports amongst the
people to Misrepresent his Lordships Government, and was assisting
in the forgery and Contriveance of severall false and groundless
Articles against his Lordship without his Lordships knowledge
in Contempt of his Majties Authority, and to the great Disturbance of
the people and that, while he the said Bayard was a Member of his
Majties Councill of this province.

Bellomont

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, KEW, ENGLAND

E. 19.

At a meeting of the Sachems of Sinecq Onnandage Cayouge & Tinnes
Citty of Albany in his Matys province of New yorke y 8th Oct 1698

183

Present Sylvester Salisbury Esq his Matys Leiv! Govern
Coll. Peter Schuyler one of his Matys Councill
Major Derick Wessels Mayor
Capt John Janse Bleecker Recorder

12 XXXI

Sadekanaktie Sachem of Onnandage Speaks in y Behalf of y 5 Nations &c

Brother Corlaer

Sometime since Governr Dongan sent two Indians to acquaint us that he Expected we soud Send each Nation two Sachems, with what ffrench Prisoners we had to Canada, more to receive our prisoners in Exchange, and to Conclude with him a Seperate peace, To answer, we depended wholly on y peace already Concluded, betweene y Kings of England and ffrance, and to y Covenant Chain Cat[ch]t, resolved at Albany by this Excell y Earl of Bellomont, we ordered Dekanesora to Speak forthwith to acquaint his Excellency with this Message Dekanesora returned with Major Wessels, and brought Answer from his Excell, that we should [illegible] Correspondence with y Governr of Canada before we dispatched back y French Indians, with answer, that we did not send by way of Cadaraqui, but Albany and we expected in 3 days time y he have appointed our Interpreter &c Adaw[illegible] returned from y Seneckes where Colonell Nicolson was, but what he brought with him is not yet known, but what he brought with him is ffrench Prisoners

Dekanesora is now Come with Commission to go with us to Canada, to Know his Excellencys pleasure, as to our not Coming, that proposals to make at Canada

He have also ordered Dekanesora that we must go back for Canada to acquaint y Governr from whence that we must Stop at Mont Real till our coming Back as we would not go to Quebeck

It is also ordered by y Senekes not to proceed against their Enemies y Dewegumais receyd returne of y Sachems

The Lord Governr Answers

Brethren

I received your proposall of bringing what ffrench Prisoners you have with you, to this City, & now to finish & Compleat y Covenant Chain, as hitherto to have no Correspondence with y Governr of Canada from whence last Schuyler is arrived, whom I immediately dispatcht for York, to receive his Excells instructions, w[hi]ch when he returns (as I do believe he will in 3 days) I will impart to you what shall be material, y interim be no ways Astonished, with y Roaring threats of y ffrench Governr but depend upon y Strength of our Great King who is able, and will equally protect you, with y rest of his Subjects

At the meeting of y Sachems y 15 of Oct at Albany

Present John Nanfan Esq. Lieut Governr
Coll. Peter Schuyler of his Matys Councill
Henrick Cuyler Esq. Mayor
Capt Garret Veeder
Capt John Janse Bleecker Recorder
Major Derick Wessels
Capt John Schuyler

248

to make as just an esttimate as may [illegible]
with Barracks for y Soulders [illegible]
000 & for both, here to go out [illegible]

84

The Lieut Governr acquainted them that Capt Schuyler arrived here yesterday in the afternoone, he thought fit considering their Condicon of Slavery to treat with them (as they were) Enemies, & not to meddle in, or further to detaine them, but had ordered Capt Schuyler to appeare, that himselfe might in presence of his Excellency & Councell, declare his Comission, & what he had to say, that they might be left to give them an answer, & to understand clearly on their Arrivall from this Government & upon what termes of Friendship.

Capt Schuyler gave them a particular Accot of his Voyage & of the battle with said Indians, confirming it with a Belt of Wampum

and so Contrary to Covenant Chaine Lately renewed at Albany between them and his Excellency without any Warning or Declaring of Enemitie's Protection, & his Excellencies resolution of sending them to Canada to Jesuits & keeping their prisoners should he not Surrender. They according to their report as they had heard from Capt Schuyler confirm'd for truth by their Silence was no reason to doubt but they were then actually at their Castles ready to meet their prisoners they were to wait for, at the Same time of sending them, of the Pleasure of his Excellencies Answer whether they would Ratify & Confirm the Peace they would be willing to Serve them upon any occasion, or any insult made upon any of the Subjects of the Government of Canada in their passing or repassing them as promised by this Government & so found it, by this government were now Violated to detain their prisoners in this Custody promising them

upon their demand them. Gave a Belt of Wampum

Sadaganaghtie informing that the Ceremony of Condolance for the loss of two principal Actions of Onondaga was Compleat, at the late renewance of the Covenant Chaine by his Excellency, that before the approvement of this Govermt could not Condole any other in their Rooms, they had already

Then according to their usuall Ceremony gave a Belt of Wampum according to their Custome & approving what Choice they should make among those Sachems

Albany 17th Octr 1691 before said Sachems

present his Excellency Capt Schuyler

Remarks [illegible] each Place

Brethren

We have received your Resolution we have taken since our last meeting with your advice & Consent Capt Schuyler Gave us notice of the intent and proceedings of the Governor of Canada, we therefore give you Answer and do now deliver you our 5 prisoners provided they may be Retained in safe prison, and not put to Work. But be redelivered to us when we shall see fitt to demand them. We now design to return to our Castles with the whole Expedition firmly holding fast the Covenant Chaine, renewed lately between us and further our selves wholly upon you, being one Heart, one Head, one Body, desiring you will not neglect us, but if any

Messenger now arrivd relateing to us comes from Canada now since immediately
acquaint us with it Gave 2 Beaver

We acquainted his Excell when he was now to acquaint you that since y^e
conclusion of ye peace between ye two great Kings we have lost several of our
best men, we desire to know if in our absence any of your young men are gone
out to revenge the Cause of their friends whether we shall recall them?

We received a peice Cutt of Wampum Condoleing ye loss of our 2 Sachems. &
shall proceed to another Choice

The Great Governr Answered this Relation & resolution of theirs would much
redound to their reputacon that he would not faile to acquaint his Excell
with ye particulars with all ordering them att their return to their Castle
Ground any of their young men to be abroad Immediately to recall them
and to suffer none to go out in a Hostile manner, assureing them y^t what
ever hostilityes were Committed by ye Govern. of Canada on them, since y^e
Conclusion of ye Generall peace shd wants & forthwith Obliged to give
Satisfacon for.

a true Copy
Bellomont

E 10

1698.

to the Custom-house here, they cannot always be out to prevent it. What we need is a light vessel of twelve or fourteen guns, to be always ready upon any intelligence of such attempts. This would contribute to the advancement of the Customs and would trebly pay the charge of the vessel. *Signed*, R. Grey. *P.S.*—I omitted to say that Mr. Sharpe has been very vigilant in discovering the landing of prohibited merchandise, and though he may thereby have gained the ill-will of some merchants here who find their account in such unlawful practices, yet I think he should be countenanced. 1½ *pp.* *Endorsed*, Recd. 19th, Read 20th Dec., 1698. *Enclosed*,

920. I.-II. Accounts of Stores in the Magazine at Barbados, 22 August, 1698. 4 *pp.* *Endorsed*, Recd. 19 Dec., 1698.

920. III. Account of the Ordnance, arms, stores, etc., in the forts at Barbados. 2 *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 7. *Nos.* 71, 71 I.-III.; *and* (*without enclosures*), 44. *pp.* 228-232.]

Oct. 24. New York.

921. Governor the Earl of Bellomont to Council of Trade and Plantations. This is to give you an account of the state of the frontier and fortifications. Colonel Fletcher when he was here valued himself very much to me on the defence of our frontiers. It was happy for him and the province that the frontier was never attacked, and one would think that the Governor of Canada was not aware until lately of the weakness of the garrisons. If by Providence last winter had not been the severest within the memory of man, the French had certainly destroyed both Albany and Senectady. I am well informed that they were prepared for it at Montreal, having in readiness 1,500 pair of raquettes or snow-shoes, 140 small boats and 250 canoes, but the snow being deeper than the height of a man, they dared not execute their design. Albany and Senectady are equally defenceless, having only a single row of stockades without ditch or wall, so that any hardy enemy may come and single out with their muskets such men as they please, for I observed many spaces in the stockades, and they are even with the surface of the ground. If the French had attacked Albany last winter with half the number of men that they had provided at Montreal, they could not (humanly speaking) have failed to take it, though I do not think they would have thought it worth keeping. The plunder they would have had, but it was not that but the Five Nations that were their object, and it is more than probable that those would have revolted to them upon such a loss and disgrace. God be thanked for the province's escape. You will have seen two addresses, printed together with the conferences with the Indians, which were presented to me by the inhabitants of Albany and Senectady. Therein they earnestly desired the building of good defensible forts. Colonel Romar has been at great pains to view both these places and prepare estimates for two stone forts with barracks, and he reckons the charge for both at £9,000. He is returning in H.M.S. Deptford, and will submit his plans to you, as they were projected if he had not been recalled. When the £9,000 will be obtained I know not, for the Assembly will never be brought to continue the present

1698.

revenue and raise this sum for forts in addition. This city and country are rich, as is Long Island, for they lie convenient for trade, but the inland parts of the province are poor. In my next letter I shall propose a fund for building these forts, and I beg you to obtain orders for them to be begun next spring. Pray also let Colonel Romar be sent out again, for I have a high opinion of his honesty, and I shall do my best that neither he nor anyone else shall "make a hand of building those forts." It is wonderful to me that he is recalled when he has scarce had time to view the frontiers, and had made yet no report home of their condition. If such forts are built and well garrisoned the French will never make any impression in the province, and it would be the surest way of securing the Five Nations to us, for they are as sensible of our weakness as we are. Good forts as retreats for them and for us would animate them and engage them to us. There have been formerly two or three forts more advanced towards Canada than Albany and Senectady, but in my opinion they are superfluous. If these two places were fortified it would be enough. They are well situated, Albany for covering the provinces from attack from the side of Canada, Senectady for doing so likewise in part and for covering the Indians, being commodiously seated on the Mohawk River and far more pleasantly than Albany. When I speak of the advanced forts as superfluous, I mean, of course, in time of peace. In time of war it would be most necessary to fortify Canestagione and the Half-Moon with sod-works and stockades; but that can be done upon occasion. *Signed*, Bellomont. 2 *pp.* *Endorsed*, Read 19th, Read 20th December, 1698. 2 *pp.* [*Board of Trade*, New York, 8. *No.* 14; *and* 53. *pp.* 138-141.]

Captain Nanfan's Negotiation with the Five Nations.

[New-York Papers, E. F. G., E 19.]

At a meeting of ye Sachems of Oneyde Onnondage Caijouge & Sinnekes at ye Citty of Albany in His Matys: Province of New Yorke ye 8th Octr 1698

PRESENT—John Nanfan Esq. His Matys Lieu^t^ Govern^r^
Coll: Peter Schuyler on of his Matyes hon^ble^ Council.
Major Derrick Wessells Mayor
Capt. John Janse Bleeker Recorder

Sadaganacktie Sachem of Onnondage speake in ye behalfe of ye 4 Nations &^c^

Brother Corlaer,

Sometime since ye Govern^r^ of Canada sent two Indians to acquaint us that he expected we four Nations should each send a Sachem with what French prisoners we have to Cannada, there to receive our prisoners in exchange, and to conclude with him a seperate peace. We answered, we depended wholly on ye peace already concluded between ye Kings of England & France, and to ye Covenant Chaine lately renewed at Albany by his Excêll. ye Earl of Bellomont. We ordered De Cannosora to York forthwith to acquaint his Excellency with this message. De Connosora returned with Major Wessels and brought answer from his Excêll. that we should hold no correspondence with ye Govern^r^ of Cannida. We then dispatcht back ye French Indians with answer that we would not come by way of Cadaraque, but Albany, and we are come accordingly, & have appointed our messengers &^c^ from Oneyde, Odatsichta; from Onnondage Sonnachtowane; from Cayouge, Nadawhochtet; and from ye Sennekes Sonas Jouwa; ye Mohacques are yet unresolved, but we have brought with us six French prisoners.

We desire that his Excêll will appoint a fitt person to go with us to Cannida to be a witnes of our discourse as yet we have not resolved what proposals to make at Cannada but designe to do that here, now we are together.

We have also ordered the messenger that went back for Cannada to accquaint ye Govern^r^ there that he must stay at Mont Reall till our coming, that we would not go to Quebeck.

It is also resolved by ye Sennekes not to proceed against their enemyes ye Dewoganna's till ye returne of ye Sachem.

The Lieu^t^ Govern^rs^ Answer

Brethren.

I very well approve of bringing what French prisoners you have with you, to this place & your so firmly keeping ye Covenant Chaine as hitherto, to have no correspondence with ye Govern^r^ of Cannada, from whence Capt. Schuyler is arrived, whome I immediately dispatcht for York to receive his Excêll. instructions, wch when he returnes (as I do believe he will in 3 dayes) I will impart to you what shalbe material; ye interim be no wayes terrified with ye boasting threat of ye French Govern^r^ but depend upon ye strength of our Great King who is able and will equally protect you with ye rest of his subjects.

Att a Meeting of ye Sachems ye 15. of October att Albany.

PRESENT—John Nanfan Esq. His Mâtys Lieu^t^ Govern^r^
Coll. Peter Schuyler of his Mâtys hônble Privy Council.
Henrick Hanson Esqr Mayor
Capt. James Weems.
Capt. John Janse Bleeker, Recorder.
Major Derrick Wessells.
Capt. John Schuyler.

The Lieu^t^ Govern^r^ acquainted them that Capt. Schuyler arrived here yesterday in ye afternoone; he thought considering their long journey to their owne Castles and ye ill weather they had to travell in, not further to detaine them, but had ordered Capt. Schuyler to appeare, that him selfe might inform them of his expedition in Cannada, that no room might be left to give them ye least jealousie of any underhand dealing on their acco^t^ between this governm^t^ & ye Govern^r^ of Cannada.

Capt. Schuyler gave them a particular acco^t^ of his voyage & of what he both saw & heard there, confirming it with a hand of Wampum.

The Lieu^t^ Govern^r^ laid open ye inconveniences might accrew to them should they rashly and so contrary to ye Covenant Chaine lately renewed at Albany between them and his Excêll: attempt such a journey; with all assureing them of ye King of England's protection, & his Excêll resolution of obliging ye Govern^r^ of Cannada to comply in delivering their prisoners should he prove refractory; tho' according to ye report as they had heard from Capt. Schuyler and confirmed for truth by him, there was no reason to doubt but they when they arrived at their Castles would meet their prisoners they so much wisht for; at ye same time assureing them of ye pleasure his Excêll: or himself would take and ye readiness they would be in to serve them were there any occasion or any insult made on them by ye Govern^r^ of Cannada in his person or by his order. Also assureing them as hitherto by his Excêll, the Covenant chaine had been intirely kept, so should it by this government be no way violated; desireing them to intrust ye French prisoners in his custody promiseing them forthcoming when they shall demand them. Gave a bunch of Wampum.

Sadaganacktie informing that ye ceremony of condolence for ye losse of two principall Sachems of Onnondage, was forgot, at ye late renewance of ye Covenant chaine by his Excêll; that before ye approvement of this governm^t^ they could nor would choose any other in their roomes, they had already acquainted ye other four nations.

The Lieu^t^ Govern^r^ according to ye usual ceremony gave a bunch of Wampum, condoleing ye Sachems losse and approveing what choice they should make among themselves.

Albany 17th Octr mett ye before said Sachems.

Present, as before, except Capt. Jo. Schuyler.

Sadaganachie speak in ye behalfe of all.

Brother Corlaer.

We have come to acquaint you of ye resolution wee have taken since our last meeting. Wee are well satisfied with your advice & ye acco^t^ Capt. Schuyler gave us of ye intent and

proceedings of ye Governm^t^ of Cannada. We receive your bunch of Wampum and do now deliver you our 5 prisoners provided they may be conteined in this garrison, and not sent to York, but be redelivered to us when we shall think fitt to demand them. We now designe to returne to our Castles with all possible expedition, firmly holding fast ye Covenant Chaine renewed lately between us, and throw our selves wholly upon you, being one heart, one head & one body; desireing you'l neither sleep nor neglect us, but if any messengers or news relateing to us comes from Cannada you will immediately acquaint us with it. Gave 2 Beavers.

As we acquainted his Excêll. when here, so we now acquaint you that since ye conclusion of ye peace between ye two Great Kings, we have lost several of our best men; we desire to know if in our absence any of our young men are gone out to revenge ye losse of their friends, whether we shall recall them.

We receive your bunch of wampum condoleing ye losse of our 2 Sachems & shall proceed to another choice.

The Lieu^t^ Govern^r^ answered this action & resolution of theirs would much redound to their reputacón, that he would not faile to acquaint his Excêll. with ye particulars, withall ordering them at their returne to their Castles, should any of their young men be abroad, immediately to recall them, and to suffer none to goe out in a hostile manner; assuring them y^t^ what ever hostilityes were committed by ye Govern^r^ of Canada on them, since ye conclusion of ye generall peace, he would be forthwith obliged to give satisfaction for.

A true copy.

(signed) BELLOMONT.

Earl of Bellomont to the Lords of Trade.

[New-York Entries, B. 188.]

To the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Councill of Trade.

My Lords.

My last letter of the 21st instant conteined a miscellaneous account of severall matters relating to this Province. In this letter I shall confine myself to a relation of the state of our frontiers and fortifications.

Colonel Fletcher when he was here valued himself very much to me for defending the Frontiers 'Twas happy for him and this Province that the frontiers were never attacked and one would think the Governour of Canada had not, till lately, a right intelligence of the weak condition of the garrisons. If by providence the last winter had not been the severest that ever was known in the memory of man, the French had certainly destroyed both Albany and Schinnectady: I am well informed they were prepared at Mont Reall for it, having had in readynesse 1500 pair of raquetts or Snow shoes, 140 small boats and 250 Canoas, but the snow being deeper than the height of a man, they durst not venture to put their designe in execution. Albany and Schinnectady are equally defenceless, being only fortified with a single row of stockades, no ditch or wall, so that an enemy that would be hardy enough may come

and with their musketts single out what men they pleased in either place; for I observed the stockades had in many places wide spaces between them, and they are even with the surface of the ground. If the French had attacked Albany last winter with half the number of men they had provided at Mont Reall they could not (rationally speaking) have failed of taking it. I do not beleive they would have thought it worth while to have kept it; the plunder they would have had; but that neither had not been their point, but rather the Five Nations of Indians, who 'tis more than probable would have revolted entirely to them upon such a losse and disgrace suffer'd on our side: but God be thanked for the escape this Province has had. Your Lordships will have seen two addresses printed with the conferences I sent by the Fowey Frigat, from the inhabitants of Albany and Schinnectady to me, when I was at those places, earnestly desireing they might have good defencible forts built for their future security in time of warr. The Engineer Colonell Romar has view'd those places very particularly and has taken great pains to make as just an estimate as may be of the charge of two stone forts with Barraks for the soldiers; which charge he reckons will amount to nine thousand pounds for both. He is to go over in the Deptford man of Warr from Boston, and will wait on your Lordships with the plans of the two Forts, as he has projected them, had he not been recalled by order from the Board of Ordnance. Where this nine thousand pound will be had, I cannot imagine, for the Assemby, when ever it meets, will never be brought to continue the present revenue, and raise so great a summ of money for building those Forts beside. This town and county are rich, and so are the Inhabitants of Long Island alias Nassaw Island, because of their lying convenient for trade, but all the inland parts of this Province are poor. In my next letter which is to treat of the Revenue and Accounts of this Province, I shall propose a fund for building the Forts at Albany and Schennectady, which are so necessary for the defence of this and the neighbouring Provinces, that I hope your Lordships will obtain the King's order that they may be begun this next spring, and I desire Colonel Romer, who is reckon'd a very good engineer, may be sent over hither again, for I have a great opinion of his honesty and I will use my best endeavour that neither he nor any body else shall make a hand of building those Forts. 'Tis wonderfull to me why Colonel Romer is recalled when he has been here but six months and has scarce had time enough to view the Frontiers and has yet made no report home, in what condition he has found them. If such forts were built and well garrisoned, the French could never make any impression on this Province and it would be the certainest way of secureing the Five Nations of Indians to the obedience of his Majesty; for they are as sensible of our weaknesse as we are ourselves, and good Forts to be retreats for us and them, would very much animate and ingage them in our interest. There have been formerly two or three little Forts more advanced towards Canada then Albany and Schenectady, but in my opinion they are superfluous; if those two places were fortified it would be enough; they are both of them very well seated for frontier places, Albany for covering all the Province from attacks on Canada side, and Schenectady for doing that in part, and also for covering the Mohacks and the rest of the Indians, it being very comodiously seated on the Mohack's river, and much more pleasantly then Albany. I am with respect, My Lords

Your Lordships most humble
and faithfull servant
BELLOMONT.

New Yorke the
24th Octr 1698.

In saying above that other Forts besides Albany and Schenectady are superfluous, I mean now in time of peace; for when there is a warr, the Half Moon and Canastagione are esteemed by all hands very necessary to be fortified by sod-works and Stockades, which will quickly and easily be done when there is occasion for it.

Order in Council on the Report of the Lords of Trade of the 19th of October.

[New-York Entries, B. 48.]

At the Councill Chamber Whitehall the 25th of October 1698.

PRESENT — Their Excellencys the Lords Justices in Councill.

Upon reading this day at the Board a Representation from the Councill of Trade, relating to the state of His Majesty's Province of New Yorke[1] and proposing:—

That a letter should be writt to the Earl of Bellomont the Governor of the said Province, commending his zeale and diligence in endeavouring to redresse the great disorders there, and particularly in having suspended William Nichols, Chidley Brook and William Pinhorne from their respective places, as well in the Councill as from other places of publick trust within that province; and proposing likewise that the said persons may be removed from their said places, as also that Nicholas Bayard and Frederick Philips be likewise removed from their places in the Councill, and from all other places of publick trust within that government for the misdemeanors they stand charged with; and in their rooms Colonel Abraham Depeyster, James Graham Esqr Dr Samuel Staats, Robert Levingston Esq. and Dr John Corbile may be constituted and appointed of his Majesty's Councill for the said Province:

That in order to the discouragement and suppressing of Pirates, all such as are sheltered in that Province or can be discovered there, or in any other his Majesty's territories under the Earl of Bellomont's government, as also all illegall traders; be prosecuted with the utmost severity according to law:

That all exorbitant grants of Land may be broke and annulled by such methods as are allowed by law, and that for the future no grants of land be made there under a less Quit-Rent to his Majesty than two shillings and six pence for every hundred acres, nor without an obligation upon the grantees to plant and settle the same within the space of three years at the furthest, under the penalty of forfeiture:—

Their Excellency's the Lords Justices in Councill taking these proposalls into consideration are pleased to approve of the same, and to order, That the Councill of Trade do forthwith consider of and prepare the necessary drafts of letters instructions and orders to be sent to the Earl of Bellomont accordingly.

And as to that part of the said Representation which relates to the state of the Forces their Excellencys are pleased to order, That it be referred back to the Councill of Trade for their consideration thereof, and to report their opinion what they conceive will be necessary to be done therein for His Majesty's service.

Wm BRIDGEMAN.

[1] See ante, p. 885. — ED.

An Inquisition to the Order from his Excell: Benj: Fletcher Capt Genell & Govern in Chief &c Dated the 3d day of May 1697 to make a perfect Reckoning of the Inhabitants of the City and County of Albany and how many families & particular persons in said City & County are departed from the beginning of ye Warr, how many persons killed & carried away & of what number ye five nations and River Indians now are and how much they since are lessened, so that wee find Christie Inhabitants of the City and County of Albany in the yeare 1689 did Consist

Men	Women	Children	Indian Men	Indian Women	Children
662	340	1014		387:	272: 805

The five nations & River Indians viz:

		Know	
The Mahoggs	270:	Know	110:
The Oneydes	180:	Know	70:
The Onnondages	500:	Know	250:
The Cajougs	300:	Know	200:
The Sinnekes	1300:	Know	600:
The River Indians	250:	Know	90:
	2800 Indians	Know	1320:

In Seeking of ye Warr

The Christians departed from the City and County of Albany since ye beginning of ye Warr

	men	Negroes	Children
Departed	142	68	209
Taken Prison	16	3	
Killed by ye Enemy	84		
Dyed	38:		
	280:	68	209

a True Copy
Bellomont

E 33

279

1698.

have done it this fall had not the Deptford been ordered home. We shall send a full report as to quantities and prices with the specimens. *Signed*, Wm. Partridge, Benjamin Jackson. 2 *pp. An abstract inscribed on the third page. Endorsed*, Recd. 19, Read 23 Dec., 1698. [*Board of Trade*: New England, 9. *No.* 42; *and* 37. *pp.* 78-81.]

Nov. 12. New York.

988. Governor the Earl of Bellomont to Council of Trade and Plantations. This is to give you additional information as to Colonel Fletcher's neglect of the frontiers. Mr. Graham, who is the most knowing in all affairs here, has delivered me the enclosed memorial, which with certain papers attached thereto will show you how little care he took of Albany and Senectady, the only frontier-places since he abandoned the Half Moon and Canestagione. The enclosed certificate of two of the lieutenants will show you how Colonel Fletcher valued his engagement to the Assembly to keep the garrison at Albany up to 300 effective men. They had given him money in 1696 at the request of the people of Albany, who, fearing an invasion of the French that winter, earnestly solicited his presence among them. They expected to see the number of men that he had promised the Assembly for securing the frontiers, but instead of 150, which were wanting in the three companies, he carried up but eighteen men, and those of his own company at New York, besides 25 sent by Connecticut as their quota. There is clear proof that Colonel Fletcher had no design of keeping full companies in the fact that he rejected the bill for preventing the desertion of soldiers, of which I enclose a copy. The fact is fully recorded in the Journal of the Representatives. I think you will agree with me, after reading this bill, that it would have answered its end, but it seems by the amendments annexed to the bill and by what Mr. Graham (who drew it) tells me, that Colonel Fletcher so clogged it as if resolved that it should not pass, for he insisted on subjecting the militia to martial law. I confess that his conduct relating to the frontier is astonishing. It seems to me that he meditated nothing but enriching himself, and that the King's honour and the safety of the province were the least point of his care. Without troubling you with further proofs of his subject, I will give you but these two examples. The printed accounts of his great exploits among the French, which he published and sent to England, I cannot get hold of for love or money, and I am told that he made it his business to get up all the printed copies. This is an argument with me of his consciousness that he had imposed a romance instead of a true narrative, and I will undertake to prove that the French never attacked our frontier during his Government. They did indeed invade some of our Indians that lay next to Cadaraqui, which is very remote, but Colonel Fletcher failed the Indians in point of succour, which they "throw in his dish" in their conferences with me. The second example in the flattering address presented to him by the people of Albany at the end of his government, of which I have sent you a copy. Some of the subscribers owned to me, when I was at Albany, that they were heartily ashamed of setting their hands to so lying an address, which they were prevailed upon to do by Mr. Dellius, who terrified them with

1698.

threats of Colonel Fletcher's revenge if they refused to pay him that compliment.

I send you a letter from Mr. Addington, Secretary at Boston, dated 24th ult., with translation of a letter from Mons. de Villebon, Governor of Acadia, to the Lieutenant-Governor. I shall not enlarge hereupon, for Mr. Addington tells me that the matter has been represented to you, but I think it strange that the French men-of-war disturb our fishery on these coasts at the same time when our men-of-war are recalled home from guarding them. I cannot but be troubled at these insults of the French in our own seas, but I hope that you will remedy so great a mischief. I also send copy of a charter granted by Colonel Fletcher to the Dutch Church here, which I think very extraordinary, for it is setting up a petty jurisdiction to fly in the face of the Government, as I have found from my own experience. Hearing that Colonel Fletcher had received a bribe for passing this charter, I sent to the Church-masters (who I suppose correspond to our Churchwardens) for a sight of their Church-book, wherein I was told that I should find an entry of the said bribe. They told me that they could not consent to my seeing the book till they had spoken to the minister, Mr. Selynus. I then sent to him to ask for a sight of the book, which he said that he could not do till he had called a consistory. This behaviour, I confess, provoked me and I resolved to have a sight of the book even if I should send my warrant to take it by force, but I thought it best first to try fair means and by fair winds obtained a sight of it from the minister. I enclose copies of the entry of the present and another extract. This is just such an institution as Colonel Fletcher made at Westchester. That city consists of about twenty houses and possesses greater privileges than any town in America, such as the choosing of their own Mayor, the power of life and death and the like. The majority of the inhabitants are felons upon record. Mr. Weaver will lay before you a copy of this charter. Three seizures of East India goods were made in several houses last week by Mr. Hungerford. I send lists of them, also of the packets sent by Captain Jeffers's ship, of whom I have suspicions, being a very stubborn, insolent man, who would have gone home without my packets had I not sent a warrant for him and forced him to take them. He was under the influence of Colonel Bayard, who took a passage to England in his ship. I must mention, as to Bayard, that his answer to my reasons for suspending him was not sent until ten or twelve days after he sailed, and as long after I had sent the said reasons to you. He has therefore transgressed the King's orders, though I had myself warned him that those orders were that I should send the charges and the answer thereto, in such cases, at the same time. His answers, which I enclose, are weak and frivolous, but I am content to leave them to your judgment. I have not had time to descant on them particularly, though I intend to do so by next opportunity, but I must remark on his reflections upon Dr. Staats and Alderman Lewis in the third article about piracy. These two have as good a character as any two men in New York, without exception; they are of substantial estate, and therefore the less likely to be tempted to forswear themselves. Bayard indeed is said

1698.

to have obtained an estate by fraud, and were it worth while I could prove what I say. I must also clear away a reflection which he casts on myself, namely, that I came here prepossessed and determined to displace him and others from the Council. This I solemnly deny, for I do not know that I had ever seen or heard their names except in my instructions. I might have heard in England a general account of Colonel Fletcher's correspondence with pirates, and that a corrupt Council was joined with him in maladministration, but so far was I from suspending even Bayard (whom I knew to be my most inveterate and industrious enemy) that I employed Colonel van Cortlandt and Mr. Graham, his nearest relations by marriage, to bring him to temper, as they can bear witness. I sent him word by them that as he had been a most violent enemy of Leisler and his friends, he might be afraid if he saw any of them employed in the Government, but that if he would join me, I would undertake that not a hair of his head should be touched, and that I would reconcile the people to him; but he refused obstinately to listen to their arguments. This was but three or four days before the suspension of him and of the rest, and I would appeal to you to decide which of us has acted with charity and moderation. It is true that in the eighth article of his answer he would make himself a saint, and pretends to such a forgiving temper that he had sacrificed all his losses by Leisler and his soldiers to the public. I shall send you a certificate from Colonel van Cortlandt and Mr. Graham by next conveyance. To show you how perverse a man Bayard is and how void of principle are he and Nicoll, I must mention that both before and since I dissolved the Assembly these two have made it their business to prejudice the whole country, where they had any influence, against continuing the revenue to the King; and yet these same two men, in Colonel Fletcher's time, managed a conference with the Assembly for settling the present revenue, and stickled very much with the Assembly to vote it for the King's life, though the Assembly would only vote it for five years.

I formerly acquainted you with the case of William Simpson, a soldier who lies under sentence of death for murdering a Sachem, and for whom the Indians have interceded. Though I wrote to you that I thought he ought to suffer, I must now ask for his pardon, lest I should myself be brought into a *præmunire* myself. The matter stands thus. My commission forbids me to erect Courts of Judicature for criminal cases without consent of Council. To the best of my knowledge and remembrance I did acquaint the Council with the notice sent to me of the murder, and Colonel van Cortlandt and Mr. Graham are confident that I did so. A commission was sent up to Albany for trial of the murderer, but it seems that Mr. Jamison, late Clerk of Council, who lay upon the walk to betray me, has omitted to record the Council's concurrence in this commission, and I am told that this is to be made the ground of a heinous charge against me. However false such a charge be in itself, Jamison is capable of swearing anything. I have received several cautions against the man, both in England and here, but I was so secure in my own innocence that I feared not

1698.

him nor anyone else. Mr. Clement had failed me; I had no one fit to put in his place, and here all people were strangers to me, so that I suffered Jamison to keep his place as best understanding the business, not because Colonel Fletcher recommended him to me as the honestest man in the world. Colonel Fletcher knew that he had been condemned to be hanged in Scotland, and had had his sentence mitigated to transportation, and knew also that he had two wives when he recommended him to me. *Signed*, Bellomont. *Postscript.*—14 November. I send copy of an address brought to me last week. I have not had time to count the signatures, but they seem to be about 1,500. The subscribers are the sort of people that Colonel Fletcher discountenanced, and I appeal to you whether there would be any prudence or justice in disobliging such a number of people. They are inhabitants of three contiguous counties, and the design was to make the address general throughout the province and to present it to me on the King's birthday; but the names of subscribers in remote counties could not be obtained in time, otherwise I am assured that there would have been many more signatures. 7 *pp.* *Endorsed*, Recd. 28th, Read 30th Dec., 1698. *Enclosed*,

988. 1. Memorial of the Attorney-General of New York to Governor Lord Bellomont. I make the following report on the state of the frontiers during Colonel Fletcher's government. He arrived here in 1692. The Assembly then sitting raised 220 men for securing the frontier at Albany till 1 May, 1693, and also 80 men in Ulster County to be continued during the time of greatest danger, which was reckoned to be from the 15th December to 1st March following. In September Colonel Fletcher visited the frontier, and on his return declared 100 men to be a sufficient garrison against all the strength of France, though the country had thought 300 men barely sufficient because, before Colonel Fletcher's arrival, it had been thought of great import to garrison the Half Moon and Canestagione to secure the out-settlements for the easier provisioning of the garrison. In January, 1693, the French invaded the Maquas' lands. Colonel Fletcher thereupon went up to Albany with some detachments of men, arrived there in February and in March advanced to Senectady, where he heard that the French had retreated after a skirmish with Colonel Ingoldsby's force. At that time the garrisons of Half Moon and Canestagione were withdrawn and never resettled. Colonel Fletcher returned to New York, and notwithstanding the invasion left no orders with the commandants at Albany nor took care to secure the inhabitants in the out-settlements, by replacing the garrisons aforesaid, but left them exposed to the fury of the enemy. For want of the said garrisons the people were carried captive by the French, many killed and scalped, the out-settlements laid waste, and the garrison at Albany much straitened by want of the fresh provisions which these out-garrisons had formerly secured for it.

1698.

him nor anyone else. Mr. Clement had failed me; I had no one fit to put in his place, and here all people were strangers to me, so that I suffered Jamison to keep his place as best understanding the business, not because Colonel Fletcher recommended him to me as the honestest man in the world. Colonel Fletcher knew that he had been condemned to be hanged in Scotland, and had had his sentence mitigated to transportation, and knew also that he had two wives when he recommended him to me. *Signed*, Bellomont. *Postscript.*—14 November. I send copy of an address brought to me last week. I have not had time to count the signatures, but they seem to be about 1,500. The subscribers are the sort of people that Colonel Fletcher discountenanced, and I appeal to you whether there would be any prudence or justice in disobliging such a number of people. They are inhabitants of three contiguous counties, and the design was to make the address general throughout the province and to present it to me on the King's birthday; but the names of subscribers in remote counties could not be obtained in time, otherwise I am assured that there would have been many more signatures. 7 *pp. Endorsed*, Recd. 28th, Read 30th Dec., 1698. *Enclosed*,

988. 1. Memorial of the Attorney-General of New York to Governor Lord Bellomont. I make the following report on the state of the frontiers during Colonel Fletcher's government. He arrived here in 1692. The Assembly then sitting raised 220 men for securing the frontier at Albany till 1 May, 1693, and also 80 men in Ulster County to be continued during the time of greatest danger, which was reckoned to be from the 15th December to 1st March following. In September Colonel Fletcher visited the frontier, and on his return declared 100 men to be a sufficient garrison against all the strength of France, though the country had thought 300 men barely sufficient because, before Colonel Fletcher's arrival, it had been thought of great import to garrison the Half Moon and Canestagione to secure the out-settlements for the easier provisioning of the garrison. In January, 1693, the French invaded the Maquas' lands. Colonel Fletcher thereupon went up to Albany with some detachments of men, arrived there in February and in March advanced to Senectady, where he heard that the French had retreated after a skirmish with Colonel Ingoldsby's force. At that time the garrisons of Half Moon and Canestagione were withdrawn and never resettled. Colonel Fletcher returned to New York, and notwithstanding the invasion left no orders with the commandants at Albany nor took care to secure the inhabitants in the out-settlements, by replacing the garrisons aforesaid, but left them exposed to the fury of the enemy. For want of the said garrisons the people were carried captive by the French, many killed and scalped, the out-settlements laid waste, and the garrison at Albany much straitened by want of the fresh provisions which these out-garrisons had formerly secured for it.

1698.

The Assembly raised 300 men for the frontier for one year from 1 May, 1693, to 1 May, 1694, yet no garrisons were replaced in Half-Moon and Canestagione; no orders were given to the Commandant to range the woods and watch the motions of the enemy, nor was any care taken to fulfil Colonel Fletcher's solemn promise to the Indians to help them to demolish Cadaraqui. Through this neglect the Indians were disgusted and the frontiers deserted, many people having been killed and captured. To secure the frontiers from 1 May, 1694, to 1 May, 1695, the Assembly raised 170 men, the King's forces arriving about the latter date. The Assembly also granted bounty-money, upon news of desertion of the soldiers, and at the same time passed an Act to prevent desertion, which was rejected by Colonel Fletcher. The Assembly also voted fourpence a day in augmentation of the men's pay, but still the companies were never full, nor were scouts sent out to range the woods, by which neglect our people were daily cut off and captured. In spite of the yearly damage that befel the inhabitants on the frontier, Colonel Fletcher never sent out scouts, nor left orders to do so, until at last the Assembly, who did not profess to be soldiers, raised money and appointed Commissioners to send out scouts, by which means the enemy's design to cut off Kinderhook was discovered, and all cut off. This was in 1696. In 1697 the Assembly did the like, by which all mischief was averted though the garrison was weaker than ever, Colonel Fletcher not having raised a man, although large sums voted by the Assembly were perverted by him. He values himself indeed upon the securing of the frontier and that he had not lost a foot of ground to the enemy; yet it is manifest that at his arrival the out-garrisons secured the out-settlements, and that the grounds were ploughed and the harvest gathered without danger, and that the garrison of Albany always had fresh provisions. When the out-garrisons were withdrawn the calamities followed, and though not a foot of ground was carried away yet whole families were destroyed, their plantations laid waste, and damage done to the value of at least £4,000 *per annum*. *Signed*, Ja. Graham. 2½ *pp*. *Endorsed*, Recd. 28 Dec., 1698.

988. II. Account of the stores of war in the frontier garrison of Senectady, commanded by Lieutenant Daniel Hunt, in June, July and August, 1696, when Count Frontenac destroyed the castles of the Onandagas and Oneidas. 8 guns and 4 patararoes, 28 1*lb*. shot, 6 4*lb*. shot, 1 barrel of cannon powder, part of a barrel of unserviceable musket-powder, 8 flints. *Other stores in like small quantities*. The garrison was one officer, and 32 non-commissioned officers and men.

1698.

Statement of Lieutenant Daniel Hunt. I was in command at Senectady, when the French destroyed Onandaga and Oneida. I forwarded by express all news that reached me to Colonel Ingoldsby (commanding on the frontier) who acquainted Colonel Fletcher, who, after the enemy was gone, came up to Albany without any forces. When I took over the command at Senectady and the enemy was marching towards us, I had only part of a barrel of powder and very little shot; but on my writing to Colonel Ingoldsby he sent me a barrel of powder and six cannon balls. *Copy.* 1¼ *pp. Endorsed as No.* 1.

988. III. Report on the condition of Albany, 26 December, 1696. (1) The upper blockhouse on the south has two small guns and one patararo, of which the carriages are out of repair. (2) The platform of the gun that ranges the great gully needs repair. (3) The carriages of the guns in the centre blockhouse are out of order, shutters are wanting for the port-holes and the guard beds are defective. (4) In the lower blockhouse the carriages of the two great guns are out of repair, eight port-holes are without shutters or guns, and the floor is defective. (5) One of the mounts on the water-side is out of repair, and one of the gun-carriages broken. (6) The angle-mount is defective. (7) The guard blockhouse has two guns and three port-holes below, two guns, one patararo and eight port-holes above. The floor wants nailing and the chimney is falling down. (8) The upper blockhouse on the north was locked up, so that we could not inspect it. (9) The platforms round the town need to be repaired and increased. (10) There are several gaps and passages in the stockades. (11) All the bridges over the gullies within the city need much repair. (12) All the blockhouses require locks and ammunition chests. (13) One of the bastions requires to be new planked, and the guard to be repaired. Certified as a true state of the garrison when taken over by (*signed*) Angus Graham. *Copy.* 1¼ *pp. Endorsed as No.* 1.

988. IV. Copy of a letter from Colonel Ingoldsby to Lieutenant Hunt. Albany, 31 July, 1696. Advising him of the despatch of ammunition and stores. Has not had one word of orders from the Governor, but expects him with some force when it is too late. *Copy.* ½ *p. Same endorsement.*

988. V. Copy of a letter from Colonel Ingoldsby to Lieutenant Hunt. Albany, 1 August, 1696. I find that the Indians are likely to be gained by the French. Monsieur is not for destroying them, but for making them friends. I cannot understand why we hear nothing from the Governor, after many expresses, but I think he is detaching men to bring with him, which will be too late.

1698.

If I hear that the enemy advances I shall come and keep you company. *Copy.* ½ *p.* *Same endorsement.*

988. VI. Account of stores in Senectady garrison, delivered over by Lieutenant John Riggs on being relieved by Lieutenant Charles Oliver, 15 March, 1696-7. This account shows little difference from that given in No. II., except that the garrison had been increased to 40 men. *Copy.* 1 *p.* *Same endorsement.*

988. VII. Certificate of Lieutenants Daniel Hunt and Charles Oliver that in November, 1696, Colonel Fletcher reinforced Albany with his own person, 18 men of his company and 25 recruits from Connecticut, and no more. *Copy.* ½ *p.* *Same endorsement.*

988. VIII. Copy of an Act of New York to prevent desertion, passed by the Assembly but rejected by the Governor and Council, with extracts from the Minutes of Council of 3 July, 1695, showing the messages that passed between the two houses respecting it. 3 *pp.* *Same endorsement.*

988. IX. Memorandum of the receipt of the Journal of the House of Representatives of New York, enclosed in this letter of Lord Bellomont. *Scrap.*

988. X. Copy of a letter from Secretary Isaac Addington to Governor Lord Bellomont. Boston, 24 October, 1698. In obedience to your orders, Lieutenant-Governor Stoughton has been duly sworn to obey the Acts of Trade and Navigation. I return your commission, which was somewhat defaced by wet on its way here, the bearer having been forced to swim many rivers. I enclose a letter recently received by the Lieutenant-Governor from Mons. de Villebon, Governor of Acadia, claiming to extend the French boundaries into this province as far as the river Kennebec, and pretending to the sole right of fishing on those coasts. He forbids our fishermen to come thither at their peril, and a French man-of-war lately seized two of our fishing-boats, detained them two or three days, and then dismissed them, thus interrupting their employment. The matter is of such importance to our trade and to our peace that the Lieutenant-Governor has reported it to the Council of Trade, praying for the King's intervention, hoping that these pretensions of the French may be set aside when the Commissioners of the two Crowns meet to settle differences about boundaries. We send you copies of memorials on the subject drawn up by Mr. John Nelson. The arguments therein against any concessions to the French are the best that can be given, and we have asked the Council of Trade to refer to them. We beg that you will second our application to the Council hereon. On consideration the Lieutenant-Governor has decided to defer the returning of your

1698.

commission lest it should be still further defaced on the journey. *Signed*, Isa. Addington. 1 *p. Certified as a true copy, but apparently mistranscribed at one unintelligible passage. Same endorsement.*

988. XI. Translation of a letter from the Governor of Acadia to the Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts. St. John's River, 5 September, 1698. I send you this by Sieur Bassett, whom the King has pardoned for any act done contrary to his service on his engaging to establish himself in this country. I am sure that you will make no more difficulty than should I in the like case, in permitting his return and assisting him to finish his business. I am surprised that after what I wrote to you about our Indians you return me no answer, and persist in retaining them prisoners. I shall say no more, but refer you to my former letter of 27 June last. I am informed that you have divers fishermen upon our coasts and that you also permit your people to trade in the French settlements. You must expect that I shall cause all Englishmen caught trading or fishing to be arrested, and the rather since provision against this is made in the recent treaty of which you lately sent me a copy. Moreover, Mons. de Bonaventure, commanding a King's ship, has sent back to you some of your fishing vessels taken by him upon our coasts, with a message to say that if they return he will make prize of them. I have, on my master's behalf, to conform to the Treaty of Neutrality for America concluded between him and King James in 1686. I have also strict orders to maintain our boundary between ourselves and New England, which is from the source to the mouth of the Kennebec, the course of the river being open to both nations. I have no doubt that you will observe this and that you will forbear to treat the settlers there established as your subjects lest evil consequences should ensue. 1¼ *pp. A very bad translation. Same endorsement.*

988. XII. A copy of the charter granted by Governor Fletcher to the Dutch Church in New York. 11 May, 1696. 14 *pp. Same endorsement.*

988. XIII. Extract from the Church-book of the Dutch Church of New York. Payments on account of the charter. To the Attorney-General, James Graham, for drawing the charter, £15; to Mr. Jamison for the same, £15; for quit-rents and for two silver dishes for the Governor, £72; to the silversmith for making the dishes, £9. Total expenses, £112. *Copy.* 1 *p. Same endorsement.*

988. XIV., XV., XVI. Three inventories of East India goods seized from William Taylor, John Potter, and Samuel Burt, on 2 November, 1698. *Each* ½ *p. Same endorsement.*

988. XVII. List of papers sent by Lord Bellomont to England in Thomas Jeffers's ship, on 30 October, 1698. 1 *p. Same endorsement.*

1698.

988. XVIII. Answer of Nicholas Bayard to Lord Bellomont's reasons for suspending him from Council. (1) I have always to the best of my ability done my duty faithfully as a Councillor. I did advise, with the consent of the rest of the Council and the advice of the Attorney-General, that dog-dollars should be made current. In that time of war, and even now, when coin was scarce, they were made current in many other Colonies at six shillings apiece. We fixed their value at 5*s.* 6*d.* after consulting all the ablest merchants; and the fact has not injured anyone's rights or property, for the dog-dollar is generally the most acceptable coin in the province. If any of them are received at a loss in the Treasury to-day I am ready to give other current coin for them. (2) I deny that I ever connived at the unlawful loading or unloading of foreign bottoms. (3) I am ignorant that Colonel Fletcher granted commissions to pirates and I never connived at it nor at any other of the misdeeds as alleged. I never acted as intermediary to procure protections for pirates from Colonel Fletcher, but I cannot answer a general charge which specifies no particular action. Lord Bellomont has misconstrued a certain act of kindness done by me to Mr. Leendert Lewis, a near neighbour of mine, and to Dr. Samuel Staats, so I will state that at Lewis's earnest request I was persuaded some years ago to write to Colonel Fletcher at Philadelphia in favour of his brother, Thomas Lewis, who had been rambling abroad, as was supposed privateering. Lewis, however, averred that his brother had done no unlawful act, but being desirous to wean him from the wild life of a seaman and deliver him from the danger of impressment for H.M.S. Richmond, prayed the Governor to grant him licence to trade in New York and at the same time asked the same favour for Barent Ryndert, brother-in-law to Staats, who had long been his companion. Governor Fletcher granted me the said licences, in the form generally called protections, and I gave them to Leendert Lewis and Staats, who asked what was to pay for them. I told them that the Governor had written to me that it was a principle with him never to make a bargain for any act of favour, whereupon they brought me of their own accord a bag containing rather over 100 dollars and asked me to present it to the Governor. This at first I refused to do, but they prevailed with me, and then they laid on the table a paper containing eighteen or twenty Arabian ducats and asked me to accept it for my trouble and expenses. I refused, saying that I done them no more than a neighbourly kindness, but they pressed me so hard that at last I said that I would throw it all into the bag, which I did (if I remember right) while they stood by. Wherein this is criminal and a

1698.

compounding with the Governor for pirates I cannot understand, and must beg his Lordship to clear up the matter by letting Staats and Lewis be examined by some indifferent judge to see if the matter above related is not substantially true. They are both resident in New York, having each married one of Widow Leisler's daughters, and can say whether they are guilty of piracy or not. I must deny also that I ever advised or connived at the entry of a pirate ship into New York, or the acceptance by the Governor of rewards for giving protections to the pirates. (4) I disown that I ever advised Colonel Fletcher to frequent misapplication and embezzlement of public money. About six years ago, however, when the French had just invaded the province, burned the Maquas' castles and were advanced nearly to Senectady, I own that, for want of public money in the Treasury, I advised the borrowing of allotted public money in the Receiver's hands to beat the enemy back, which was done with great success. Moreover, I several times advanced money out of my private estate to pay the soldiers, and gave my bonds to Robert Livingston and others when they refused to trust the Government, to make good what the Government should fail to pay out of my private estate. (5) I am surprised to hear that the grant of unappropriated lands, which was the practice under all former Governors, has become a crime in Colonel Fletcher's time. I freely own that I obtained the grant of one tract of land for myself and others. It is the only grant that I ever obtained, and its extent is not one-tenth that which is alleged, unless hills, rocks, swamps, ponds and rivers not worth sixpence to any man. It lies forty miles above Albany, and can produce no profit except after long time, labour and expense. Several traders of Albany obtained a grant from Governor Dongan to purchase it from the natives, but thinking it not worth their money declined it, whereupon I obtained a grant to purchase it. No part of the land has been improved for many years, but rather laid waste; nor was this purchase ever complained of nor any disturbance given to the Maquas (as alleged), but only two or three of the meanest, who apparently had not their competency of the purchase-money, raised a clamour which, if entertained by the Governor, will lead to the questioning of all purchases of land from the Indians. I cannot answer the charge of advising the Governor to grant away several more large tracts of land because I do not know what they are, but I suppose that the grant of the Maquas' land is referred to. I answer therefore that those who understand the true interest of the province have always held it for the advantage of the Crown, the province and the neighbouring Colonies to enlarge the boundaries as far into the country as possible by

1698.

purchasing lands from the Indians and making Christian settlements near and among them. The Indians themselves desire it, and by that means the Five Nations could be much more easily brought to embrace Christianity, which they are so fond of that merely for want of it many are gone to Canada, simply, as they admit, for the sake of instruction. Apart from religion, it would produce a great benefit to educate the Indians further to Christian habits and manners. This would save them from the intrigues of the French and keep them from defection from us, which would undoubtedly prove very hurtful to all the Colonies. The chief obstruction to the setting forward of this work (from my own observation) has been that in time of peace some few traders of Albany have had so much influence, by their clamours of rights and privileges, as to prevent people settling above them lest they should cut off their trade. Like the dog in the manger they will not settle the land themselves nor suffer others, as if it had been their privilege that the Five Nations should bring all the benefits of their huntings to the very doors of these traders at Albany. These have given the French the greatest advantage to send their emissaries among the Indians, and make settlements as far up the country as Cadaraqui, in the Ottawas' country, and even to the back side of Carolina, where a leader with some eighteen or twenty men has built a fort in a pass and obtained great influence with several tribes of Indians. (6) I utterly deny that I advised Colonel Fletcher to go in the field to overawe the elections. Though present, he did not name any representatives, but urged the people to agree in a peaceable manner, without any abusive or threatening language. Finding his advice slighted he left the field before the election. (7) I must do Colonel Fletcher the justice to say that he has done his utmost to preserve the frontier, so I cannot admit that I connived at his neglect of them. This and the foregoing articles are aimed at him and no more affect me than the gentlemen who still are kept in the Council and voted as I did in these matters. (8) I never gave my advice for printing and publishing scandalous pamphlets, but only for the printing of a letter from one gentleman to another as to the troubles at the time of the Revolution. It contained nothing but truth (as can be proved, if necessary) and was only intended to give a true account, which had not before been in print. Lord Bellomont has been misinformed as to the persons whom he applauds as the most active in the late Revolution, for I can prove that no man was more active and zealous than myself, consistently with the peace of the province. There was no more need to alter the constitution here than in Virginia, Barbados, Jamaica and other places without orders from England,

1698.

since all the Colonies must of necessity have been concluded by the orders of the Crown, nor could it forward the Revolution. Yet Lieutenant-Governor Nicholson and the Council of their own accord altered the form of Government in a convention of the Magistrates and Military Officers to advise how the peace of the province should best be secured until orders came from England. An express was sent to the Secretary of State long before Leisler's party began to thrust themselves into power by force, not by the advice of a General Assembly, as has been alleged. That was brought about by the violent passions of some few hot men for their own ends, who inflamed the people with tales of Jacobites and Papists, though there were hardly ten such in the province and none of them in power. It is this that occasioned all the disorders which, though of late nearly extinguished, are now again inflamed, not by the printed pamphlet, but by other means, as I and others have endeavoured to convince Lord Bellomont. It was necessary to print the letter, first, because some months before Lord Bellomont's arrival several of Leisler's party boasted publicly that he would espouse their cause, as he had in England, and would displace the Council; secondly, to undeceive those who were prepossessed by false information. As to Lord Bellomont's charge that I had an implacable malice against Leisler's party, I answer that all men of probity, justice and religion here will give my behaviour a very different character, and will testify that since the disorders it has been full of moderation. I have never asked nor received the least satisfaction for all the injuries I suffered. My estate was robbed and plundered; I was myself first driven into exile and then for fourteen months kept in a nasty gaol, part of the time in fetters, though my friends offered bail for me in £10,000, or more—and all for no cause that has been assigned to this very day. I can prove that for several years past, and even before Lord Bellomont in Council, I have stated that I had sacrificed all losses and sufferings for the peace of the province, had forgiven all the past and had striven as a Christian to return good for evil. *Signed*, N. Bayard. New Jersey, 17 October, 1698. 5½ *closely written pages. Endorsed*, Recd. 28 Dec., 1698. Read 19 Jan., 1698-9.

988. XIX. Address of several inhabitants of New York to Governor Lord Bellomont. We beg you to lay before the King, from those of us who thought it our duty, to imperil their lives for freedom from tyranny and popery, our thanks for appointing you to be Governor. The glorious Revolution could not be effected in this province without extraordinary measures by those who could have withstood it; yet we

1698.

will be bold to say that it was managed here with the strength of affection, and if that did transport some beyond rules, yet we ask for a favourable construction, for the neighbouring provinces did not affect their Revolution without greater damage than was sustained by any person here. We thought that this affectionate management deserved better reward than that the leaders should have been arraigned, convicted and executed to gratify the malicious rage of a few persons. We bore this patiently since it was under the King's authority, and we have since submitted dutifully to all the oppressions and arbitrariness of the late Governor, waiting for deliverance. But we have been greatly surprised that those in high places and holding the greatest trusts in the Government should give themselves up to their rage and project a disturbance by ordering, just shortly before your arrival, the printing of a fictitious letter, raking up the ashes of the late Revolution and renewing the heats of the people, so that only prudence averts a rebellion. Not satisfied with this they put false constructions upon your moderation, and are so filled with fury because you administer the government according to the laws, that they have combined to turn you out of the Government for the satisfaction of their unreasonable appetites. We lay our services before you, and beg you to employ us against any seditious or rebellious conspirators. In testimony of our sincere affection we think nothing so dear to us as the support of the King's Government by the establishment of a revenue by Act of Assembly. *Large sheet. Copy, with ten pages of copied signatures, the great majority of them Dutch.*

988. xx. Copy of a charter granted by Governor Fletcher to the town of Westchester, 16 April, 1696. 18 *large pages. Endorsed*, Recd. 28 Dec., 1698, from Mr. Weaver. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 8. *Nos.* 23, 23 I.-XX.; *and* (*without enclosures*) 53. *pp.* 193-204.]

Message from the Commissioners of Indian Affairs.

[New-York Papers, E. F. G., G. 2.]

At the Citty Hall of Albany ye 26th Decr 1698.

PRESENT—Hend: Hanse Esq. May^r^ The Aldermen & Sherriff
Jan Janse Bleeker Record^r^ Maj^r^ Dirk Wessells
Capt. J. Weems.

The May^r^ & Aldermen with the Comanding officer of this garrison were convened at ye request of Côl. Peter Schuyler and Robt Livingston two of ye Com^rs^ appointed by his Excêl. ye Govern^r^ to manage ye Indian affaires, who proposed to be requisite, since some Indians were in towne, to send a message to ye 5 Nations, as follows, vizt

First to acquaint them that some Gênt. have been here lately from Canada with ye news of Govr Frontenac's death, & that one of the said persons is gone to New Yorke in order for his voyage to France to communicate the same there and that Monsr de Calliere Govr of Mont Royall hath ye present command

2. That ye French gent^l^ informes us that some of ye 5 Nations have sent a messenger to ye Govr of Canada, with belts of Wampum to treat with him contrary to their faith & promise & engagement they made with his Excêl. the Earl of Bellomont (wch we cannot believe) and therefore send now to know the truth of this matter and that such Castle or Castles as have a hand in this fact máy send down a Sachim with all speed hither, to give us an acco^t^ of that negociation, to ye end we may render an acco^t^ thereof to his Excêl the Govern^r^.

They desire the opinion of the Gêntl. in this matter and that twice seaven hands of Wampum may be sent with ye said two propositions with all expedition.

The said two articles were approved of by all ye Gêntl. and concluded to send to ye 5 Nations accordingly; whereupon Canondaghkira a Maquase Sachim was sent for, and two times seaven hands of Wampum given him, who promised to send the message foward to all the nations, and the messenger that was to carry the same was promised a match coat

ROBT. LIVINGSTON Sêcry: for y^e^
Indian Affaires.

A true Copy
(signed) BELLOMONT.

against their going with the prisoners directly from their country to Canada, & tell them if they do, itt shall be taken as a violation of the Covenant chain.

You have herewith the printed propositions y^t^ passed between his Excellency and ye Five Nations att Albany in July last, for to refresh your memory, but in regard itt is impossible to furnish you with such arguments as may be necessary to expostulate with the Indians, itt is left to your discretion to use all your art and skill by fair means or otherwise as you shall see occasion, to hinder and prevent their keeping any correspondence with ye French of Canada. And if the Indians upbraid you, because messengers have been sent twice from this government you may tell them that when Coll. Schuyler and Mr Dellius went itt was to acquaint them of ye peace and in pursuance of ye articles of peace to exchange prisoners; and when Capt. John Schuyler went to Canada itt was to satisfy ye Five Nations that there was no such thing as any army coming against them as Dekanissore and the rest of ye Sachims did apprehend. And if they alleadge that Abraham Schuyler and three more were at Canada this winter, you may tell them itt was to see what their messengers did there, who went contrary to their engagements and promise made to his Excellency last summer.

As to what ye French observed to them relateing to ye sending of Jesuits to them in order to make them Christians, that if they be desirous to be instructed in ye Christian religion, this government will take care to provide fitt persons for that end. Therefore you must by all means perswade them not to suffer any Jesuits to live among them, for this government cannot allow of any such thing.

[7th April 1699.]

A true Copy

(signed) BELLOMONT.

Memorial of Robert Livingston recommending a Trade with the Western Indians.

[New-York Papers, B. P. G., G.9.]

To his Excellency ye Earl of Bellomont Capt. Gen^ll^ & Govern^r^ in Chief &^c^

The humble memoriall of Robert Livingston of Albany.

Sheweth:—

That he hath observed that the trade of Albany which formerly was very considerable both in regard to the advancem^t^ of his Majesties revenue as well as for returns to the ships that came here to trade, is palpably gone to decay, not only in the tyme of the late warr with the French but since the peace hath been concluded; insomuch that the Inhabitants are much impoverished and discouraged to continue their trade; by which means that considerable frontier will be deserted, haveing no other dependance but meerly their trade, being seated on a barren sandy soyle, not fit for any improvement. The occasion of all which difficulties and defects of trade I humbly conceive to proceed from ye French's instigation of the far Indians to be in a continuall war with our Five Nations of Indians and threatning them that if they should hunt on the other side of the Lake they would be destroyed by the French Indians. For remedy whereof and prevention of the like inconveniences for the future and for the advancement of

his Majesties revenue, as well as ye incouragement of ye Indian trade I do humbly propose that there may be a generall peace concluded between ye Dowaganhaes, Twichtwicks, Ottowawaes, and other far Indians constantly in war with our Indians of ye 5 Nations; which pease I humbly presume may be obtained by sending of 200 Christians inhabitants born in this country who understand ye woods, joyned with 3 or 400 Indians of ye 5 Nations who are to take such prisoners as they have of those far Nations, with them, & presents, and in their going to make a fort at a place called Wawijachtenok,[1] where a party of Christians are to be left, being a place plenty of provisions many wild beasts useing there; and so proceed to the respective far Nations who will undoubtedly receive them, notwithstanding the French are there among them, and have a p^r^tended sort of possession by a laying a Jesuite and some few men in a small fort; (for where ever a Frenchman hath once set his foot he claims a right and title to the country.) And a peace once so concluded in their own country, some of them are to be brought to ye country of the 5 Nations to confirm ye same and then some of both Nations to be brought to Albany to ratifie the peace and bury their hatchetts; when it would not be amiss in my opinion if a p^r^sent were made them to welcome them and to keep the path open; which when they see the plenty and cheapness of goods at Albany, will be incouraged to bring all their trade thither, and by that means augment our trade to ten tymes as much as it is now, of all which the French deprive us by their frivolous p^r^tences of subdueing those farr Nations and converting them to the Christian faith by their preists, when in reality it is nothing but to secure a trade which our slothfulness and negligence hath given them the occasion of.

A true Copy

(signed) BELLOMONT.

Earl of Bellomont to the Lords of Trade.

[New-York Entries, B. 254.]

To the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations.

My Lords.

Knowing how much your Lordships set a value upon furnishing Naval Stores for the service of his Ma^ty^ and the nation of England from these his Majestie's colonies, I have been thoughtfull about that matter of late, and the more so because I do not find that design is carried on with that vigour in New Hampshire that I couid wish. I will suppose the purveyors that have the inspection into the provision of stores there, honest, because I know not the contrary, and yet admitting them to be so, I find plainly the charge will be so extravagant that I question whether it will not be a totall discouragement and obstruction to the prosecution of that design. Were it not for the trouble and opposition given me by these unruly people here that has hindred my remove hence to my other governments, I had given your Lordships long since a faithfull

[1] Now Detroit, see *post* 650. The Wawiaghtas were a Twightwick, or Miami tribe, and are found located, in 1751, on the Wabash, according to Chr. Gist's *Journal*, in Pownall's *Descr. of N. America*, App. VI, 12, where also they will be found on Mitchell's Map, in 1755, under the name of the Wauwaughtanees. See, also, *Loskiel's Indian Missions*, I., 3.—ED.

As this is contrary to their Faith promise & Engagem^{t} to My Ld Bellmont last Summer, it was proposed & agreed to send up to the Indians to know the Truth of this Matter, & that such Castles as have done this may send down Sachems to give an Account of their Negotiations.

(P. 27.) Albany 27 Decr 1698 —
Is recorded a Message from Ornechte the first Castle of the Mohawk Indians where the Praying Indians live —

It was to accquaint the Commissioners that the People of Schenectady had of late brought Rum to their Castles & bo^{t} with it their Corn whereby they were in Danger of Starving. They desire this may be forbid & that they may have leave to break the Cegs when any Rum is bro^{t} there.

They were answered that Care should be taken to prevent any Rum being brought to them, and that they should bring the Rum Traders to Albany.

Albany 3^{d} Feb^{ry} 1698/9.
An Onondaga & Oneida Sachem came to Albany & Informed the Commiss^{rs} that an Onondaga Indian had been to Canada to see his Father, and was there informed that the Prisoners belonging to the 5 Nations were detained at the request or by the Instigation of one Capt John Schuyler of Albany who had been trading in Canada; they were reproached with their being Slaves to the English, who neglected & despised them &^{c} were invited to send a Deputation of their Sachems to the Govr of Canada & that by their Application to him they would get their Prisoners returned. Upon this Indians arrival in his own Country he informed his People of what he had learnt in Canada, who resolved to send a Deputation to the Govr of Canada with Belts of Wampum in the name of the Sennekas, Onondagos, Oneida & Caiuga Nations, but not to impart their Design either to the Mohawks or any of the Christians of this Government, (wch was according to the Direction given the aforesaid Indians when in Canada) & accordingly a Deputation was preparing to be sent to Canada.

The Commiss^{rs} resolved to send imediately some of their Body to Onondaga to Stop this Embassy & Three Persons were accord-

ingly dispatched thither, & if the Embassy was set out to send after & bring them back. —

The 12 June 1699. I find Recorded Instructions, to the Commiss^rs of Albany from Lieu^t Govr Nanfan who commanded (p. 28) in the Earl of Bellmonts absence, (who was gone to Boston to take possession of his Gov^t there) to this Effect —

That if the Indians do insist upon going to Canada to release their Prisoners & to make a seperate Treaty with the French, to tell them, that as they are Subjects of the Crown of England, this Gov^t will take care of that matter.

But if notwithstanding they will go to Canada to send Two Gentlemen along with them, & that the Indians make known what they will say to the French, & that the matter of the Conferrence be digested & fixt before they set out.

The Commiss^rs being informed by Two Gent^n who lately returned from Canada that the Two Indian Prisoners were set at Liberty & were coming back to their Castles, agreed that it was not Expedient that any Deputation of Indians should now go to Canada — And therefore they convened the Sachems of the 5 Nations & made a Speech to them —

In which they severely reproach them for going to Canada last Winter contrary to their Faith & Promise given to the Earl of Belmont & their Allegiance due to this Gov^t

The Commiss^rs tell them they must have some bad Intentions in being so earnest in wanting to go again to Canada, for now their Prisoners are released; They forewarn them against the Intrigues of the French who want to seduce them from their Obedience to this Gov^t They add — Consider you are the Subjects of the Great King of England under whose Gov^t you have been time out of Mind, and the Covenant Chain hath been so often renewed with this Gov^t that there is none living can remember the beginning of it. Cleave firm then to this Government & lay aside all thoughts of Correspondance with the French, for we shut up that Path. —

The 13 June the 5 Nations Answer.

You told us yesterday that you had shut up the Path to Canada from all the 5 Nations, We are glad of it, but let it be also shut up to the Bretheren of this Government.

(P. 29.) Albany 23 August 1699.

A Deputation from the 5 Nations accquainted the Commiss^rs at Albany that a Party of the Sennekas had been at Conostoga a Place upon the Susquahanna River belong^g say they to Wm Penn, from whence they had bro^t Two Letters wch they now came to lay before the Commiss^rs — and desire that the Govr of New York will give an Answer thereto. These Two Letters or Writings are of the same Tenor & date, setting forth That certain Indians therein named had been with Wm Markam Esqr Lieut Govr of Pensilvania in behalf of the 5 Nations & requested a free Trade & Amity with that Gov^t wch is accordingly kindly accepted & Govr Markam promises they shall be protected whenever they have a mind to come Peaceably into that Gov^t —

The Commiss^rs tell them, They are surprized to see such a Treaty & Negotiation made between the 5 Nations & our Neighbours of Pensilvania without the least notice given or leave Obtained from the Govr of New York, who will undoubtedly take it very ill; that they will send the Two Letters to him & let them know his Answer when they receive it.[1]

Albany the 27 Augt 1700 —

The Earl of Bellmont met the 5 Nations & made a Speech to them but it is not recorded. By their Answer it turned upon Two principal Points. I^st to forewarn them against the Scandalous Artifices & lying reports made use of by the French to seduce them from their Allegiance to the King of Great Britain. 2dly To warn them against encouraging or harbouring any French Jesuits or Missionaries amongst them, & that they should have Protestant Ministers sent amongst them to instruct them in the Christian Religion — To the first they Answer, they are from repeated Experience sensible of the Designs of the French & of their false & artful Instigations, But they (p. 30) are fully & firmly detirmined, to hold fast on the Covenant Chain made with the English, & that if the Great King of England will defend

[1] It appears that the Design of the Sennekas going to Conostoga was to try if they could get Goods Cheaper there than at Albany, where they had frequently complained how very dear Goods were.

Information of Mr. John Waldron.

[New-York Papers. Bundle, H. I. K. K 28.]

John Waldron of Cochecha in the township of Dover Yeoman came this day being Monday the 19th of Febr^{y} 1699, and informed that on Thursday las Sun about an hour high, there came a strange Indian out of the woods to the house of said Waldron and made enquiry after the Indians who in an hour and half time, he and the rest of the Indians who used frequently to be or continue at said Cochechu were all gone, and that he has not heard anything of them since. Also Captn John Tuttle reports that Nathaniel Hird, Comander of Dame Hirds Garrison at Cochecha acquainted him that one of the Indian Squaws came to said Hirds wife and seem'd to be mightily sorrowfull upon wh^{ch} Hirds wife asked her the reason why she was so sorrowfull the Squaw answered because she loved the English, and more such like discourse passed till in came the Squaws husband who frowned mightily upon her and gave her a blow over the face and after some discourse he went out againe, then Hirds wife asked the Squaw againe what was the meaning of her husbands so frowning, who gave her this answer; You are an understanding Squaw you will know what the meaning is when I am gone (:or words to that effect:) and further an Englishman comeing in while this Squaw was discoursing with Hirds wife and pretendidg himself a Sagamore the Squaw told him that ere long little Georg would come down with his men and then it would be seen which of the two were Sagamores—

Colonel Schuyler to the Earl of Bellomont.

[New-York Papers. Bundle, H. I. K. K 29.]

Albany the 1. Febr^{y} 1699.

May it please Your Excellency.

Yesterday arrived here six frenchmen from Canada with the inclosed letter for Your Excellency and a packet from the Governour of Canada to Paris which I now send to New York, here is a minute of Councill against the transportation of horses or Jades to Canada, and here being five left at the departure of the Jesuit Bruas and Monsr de la Valleire the late Messeng^{rs} to Your Lord^{p} from Canada, which they desire may be directed to a Christian and Indian who they have sent for them, which I have delivered to their desire hopeing Your Excell^{cy} will not take it ill, as for transporting of other horse shall indevour to maintain such orders as are made against it till Your Excell^{cy} further orders; here is news from the Country that the Settlement at Cadaracque by the French are so much in want of provisions that they must be supplyed by the Onnondages and Sennecks and as farr as I can understand is very scarce in Canada—all is well here—so shall remain

Your Excell$^{cy's}$ most humble and obedient Servant

P. Schuyler.

Propositions by the Sachems of Onondaga and Oneida.

[New-York Papers, R. F. G., G. 8]

Interpreted by Hilletie Van Olinda.

Propositions made by Dekanissore a Sachim of Onnondage & Carondowanne one of y^e^ Sachims of Oneyde; in Albany y^e^ 3^d^ February 169$\frac{8}{9}$.

PRESENT—Coll. Pr Schuyler — Majr Dirk Wessells.
Hend. Hanse May^r^ — Capt James Weems
Jan Janser Bleeker Record^r^

Dekanissore, Speaker.

I am now come to speak that which wilbe very unpleasing to you.

A certain Indian of our Castle called Cohensiowanne did apply himself to us and said that since Corlaer had told it was peace, he was inclined to go & see his father at Canada, wch proposal was debated among the Sachims, and some were of opinion that he should carry a belt of Wampum with him; but ye Sachims at last came to this conclusion, saying, why should we send any belts to ye French, since it is expressly forbid by our great brother Corlaer vizt His Excêl. ye Earle of Bellomont Govern^r^ of New Yorke &^c^ to have any correspondence with them: and so no belts were sent but ye said Indian with his brother proceeded on their journey, & comeing to Fort le Chene 3 leagues above Mont Royal, he see a squaw makeing Indian shoes, who said she had made that day thirty pair; he inquired what she made the shoes for, she replyed we are imployed about makeing shoes, I have made 60 paire, and in such a place there is 60 paire made, and so all along the Coast; ye said Indian came further to ye French praying Indian Fort; they asked him what his business was, he told them he was come to see his father (for his father lived at Canada) ye French Indians asked him, why the Sachims were not come to treat with the French; he replyed that Corlaer had forbid it, and also that there had been a very deep snow which had hindered them. The said Indian went from the Indian Castle to Mont Royall to the house of Mr Maricour called by the Indians Stow Stow, and no sooner was he come in, but a messenger from the Govern^r^ came for him, upon wch he said, how does the Govern^r^ know I am here; the messenger told him he knew it as soon as you arrived at the Indian Castle, he asked Stow Stow how it was with their prisoners, who told him they were still in prison, Stow Stow asked the said Indian whether he had any Belts from the Five Nations, he told him no, then said Stow Stow belts of Wampum must be very dear with you that you bring none.

Stow Stow asked the Indian further what news Capt: Johannes Schuyler had brought to Albany when he returned from Canada, the Indian told him that Capt. Schuyler said he had heard that our prisoners would be sett at liberty in 4 dayes time; then said Stow Stow he is a wicked man, for he hath secured them faster than ever, yea he hath clinched them with silver nailes, nay I was concerned that Capt. Schuyler should take so much pains to detain said Indians; I asked said Schuyler who caused said Indians to be kept so in prison, Capt Schuyler answered because the 5 Nations were disobedient, Stow Stow asked why the Sachims of the 5 Nations did not come to Canada, Capt. Schuyler replyed here is the 5 Nations, and pointed to a negroe he had with him, Stow Stow replyed, why dispise you the 5 Nations so, they are none of your subjects, we have fought & taken severall of their Castles & subdued them, but we never saw any of ye King of Englands subjects that did assist or could rescue them.

Stow Stow asked Cohensiowanne the Indian, how the Govern^{r} of New York called the 5 Nations, he answered, Brethren; Stow Stow said, wee call them Children, as we do all those under our subjection & treat them as such; you are called Brethren, but you are treated like servants, yea worse than soldiers who are punished for the least offence.

The said Indian asked Stow Stow why they did not release their 5 Indians; he replyed that it was not in their power, it lay in the breast of the Govern^{r} and said further, why do not your Sachims come here and release them, but you are no better than Slaves to ye Govr of New York, you dare not come. Now I will give you good advice, wch if you follow you shall have your prisoners; goe to your country and bring Sonaktowanne along with you: whereupon he replyed shall I have nothing to carry along with yow.[1] Stow Stow replyed, goe to your Father at Canosodage, a Castle of the French praying Indians, and he will tell you what you shall doe. The Indian went there, where he found his father, and all the praying Indians mett together in the Castle, who gave him two Belts of Wampum to go to the 4 Nations, vizt the Oneydes Onondages Cayouges & Sinnekes, & to tell them this was the last time they were bid to come & treat with ye Govr of Canada, & they would warne them no more for they were worse than beasts, & tell the Cayouges &. Oneydes that they are ungratefull creatures, for the Onnondages have often releived of their people, & now when your people of Onnondage & Sinnekes are prisoners no body lookes after them; therefore if you are minded to have your people tell the Sachims to come. And the said praying Indians charged the said Indian not to tell the Christians of this governm^{t} nor the Maquase of what had passed between them.

The said Indian upon his returne to Fort le Chine the officer thereof told him to make haste home, & warne his people to have a care how they went out a hunting, for there were 300 of the Rondaxe that is Canada Indians at such a place and 300 at another place; for the Govern^{r} of Canada hath not taken the hatchet out of their hands & so they will kill you.

The said Indian returned to Onnondage, told all what had passed, whereupon the Sachims of Onnondage said to the Sachims of the other Three Nations that it was now their business to consult what way to get their prisoners releived, for the Onnondages were those that suffered, and whether it was not requisite to send messengers to Canada, and whether the matter should be communicated to the Govern^{r} of New York and the Gêntl. of Albany, and the Maquasse.

Dekanissore said further

Now Bretheren we have told you all what is passed, and you hear how the French accuse you, which is occasioned by the sending messengers alone to Canada without some of the 5 Nations with you. Wee have concluded to send three messengers to the French, to treat with the Govern^{r} of Canada, vizt one Oneyde, one Onnondage, one Cayouge (for ye Sinnekes will send none) and that about our prisoners, wch wee now acquaint you with, and withall that the said messengers have three Belts of Wampum along with them & four French prisoners, by which 3 Belts they desire their 5 prisoners & that Comissioners may be appointed by the Govern^{r} of Canada to meet Comissioner of ye Govern^{r} of New York at Albany to treat of ye peace that ye hatchets may be buried, since they have suffered extreamly & had many people killed since the proclamation of peace.

The Gêntl. being so extreemely surprised to hear Dekanissore tell this, stopt him in his discourse & askèd him whether the said messengers were gone or not, since they could not

[1] *Sic.* qu? Me.

beleive that ye Indians had so much forgot themselves to truckle to ye French & disobey the Govern^rs^ comands and break their faith & promise, and be so credulous to beleive these false storys of the French & therefore desired to know whether they could be overtaken.

Dekanissore said they were not gone when he left ye Castle but were to goe speedily, their provisions being makeing ready & that some weomen went along with them, part of their way to bring back venison, since the messengers designed to hunt by the way.

Whereupon it was resolved to send away Jan Baptist the Interpreter and an Indian forthwith post to tell the Sachims at Onnondage that Col. Schuyler and some other Gêntl. were comeing to treat wth them at Onnondage, and to stop the messengers if not gone, else to pursue them and bring them back.

It was further resolved to send for the Aldermen & Sherriff for their opinion in this matter of such weight.

Capt. Johannes Schuyler, John Vinnagen, Wessel ten Broek & John Cuyler, aldermen, & ye Sherriff being mett, concurr in ye opinion of the other Gêntl. to send an express forthwith to stopp the messengers or bring them back if they be gone.

Whereupon John Baptist was dispatcht & ordered to make w^t^ hast he could to Onnondage with an Indian that was ordered [with] him, and to tell the Sachims there, that they were charged not to suffer the said Messengers to goe to Canada, nor to send any French prisoners, and if it should happen that they were gone, to cause Indians forthwith to pursue them & bring them back, & that all the Sachims of the 5 Nations meet at Onnondage, where Col. Schuyler and some other Gêntl. from Albany will meet & treat with them about that affaire.

Carondowanne the Indian of Oneyde seeing all the Gêntl. so much displeased at their proceedings told Dekannissore, I always was of opinion & many more with me that this method of sending to Canada would be very displeasing to our Bretheren y^e^ Christians, yet many of our people, that talk loud, were much for it.

Robt Livingston Sêcry for
the Indian Affaires.

Presentibus
omnibus

Albany y^e^ 5° of February 169$\frac{8}{9}$

The Gêntl. being convened together for y^e^ nominateing fitt persons to be sent to Onnondage to treat with the Indians and hinder y^e^ 5 Nations further negotiation with the French; Col. Schuyler was pitched upon with one more, either May^r^ or Major Wessells, but Col. Schuyler declared not to be inclined to goe without two, so both Hendrick Hanse May^r^ & major Wessels were pitcht upon, who would prepare themselves accordingly.

It was also proposed if it were requisite that two should be sent to Onnondage to watch the motion of the Indians and send us an acco^t^ of their proceedings; where upon John Baptist the Interpreter and Johannes Glin jun^r^ were thought fitt men for that purpose & will reside there till his Excêll ye Earle of Bellomonts pleasure be further knowne.

Robt. Livingston Sêcry for y^e^
Indian Affaires

Albany the 6th Febr. 169⅘

PRESENT—Coll. Pr Schuyler, Hend: Hanse Mayr, Majr Dirk Wessels, Jan. Vinnagen, Albert Ryckman, Johannes Cuyler, Hend: Van Renselaer } Aldn

J. Groenendyck Sheriff.

The Gêntl. were convened upon the request of Capt. Johannes Schuyler who sent for the six Frenchmen lately come from Canada & two French Indians to be present while Dekanissore the Sachim should be examined about those false and scandalous aspersions that Mor Maricour âls Stow Stow should have reported of him to Cohonsiowanne the Indian lately come from Canada; and that part of the proposition relateing to Capt. Johannes Schuyler was read and interpreted to Dekanissore. Upon which Capt. Johannes Schuyler did declare in the presence of all the Gêntl. to the said six French men, and the two Canada Indians that if Mor Maricour had told such false lyes and storys to ye Indians, of him, vizt that the said Capt. Schuyler should have secured our five Indians there in prison, faster then they were before & clinched them with silver nailes, and that the Five Nations were disobedient & compared them to his Negro, that if Mor Maricour had said so he was neither a gentlemen nor an honest man; for they were scandalous and malitious falsehoods; for he never had any discourse with him tending that way. Whereupon the Frenchmen said they beleived it was a scandall raised upon Mor Maricour & meer inventions of ye Indians, and the two French Indians said it was invented by some evill affected people of the 5 Nations who had no mind to be reconciled to ye French and so designed to raise animosities between the two governmts: by which discourse & Capt: Schuylers confronting the said Indians, Dekanissore and ye other Sachim of Oneyde seemed to be satisfyed that Capt: Schuyler had no hand in what was alleadged against him.

ROBT. LIVINGSTON Sêcry for ye Indian Affaires.

A true Copy

(signed) BELLOMONT.

Instructions from the Magistrates of Albany to Messrs. Schuyler, Hanse and Wessels.

[New-York Papers, B. P. G., G. 4.]

To Coll. Pr Schuyler, Hend: Hanse Esqr Mayr, Majr Dirk Wessels.

Gêntl.

Haveing considered our last intelligence by Dekanissore ye Sachim from Onnondage, concerning ye resolution of the Upper Nations vizt ye Oneydes Onondages & Cayouges, sending messengers & French prisoners to Canada to treat wth the French contrary to his Excêll. ye Earl of Bellomonts expresse cômands & the promise & engagemt of ye said Nations, The Recorder Aldermen & sherriff of ye City of Albany & also ye comanding Officer of this garrison are unanimously of opinion that it will be requisite for his Mâties Service that you goe

Albany the 6th Febr. 169⅘

PRESENT—Coll. Pr Schuyler, Hend: Hanse Mayr, Majr Dirk Wessels; Jan. Vinnagen, Albert Ryckman, Johannes Cuyler, Hend: Van Renselaer } Aldn

J. Groenendyck Sheriff.

The Gêntl. were convened upon the reques of Capt. Johannes Schuyler who sent for the six Frenchmen lately come from Canada & two French Indians to be present while Dekanissore the Sachim should be examined about those fa e and scandalous aspersions that Mor Maricour âls Stow Stow should have reported of him t Cohonsiowanne the Indian lately come from Canada; and that part of the proposition rela eing to Capt. Johannes Schuyler was read and interpreted to Dekanissore. Upon which Capt Johannes Schuyler did declare in the presence of all the Gêntl. to the said six French men, an the two Canada Indians that if Mor Maricour had told such false lyes and storys to ye Ind ans, of him, vizt that the said Capt. Schuyler should have secured our five Indians there in rison, faster then they were before & clinched them with silver nailes, and that the Five Nat ons were disobedient & compared them to his Negro, that if Mor Maricour had said so he wa neither a gentlemen nor an honest man; for they were scandalous and malitious falsehood ; for he never had any discourse with him tending that way. Whereupon the Frenchm n said they beleived it was a scandall raised upon Mor Maricour & meer inventions of ye I dians, and the two French Indians said it was invented by some evill affected people of the Nations who had no mind to be reconciled to ye French and so designed to raise animosities etween the two governmts: by which discourse & Capt: Schuylers confronting the said Indians, Dekanissore and ye other Sachim of Oneyde seemed to be satisfyed that Capt: Schuyler ha no hand in what was alleadged against him.

ROBT. LIVINGSTON Sêcry for ye Indian Affaires.

A true Copy

(signed) BELLO T.

Instructions from the Magistrates of Albany to Messrs. Schuyler, Hanse and Wessels.

[New-York Papers, E. F. G., G. 4.]

To Coll. Pr Schuyler, Hend: Hanse Esqr Mayr, Majr Dirk Wessels.

Gêntl.

Haveing considered our last intelligence by Dekanissore ye Sachim from Onnondage, concerning ye resolution of the Upper Nations vizt ye Oneydes Onondages & Cayouges, sending messengers & French prisoners to Canada to treat wth the French contrary to his Excêll. ye Earl of Bellomonts expresse cômands & the promise & engagemt of ye said Nations, The Recorder Aldermen & sherriff of ye City of Albany & also ye comanding Officer of this garrison are unanimously of opinion that it will be requisite for his Mâties Service that you goe

with all expedition to Onnondage and use all the arguments you can possible think of, to diswade ye said Indians from keeping any correspondence with ye French of Canada, & if any messengers be gone already as we are informed they are, that you cause them to be pursued after & brought back. Your great busines is to perswade them to break off holding any correspondence with ye French & sending to Canada; for wch end you shall insinuate to them ye antient Covenant Chain, so often renewed here at Albany, particularly this last sûmer with his Excêl. ye Earl of Bellomont, when it was confirmed with greater earnestnesse then ever, & ye 5 Nations then promised faithfully they would never treat with ye French, yea it should be looked upon as a breach of ye Covenant Chain if they did. Put them in mind that Albany has of old been ye place of treaty with ye 5 Nations, & that it was concluded last sûmer if there was any solemn negotiation with ye French about ye prisoners it was to be at Albany, when ye Sachims of ye 5 Nations should have advertisement of it & send Delegates hither to be present at ye negotiation; & ye 5 Nations cannot but remember how that they have already delivered up 5 prisoners when ye Lieut. Govr was here, in order that there may be a general exchange.

That this goverm^t^ hath always been true and stedfast to them y^t^ on ye contrary the French have alwayes been perfidious to them, & they spoke of peace they had warr in their hearts, instance Cadarachqui

That ye Govr of Canada doth expect they shall come to him & aske peace & forgivenesse & become his children & slaves, whilst in ye mean time he is afraide of their greatnesse.

That you aske them if they can instance any one thing wherein they have found this goverm^t^ unfaithfull to them.

That ye French have alwayes done the first mischeife even in time peace & ought to begg their pardon & forgivenesse in their owne countrey if they desire it.

That they are the subjects of ye Great King of England who has made peace with the French King in Europe, and therefore there is no necessity of their makeing peace with ye French of Canada: it would be a bold presumption & preposterous, & contrary to ye Covenant Chain.

Tell that it is against the hon^r^ of their ancestors to truckle to ye French, & their goeing to Canada for peace will be a mark that they are in ye wrong, & bring them and posterity into perpetuall infamy & slavery to the French for ever hereafter

That they must not suffer their private Indians to goe and have any communication with ye French at Canada, for they desire no better advantage then to infuse a thousand lyes & storyes into their heads on purpose to perplex them & raise jealousies to make them uneasy; witnesse the last Indian Cohonsiowanne's goeing, & those fulsome nasty lyeing storyes he brought back, that Stow Stow should have told him of Capt. Schuyler; & tell them how the French that were here, were confronted by Capt. Schuyler in ye presence of Dekanissore & two French praying Indians. As for the French threatnings that there should be so many Rondax Indians lyeing in waite for them in their hunting places, they know it to be false, there not being half the number in all Canada; & tell them to remember what the Earl of Bellomont told them, if any body disturbs them & kills their people, they are to resist force with force & defend themselves. As for their 5 prisoners that are still in custody that they are so much concerned for; tell them that they need not fear but the Earl of Bellomont our Govr will take effectuall means to have them delivered up, that the French use this meanes to cause ye 4 Nations to stoop to them and to bragg to their King that they have subdued the 5 Nations and forced them to come to their termes.

That it is against the Articles of peace for the French to detaine any of the King of England's subjects prisoners, & therefore endeavor to break them off from ye treaty & correspondence

with the French till ye Spring, that my Lord may be advertised of their intentions, and that by all meanes you obstruct any positive agreement; but gaine time as much as may be, & hinder their sending Com^rs^ to Canada.

You are to take some of the Maquasse Sachims from ye Maquasse Country with you to Onnondaga, & also some of the Oneydes that they be witness to all what passes & endeavour to convince them of the evil consequence of this sending.

You are to leave Jan Baptist Van Eps, the Interpreter & Johannes Glin at Onnondage to watch the motion of the said Indians that they send no body to Canada, nor receive any messengers from thence to induce them to go thither.

If you understand by ye way from Jan Baptist ye Interpreter, who is sent thither, that ye messengers are gone to Canada & no retreiving of them, then you are to send to all ye 5 Nations that they send down their Sachims here to Albany to meet the Govr or some commissioned by him, in sixty dayes time.

You have herewith ye printed propositions that passed betweene his Excêll. ye Earl of Bellomont our Govr & ye 5 Nations in July last, for to refresh your memory; but in regard it is impossible to furnish you with such arguments as may be necessary to expostulate with ye Indians, it is left to your discretion to use all your art and skill by faire meanes or otherwayes as you shall see occasion, to hinder and prevent their keeping any Correspondence with ye French of Canada, & if the Indians upbraide you because messengers have been sent twice from this goverm^t^ you may tell them that when Col. Schuyler & Mr Dellius went, it was to acquaint them of the peace, & in pursuance to the articles of peace to exchange prisoners, & when Capt. John Schuyler went to Canada it was merely to satisfy ye 5 Nations that there was no such thing as an army comeing against them, as Dekanissore & the rest of the Sachims did apprehend.

Wee [do] not put you in minde of keeping an exact journal of all your proceedings, since your experience & prudence will sufficiently direct you; & herewith shall conclude, wishing you a good journey.

Robt Livingston Sêcry for y^e^
Indian affaires

A true Copy

(signed) Bellomont.

[4. Feby 169⅘.]

Message from the Indians at Onondaga.

[New-York Papers, 1. F. G., G &.]

Onnondage ye 21st of March 169⅘

The messengers sent by Onnondage and Oneyde to Canada this winter with Belts of Wampum to treat with the French arrived this day with five Belts of Wampum, who gave the following report about the negociation wth ye Govern^r^ of Canada.

By the first Belt Monsr de Collier Govern^r^ of Canada doth say, I thank my children that they are come here to Canada, since your Father is dead; meaning Count Frontdnoc.

Information of Mr. John Sabin.

[New York Papers. Bundle, H. L. K. K 20.]

The information of Mr John Sabin who lives at a farm house near adjoining to Woodstock an Island Plantation about seaventy miles distant from Boston.

Saith—That during the time of the late Rebellion of the Indians, he having obliged the Indians in and about those parts that have pretended friendship to the English by many particular acts of kindness; whereby he hath created in them a greater confidence in him then in others of his neighbours and thereby gained an opportunity of being made acquainted with the designes and purposes which from time to time have been on foot among the Indians and of their secret contrivances; and further saith, that more than half a year since some of the said friend Indians have hinted unto him that there was great likelyhood of a fresh rebellion or warr arising upon the English by the Indians, by the instigation of the Governour of Canada, tho' himself would not appear in the thing, yet that he had sent his cunning men (as they called them) among the Indians who insinuate them that the King of England did not love the Indians but designed to cutt them off; and that all the Indians throughout the Country were confederated together, as the Mohawks and others of the five nations, and resolved to stand by each other, which discourse this narrator then looked at as an ungrounded surmise and told the said Indians so, and withall endevoured to make them sencible of the peace concluded between the King of England and the French King, and the friendship that was betwixt them and that all their subjects on either side were strictly forbidden to committ any hostilities upon each other, or to aid assist or succour the Ennemies of one another, and that the King of England was a very good and gracious King which he hoped had given them satisfaction—

But by this discovery since made by Owaneco an Indian Sachem, he hath reason to conclude the aforesaid discourse of the Indians to be the result of a known plot intended, and since that hath industriously applyed himself to get a further discovery thereof from the Indians and is well assured, their designe has been carrying on this winter throughout the Country be sending presents from one plantation to another of them, and that a general rendezvous of their Sachems and their principal Councellors was to have been had at Winipisteoket, near the Penicook Country to concert their methods for carrying on their said designe, towards the latter end of April next; but having understood that their designe is since disclosed, have resolved to hasten their said consult and to have it sometime this month; and that the Indians of the Plantation whereto he lives, are drawn of and gone Eastward, and some of their company that stayd behind, being sent to recall them and having had discourse with the Sachem of the Penicook about the aforesaid combination and confederacy, he told them he had the longest bow that ever was in New England it reached from Penobscot unto the Mohawk country and the narrator enquiring of the Indians, what was intended by that long bow, they replyed, that it imported that all the Indians throghout the Countrey were ingaged for the carrying on of the said designe, and the Mohawks and others of the five nations were allready fixed not to engage for or on the side of the English and they hoped to engage them actually against the English; and further said that when there was a breach betwixt the English and the Indians the Governour of Canada would envite the Indians to come over to him and he would protect them and engage them to the french interests; And that the peace betwixt the french and the

English would not last long and then the French and Indians would be all one and the English would be left alone and that the French Governor loved the Indians very well, and his cunning man had made them to understand so, and that tho' he could not help the Indians now, yet the peace would not last long and upon a new war he would pull the Indians to him—

Febr^{y} 20th 1699.

Heads of Accusation against the Earl of Bellomont.

[New-York Papers. Bundle, H. I. K. K 6.]

1° The Earle of Bellomont upon his first arrival at New York gave encouragem^{t} to a factious sort of people, that assumed the name of Leislerian party, from one Jacob Leisler who usurped the Govern^{t} after the late revolution and was executed for high treason—By this meanes, the animosities which several acts of Assembly and a prudent Magistracy, had allayed and allmost extinguished were again revived and the province more divided than ever—

2.). Soon after his entry upon the Gover^{t} the E. of Bellomont called a general Assembly, whom he frequently sent for and treated with great scurrility. The house of representatives prepared a law for healing the divisions, and when two of them came to tender this law to the Councill, for their concurrence and to the Governor for his assent, they were not admitted to deliver the Bill, but the whole house was immediately sent for and dissolved by the Earle of Bellomont, with opprobrious language and a general charge of disloyalty without assigning any particular fact.—

3°). After the dissolution of this Assembly His Lordship in order to procure sheriffs and consequently an Assembly to his own humor, garbled the Councill, and upon frivolous pretences, suspended ten of the most considerable for Estates and parts and experience in busynesse viz: Coll: Bayard, Coll: Minveill, Coll: Willet, Coll Heathcote, Coll Young, Coll: Townley, Mr Pinhorn, Mr Nicolls, Mr Lawrence and Mr Brooke, and placed six of the Leislerian faction in their roome, vizt Abr: de Peyster a Merch^{t}, Samuel Stauts, a dutch Barber Surgeon, Johannes Carboyl a Dutch Mountebank, Robt Levingston a Scotchman, the contriver of Kidd's Pyratical voyage, Ja^{s} Graham a Scotchman Attorney General, and Robert Walters a son in law Leislers. Three of whom viz: Staats, Carboyl, & Walters in all publick assessments were rated at no more than 150^{lb} 25^{lb} & 70^{lb} Estate—

4°). The Councill being men thus new modeled the Earle of Bellomont and this Councill appointed new Sheriffs and Justices of the peace, mostly of the Dutch and out of the meanest and mercenary people having more regard to the faction they espoused, than any other qualification—

5°). He next permitted if not directed the taking up at midnight with sound of trumpet and drumms the bones of Leisler and Milbourne who had lain burried in their own graves neare nine years, and to ly in state some weeks and afterwards to be publicly burried in the Dutch church against the consent of the Officers thereof attended by 100 men in armes, and a mobb of 1500 men chiefly Dutch, the scum of that and the neighbouring provinces, which struck such a terror into the Merchants and other the principal inhabitants of the City of New Yorke, that most of them were forced to withdraw and absent themselves for a time for their security.

XI. LETTRE.

Les Iroquois ayant appris la mort du Comte de Frontenac, different de conclure la Paix.

Le Pere Bruyas Jesuite va en Ambassade chez les Iroquois.

Ambassade des Iroquois pour traiter de la Paix.

Le Pere Amyalran Iesuite va au païs des Outaouaks, pour les engager d'amener les Esclaves Iroquois, & de se trouver au Conseil general de la Paix.

MONSEIGNEUR,

Vous savez que la politique d'un Ministre qui a le département des affaires étrangeres, consiste moins à connoître les interêts communs des Rois & des Souverains, que dans une certaine habileté à développer le secret de tous les Etats, à ménager l'esprit des uns & des autres par rapport aux interêts de son Monarque, à balancer la puissance de l'un, & empêcher

la destruction d'un autre, à s'attirer ou mépriser un parti selon les circonstances, à les embarasser même au milieu de leur alliance par des jalousies que l'on sçait leur susciter à propos, cette habileté. Toute l'Europe l'a reconnuë en vous, Monseigneur, par la délicate conduite que vous avez tenuë parmi tant de Nations qui ont été obligez de demander la Paix au Roi par votre ministere. Heureuses ces Nations d'avoir trouvé un Mediateur aussi éclairé que vous l'êtes : la terre va devenir à present tranquille & toute pacifique, chaque peuple va goûter aujourd'hui les delices de cette Paix * si desirée,

J'aurois bien voulu, Monseigneur, si je peux me servir de cette expression, avoir pû vous faire passer les Mers, pour vous faire voir avec quel empressement la Nouvelle France respiroit alors une serenité & une tranquilité parfaite, qui a été troublée pendant tant d'années par la plus belliqueuse Nation de l'Amerique Septentrionale, du moins je vais vous faire un détail qui vous donnera une idée juste de la maniere avec laquelle on s'y est pris pour engager tous nos Alliez de faire une Paix generale avec les Iroquois.

La Nouvelle France se ressentit plus

* En 1714.

que jamais de la perte qu'elle avoit faite de Monsieur le Comte de Frontenac. Les Nations Sauvages nos Alliez en témoignerent de la douleur, les Iroquois même ne pûrent s'empêcher de donner des larmes à sa memoire.

Monsieur le Chevalier de Callieres qui avoit une Provision de Commandant general en cas de mort, prit connoissance des affaires du païs, en attendant que la Cour nomma un nouveau General.

Les Iroquois qui aprirent la mort du Comte de Frontenac, conjecturerent qu'ils auroient encore le temps de faire quelques coups sur nos Alliez. Ils n'eurent garde d'éfectuër si-tôt la parole qu'ils lui avoient donnée de conclure la Paix, ils ne cherchoient qu'à temporiser, mais pour ne pas donner de l'ombrage au nouveau Commandant, ils accepterent volontiers de décendre à Montreal, sur ce que de nos Sauvages étoient venus adroitement leur témoigner que s'ils vouloient y venir on les recevroit agreablement. Il se fit pour cet effet une maniere de députation au mois de Mars 1699.

Onhouentsiouann, Tsonhualtsuam, & Otaxesté, trois Considerables Iroquois, demanderent à parler au Chevalier de Callieres le cinquiéme du même mois, &

voici, Monſeigneur, avec quelle ruſe ils lui parlerent.

PAR UN PREMIER COLLIER.

Nous avons apris la mort de Monſieur le Comte de Frontenac notre Pere, toutes nos cabanes l'ont pleuré: nous avons ſçû que vous aviez pris ſa place, c'eſt ce qui nous a obligé de vous venir ſaluër de la part de tous les Iroquois.

PAR UN SECOND.

Vos Enfans du Saut, de la montagne de Montreal, nous ayant dit que ſi des Conſiderables de notre Nation venoient vous parler pour conclure la Paix, que nous avons regardée comme faite, vous les écoûteriez: Sur cette aſſurance nous ſommes venus.

PAR UN TROISIE'ME.

On nous a raporté que vous aviez toûjours une Chaudiere de guerre ſuſpenduë, nous eſperons qu'elle ſera renverſée par l'arrivée de Tſonhuaſtſuam, qui eſt trés Conſiderable parmi nous.

PAR UN QUATRIE'ME.

Vos Enfans de la Montagne nous ayant exhortez de ſolliciter fortement les Goyogouins & Onneyouts de prendre des penſées de Paix, nous l'avons fait, nous vous portons leurs paroles, celles des Tſonnontouans & des Aniez, qui tous vous la demandent auſſi.

PAR UN CINQUIE'ME.

Pour vous témoigner que nous agissons avec sincerité, nous avons ramené ici trois François, sans comprendre une femme que l'on vous a déja renduë avec sa fille, & nous sommes prêts de ramener tous les autres, mais nous vous prions de nous rendre nos quatre Neveux que vous détenez prisonniers.

PAR UN SIXIE'ME.

J'invite Monsieur de Maricour, Capitaine des Troupes de la Marine, que nous considerons comme étant de notre cabane, d'aller à Orange pour y prendre les prisonniers que nous amenerons tous, & où se terminera la grande affaire de la Paix.

Qu'il y ait un Iroquois du Saut & de la Montagne de Montreal qui l'accompagnent, & qu'ils partent aussi tôt aprés. Comme nous considerons les Peres Bruyas & Lamberville, nous invitons le premier à venir avec Monsieur de Maricour, & nous vous prions de faire revenir de France le second, qui a toûjours entretenu la Paix entre le Comte de Frontenac & nous, lors qu'il étoit dans notre païs. Ayant apris que la Paix étoit entre les deux *Onontio* de France & d'Angleterre, nous avons pris à leur exemple des pensées de Paix.

Par 4. Branches de Porcelaine.

C'est ce que je vous prie de faire savoir à tous vos enfans Hurons, Outaouaks, & autres Nations d'en haut, sur tout à l'Algonkin, afin qu'il ne nous frape plus.

Ils remercierent par un Collier les Sauvages du Saut & de la Montagne, de celui qu'ils leur avoient envoyé pour les exhorter à conclure la Paix.

Cette députation étoit, Monseigneur, un trait de leur politique, pour tâcher de penetrer nos sentimens. L'audience finit sans rien décider.

Monsieur de Callieres leur répondit quelques jours aprés.

Au I. et II. Collier.

Je suis bien aise de voir mon Fils Onhouentsiouann, avec les deux Considerables que tu m'as amené de la part de toutes les Nations Iroquoises. Les Sauvages du Saut & de la Montagne ont eû raison de t'assurer que si tu amenois des Considerables ils n'auroient rien à craindre, venant dans un sincere dessein d'accommoder les affaires.

Au Troisiéme.

Tu ne dois pas trouver étrange que ma Chaudiere soit suspenduë, elle le sera toûjours jusqu'à ce que la Paix soit concluë. Si vous la voulez renverser c'est à vous

de faire promptement les démarches que je demanderai de vous, car je veux que vous sachiez que je suis un bon Pere.

Au Quatre et Cinquie'me.

Je vous sçai bon gré de m'avoir ramené trois François, & de m'assurer que vous me rendrez tous les autres qui sont parmi vous; mais parce que vous me demandez que j'envoye Monsieur de Maricour pour les aller chercher à Orange, où vous dites que vous les menerez tous pour y conclure la Paix, c'est une chose qui ne se peut faire, puisque le feu des affaires a toûjours été allumé à Montreal. Quand nous l'aurons concluë ensemble dans cette Ville, les portes seront ouvertes de part & d'autre pour mettre en liberté tous les prisonniers, afin qu'ils puissent retourner chacun chez eux: ce sera pour lors que je prierai le Pere Bruyas d'aller chez vous, & que j'y envoyerai Monsieur de Maricour pour chercher nos jeunes François & Sauvages Alliez, qui ne sont pas en âge de venir eux-mêmes: vous viendrez aussi querir les vôtres qui seront rendus de bonne foi des deux côtez, & je tâcherai par la suite de faire revenir de France le Pere Lamberville, comme vous témoignez le desirer.

AUX QUATRE BRANCHES DE PORCELAINE.

Voila qui eſt bien, qu'à l'exemple du grand *Onontio* notre maître, & de l'*Onontio* des Anglois, vous preniez tous des ſentimens de vous accommoder avec votre Pere: mais ce n'eſt pas aſſez que vous me diſiez de faire ſavoir à mes Alliez que vous voulez terminer la Paix, il faut auſſi que vous la faſſiez avec eux.

PAR LE V. ET DERNIER COLLIER.

Aprés avoir répondu à toutes les paroles d'Onhouentſiouann, voici un dernier Collier que je mets entre les mains d'Hartſion, afin qu'il repete de ma part aux Iroquois les deux points principaux ſur leſquels ils doivent agir ſi ils veulent la Paix.

Le premier eſt que le feu des affaires eſt allumé de tout temps à Montreal, & que c'eſt où les Députez de chaque Nation doivent s'aſſembler.

Le ſecond eſt qu'il faut qu'ils la faſſent conjointement avec tous les Alliez.

Le Chevalier de Callieres lui demanda s'il croyoit que les cinq Nations conſentiroient à ces deux articles? Le Député dit qu'il devoit s'y attendre. Surquoi il leur dit qu'il ſouhaitoit ſavoir leurs derniers ſentimens dans ſoixante jours; que deux ou trois Députez lui vinrent dire qu'ils

acceptoient ces Propoſitions, afin de lui promettre que des Conſiderables de chaque Nation viendroient dans un temps qu'il preſcrira par le retour des mêmes Députez, & qu'enſuite il pourra agir avec ſureté pour y faire trouver des Députez de tous nos Alliez.

La hache ſera ſuſpenduë de part & d'autre pendant ſoixante jours, continua le Chevalier de Callieres, & j'arrêterai pendant ce temps-là celles de nos Alliez des environs d'ici, & particulierement des Algonkins, à qui je défendrai de vous aller attaquer; mais avertiſſez auſſi vos gens de ne pas aller du côté où ils chaſſent. J'attends vos envoyez dans ſoixante jours, & s'ils ne viennent je ne vous écouterai plus. Vous pourrez prendre le jour que vous voudrez pour vous en retourner avec Haratſion, à qui je donne la liberté d'aller avec vous, & je vous ferai donner les choſes neceſſaires pour votre voyage.

Haratſion prenant la parole pria le Chevalier de Callieres de ſe reſſouvenir de la demande qu'Onhouentſiouann lui avoit faite de rendre quatre Iroquois que les Algonkins avoient pris à la défaite de la Chaudiere Noire. Il lui accorda ſa demande aprés quelque difficulté; mais il

reclama auſſi deux petites Algonquines & un Sauvage Loup, pris au païs des Miamis.

Les Iroquois parurent fort contents de tenir leurs gens. Ils trouvoient avoir bien réuſſi, n'ayant eû d'autre but que de tirer inſenſiblement leurs Priſonniers; nous ne le connûmes que trop dans la ſuite par tous les ſtratagêmes dont ils ſe ſervirent.

La Nouvelle France étoit dans une grande impatience de voir arriver le nouveau Gouverneur General. Les uns ſoûpiroient aprés Monſieur le Marquis de Denonville, qui l'avoit été autrefois, & les autres euſſent ſouhaité poſſeder Monſieur le Marquis de Villette. On aprit à la fin par les Vaiſſeaux que c'étoit le Chevalier de Callieres.

Nos Iroquois du Saut & de la Montagne lui envoyerent faire un compliment. Ces derniers lui en firent un avec beaucoup de delicateſſe. Paul Tſiheoui, l'Orateur des Iroquois de la Montagne, porta la parole.

Onontio, nous ne ſaurions aſſez admirer combien le grand *Onontio* de l'autre bord du grand lac, à un ſublime eſprit. Nous ne ſaurions aſſez admirer ſa grande ſageſſe d'avoir choiſi, entre tant de Sages qui environnent ſa natte, un homme comme toi qui entre tant d'autres & celui

qui nous a apris à combattre. C'eſt toi qui nous aprend comme il faut vivre civilement avec les François, perſonne ne pouvant mieux que toi pourvoir au beſoin de tes Enfans, & nous ne doutons point que nous ne ſoyons heureux à jamais ſous ta conduite.

Le Chevalier de Callieres leur fit preſent de dix livres de tabac, & donna un pain à chacun.

L'union étroite que les Anglois avoient contractée avec les Iroquois, étoit un grand obſtacle à la concluſion de la Paix. Ceux-ci qui n'ignorent pas que le changement de Gouverneur fait ſouvent changer de face à toutes les affaires d'un païs éloigné, renverſerent toutes les meſures que les Iroquois vouloient prendre pour la confirmation de cette nouvelle alliance. D'ailleurs les preſens que les Anglois leur faiſoient contribuoient beaucoup à les en détourner : auſſi les Iroquois ne chercherent que les occaſions de faire des courſes ſur nos Alliez. Ils firent pluſieurs Partis de guerre dans le païs des Miamis, qui ne leur furent point avantageux. Ils ne laiſſerent point de faire reflexion que n'ayant pas tenu leur parole au Chevalier de Callieres, il auroit lieu de ſe méfier de leur ſincerité, ils envoyerent avec préci-

pitation à Quebec Onhouentſiouann, & Tionhaheouann, qui lui demanderent à parler le vingtiéme Septembre de la part des cinq Nations.

Celui qui parla étoit un nommé Maſſias, Iroquois de la Montagne de Montreal Marie-Anne-Françoiſe. Je parlerai dans pluſieurs rencontres de ce Chef. Il eſt tout-à-fait attaché à la nation Françoiſe, quoique ſon fils qui demeure parmi les Iroquois nos ennemis, ſoit un des principaux de leurs Chefs; mais la foi que Maſſias à embraſſée eſt un lien qui l'attache parmi nous. C'eſt pourtant lui qui portoit la parole, qui alloit & venoit dans toutes les négociations; & comme il étoit obligé ſouvent de parler publiquement de leur part, il ſe préparoit quelques jours auparavant avec les Députez, de maniere que les Harangues qu'il faiſoit en leurs noms, étoient toûjours dans le ſens & dans l'eſprit des Nations Iroquoiſes. Son fils qui étoit un de ces Députez le pria de parler pour lui.

Maſſias tenant un Collier de porcelaine à la main, parla donc ainſi.

PAR UN PREMIER COLLIER.

Quoique je n'aye pas d'eſprit, mon Pere *Onontio*, je n'ai pas laiſſé de reconnoître la faute que j'aurois faite ſi j'euſſe

vendu des François qui sont prisonniers chez nous aux Anglois, faisant la Paix avec vous. Je viens vous dire que je vous rends vos Esclaves ; mais comme ce sont des gens que j'ai adopté pour mes Freres, Oncles & Neveux, je ne peux les forcer à venir ici auprés de vous. C'est pourquoi je vous demande quelqu'un pour tâcher de les y engager. Il ne faut pas que vous croyez que cela vienne de moi seul, Onhouentsionann, c'est de la part de toutes les Nations Iroquoises qui vous prient de leur accorder Maricour.

PAR UN SECOND.

Vous ne doutez pas que les gens du Sault & de la Montagne ne soient tous les jours chez les Anglois ; s'ils vous faisoient de faux raports ils pourroient broüiller la terre qui paroît déja unie ; il est certain qu'elle se fera tout-à-fait, si vous ne voulez pas les écouter. Pour nous autres on aura beau nous dire qu'*Onontio* viendra nous brûler, nous n'en croirons rien. Je vous prie, mon Pere, de faire cesser vos Alliez qui sont tous les jours chez nous à nous casser la tête.

Les Anglois auroient été ravis, Monsieur, d'avoir nos Esclaves François, parce que leur but étoit de se rendre Médiateurs de la Paix entre les Iroquois & les François.

Nous ne doutions pas de l'affection qu'ils avoient pour nous ; mais comme Mr le Comte de Frontenac ne s'embaraſſoit pas beaucoup dans ces dernieres guerres de tous les efforts qu'ils avoient faits pour nous rendre odieux à cette fiere Nation, il n'y avoit pas d'aparence que le Chevalier de Callieres reclama leur protection auprés d'un Peuple que nous regardions comme nos enfans, qui s'étoient écartez de leur devoir à leur ſollicitation.

D'un autre côté il étoit aiſé de s'apercevoir que les Iroquois ne cherchoient qu'à nous amuſer depuis la mort du Comte de Frontenac ; car ſous prétexte qu'ils avoient refuſé aux Anglois nos Eſclaves, qu'ils avoient à la verité adoptez, leur inclination les portoit encore à ne s'en pas défaire, malgré le chagrin qu'en pouvoit témoigner Monſieur de Callieres. Il leur répondit le lendemain.

Je ſuis bien aiſe, dit-il, à Onhouentſiouann & à Tionhahouann de vous voir ; ſachant que vous avez toûjours aimé les François, à l'exemple de la Grande Gueule vôtre Oncle ; mais je ſuis ſurpris que tous les Iroquois ne m'ont pas envoyé avec vous des Députez de chaque Nation, ſuivant ce que je vous avois preſcrit lors que vous êtes venus me parler à Montreal

le mois de Mars, pour voir avec moi les moyens de finir les affaires, & de rétablir une bonne intelligence avec les François & nos Alliez. Ce seroit pour lors qu'il n'y auroit plus à craindre les raports que ceux qui vont & viennent chez les Anglois pourroient faire. Pour ce qui est de Monsieur de Maricour que vous me demandez pour aller chercher ce qui reste de François chez vous, je trouve la saison trop avancée pour qu'il puisse les ramasser dans tous les Villages, & me les ramener avant les glaces.

Nos Vaisseaux ne sont arrivez que depuis peu, & je suis venu ici pour y recevoir mes pacquets de la part du grand *Onontio*. * Je n'ai encore eû le temps de regler aucune chose sur toutes ses volontez.

Les Anglois vous ont-ils fait savoir quelque chose de ce qui a été arrêté entre le Roi mon Maître & celui d'Angleterre? Ils répondirent que les Anglois ne leur avoient rien dit, qu'ils ne savoient pas leur départ pour Quebec; quand ils faisoient quelques affaires avec *Onontio* †; ils ne leur en parloient point, qu'ils ne vouloient pas non plus leur parler des leurs.

* Le Roi. † Monsieur de Callieres.

Puiſque les Anglois ne vous ont rien dit, reprit le Chevalier de Callieres, de ce qui s'eſt paſſé entre le grand *Onontio* & le Roi d'Angleterre, je vais vous le faire ſavoir en vous liſant la Lettre qu'il m'a envoyée.

Lettre du Roi d'Angleterre au Chevalier de Bellomont, Gouverneur General de la Nouvelle Angleterre.

NOtre fidel & bien-amé Couſin, SALUT. Etant informé des Lettres qui ont paſſé entre vous & le Comte de Frontenac Gouverneur du Canada, ſur le ſujet des cinq Nations d'Indiens, apellez les Anaguas, Oneïdes, Onondagez, Cajougas & Lenexées, nous avons jugé à propos de vous faire ſavoir, qu'afin d'empêcher les choſes d'aller juſqu'à la rupture, nous ſommes convenus avec nôtre bon frere le Roi Trés-Chrétien, juſqu'à ce que les Commiſſaires nommez des deux côtez, en execution du traité de Riſwik, ayent fait un Traité qui puiſſe ſervir de regle pour l'avenir; qu'en cas qu'aucun Acte d'hoſtilité ait été commis de part & d'autre, ils ceſſeront immediatement aprés la reception de cette Lettre. Pareillement en cas que nos Troupes euſſent eû quelque

que avantage ſur celles des François, ou celles du Roi Trés Chrétien ſur les nôtres, ces choſes ſeront rétablies ſur le même pié qu'elles étoient au commencement du mois d'Août dernier, avant que votre Lettre du treize du même mois au Gouverneur François ait été écrite, que pour prévenir la continuation des differens qui ſont ſurvenus au ſujet des Indiens des cinq Nations ci-deſſus mentionnées, juſqu'à ce qu'ils ayent été terminez, nous ſommes convenus avec le Roi Trés-Chrétien, qu'ils vivront paiſiblement, & qu'ils joüiront des fruits de la Paix concluë à Riſwik, auſſi bien que les Indiens leurs voiſins des deux côtez : qu'en conſequence de cela les priſonniers & les ôtages ſeront relâchez de part & d'autre, & que les Indiens des cinq Nations, auſſi-bien que ceux avec leſquels ils ont été en guerre, & autres qui ſont leurs voiſins, ſeront deſarmez autant qu'il ſera jugé à propos par vous, & par le gouverneur François, pour les contenir dans la tranquilité dont on eſt convenu qu'ils joüiront, & en cas que les deux Indiens ayent la guerre les uns avec les autres, ou qu'ils inquietent les Colonies Angloiſes ou Françoiſes, vous agiſſiez de concert avec le Gouverneur François contr'eux,

afin de les obliger de vivre en repos. Je vous envoye avec celle-ci les ordres du Roi Trés-Chrétien pour son Gouverneur, afin qu'en cas que le Vaisseau qui vous porte ces Lettres, arrive plutôt que le Vaisseau François, vous les lui puissiez faire passer avec toute la diligence possible. On envoye aussi un double de cette dépêche au Gouverneur François par la voye de France, pour vous être envoyée s'il reçoit les siennes avant que vous ayez reçû les votres, & ainsi nous vous disons adieu de bon cœur. Donné à nôtre Cour, à Kinsington le deuxiéme Avril 1699. de notre Regne le onziéme. Par le commandement de Sa Majesté.

DAVERNON.

Les Iroquois n'étoient pas tout-à-fait contents de cette lecture; car malgré le grand flegme qui leur est naturel, je m'apercevois bien que cette ligue offensive & défensive entre nous & les Anglois les inquietoit extrêmement. Ils étoient surpris des moyens violens dont les Anglois vouloient se servir.

Il étoit à propos de leur insinuer que les Anglois prétendoient avoir un Empire absolu sur eux. Ils ne répondirent rien sur ce qui regardoit la Lettre du Roi d'Angle-

terre. On leur fit des presens d'habits de campagnes à eux & à leurs Femmes, qu'ils ne gardent que pendant le voyage. Au reste il n'y avoit pas moyen d'avoir nos prisonniers François qui restoient chez eux. Monsieur de Callieres résolut peu de tems aprés leur départ d'envoyer au Chevalier de Beltomont la Lettre du Roi d'Angleterre ; il en chargea Monsieur de la Valliere, Major de Montreal ; & afin que cette Députation répondit à celle que avoit reçû Monsieur le Comte de Frontenac l'année précedente, par l'arrivée de Mr Dellius Ministre d'Orange, il pria le Pere Bruyas d'accompagner Monsieur de la Valliere. Aussi les Iroquois eurent plusieurs éclaircissemens avec les Anglois sur cette prétenduë jonction entre les deux Couronnés, dont ils vouloient être toujours indépendans. Il y eut assez de reproches de part & d'autre ; cependant les Anglois userent de beaucoup de ménagemens, car pour peu qu'ils les eussent aigris, ils auroient bien tôt perdu l'amitié de ces Peuples, qu'ils ne conservoient qu'à force de presens.

Les Iroquois profiterent en même temps de ce repos & de cette tranquillité, pour porter le fer & le feu chez les Islinois, & les Miamis. Ceux-ci n'aimoient pas qu'ils

s'aprochassent de si prés de l'endroit où ils chassoient, étant persuadez que ce seroit une occasion de faire quelque coup lorsqu'ils se trouveroient superieurs.

Nos Outaouaxs qui chassoient dans les bois & qui ne pouvoient pas encore savoir que la Paix étoit faite, enlevoient de temps en temps quelques chevelures d'Iroquois qui chassoient au détroit des lacs Herier & sainte Claire. Il n'y eût que nos Iroquois de Montreal qui chassoient ensemble d'un commun accord dans le quartier.

Nos Algonxins s'imaginant qu'il y auroit de la sureté de se joindre avec ceux-ci, se mirent de la partie. Un Iroquois ayant trouvé par hasard la cabane d'une Iroquoise du Saut, lui demanda si elle n'avoit point aperçû des Algonkins ? Elle conjectura dans le moment que les Iroquois cherchoient à faire coup sur eux ; elle lui dit qu'elle n'en avoit point de connoissance. Quelques heures aprés l'Iroquois trouva un jeune enfant qui lui dit qu'il y avoit aux environs quelques cabanes d'Algonxins ; il fut outré de la reserve de cette femme, & vint lui en faire un sensible reproche, sans lui donner cependant aucun sujet de méfiance.

L'Iroquoise en donna avis aussi-tôt à

ceux de sa Nation. Nos Chrétiens, & sur-tout les Algonkins, se mirent sur la défensive, se retranchant dans des Forts d'abbatis d'arbres. Un Chef de guerre se mit en Campagne, pour demander au Chevalier de Callieres ce qu'il y auroit à faire dans une pareille conjecture ? Il leur défendit de commencer, mais il leur dit, que si les Iroquois les attaquoient il falloit se défendre.

Quand les Iroquois virent qu'ils avoient manqué leur coup, ils envoyerent aux Algonkins des presens pour les prier de chasser d'union & d'inclination.

Ce détroit avoit été abandonné pendant dix ans, sans qu'aucune Nation osât y aller chasser en sureté. On y tua une quantité prodigieuse de Cerfs, de Chevreuils, & d'Orignaux.

Les Iroquois prévoyant que les François ne s'accommoderoient pas tout-à-fait de toutes les menées que l'on tramoit contre leurs Alliez, députerent quelques jours aprés un Chef pour prier Monsieur de Callieres de ne pas s'impatienter si la Nation ne pouvoit envoyer si-tôt des Députez. Ce Chef dit que les Députez étant retournez l'Automne derniere de Quebec à Onnontagué, où ils firent le raport de ce qui s'étoit passé au Conseil, n'avoient

trouvé qu'Anagoga & Gagouentara, deux Vieillards, tous les autres étans partis pour la chasse. Il en revint quelques-uns qui nous chargerent de vous venir voir de nouveau, pour vous prier d'avoir patience, & vous dire qu'aprés le retour de leur chasse, qui sera environ au mois de Juin, les Considerables de chaque Nation décendront pour vous trouver.

Nous avons passé au Fort Frontenac, comme nos Anciens nous l'avoient dit, pour y demander un François qui nous amenât ici vous parler : nous y trouvions des hardes, & autres choses à traiter autrefois, mais on ne veut rien nous donner, n'y même nous permettre d'entrer dans le Fort, sinon à quelques Chefs. Nous avons apris à Onnontagué que les Miamis ont tué deux Considerables des Tsonnontouans.

Monsieur de Callieres lui répondit, Monseigneur, qu'il n'y avoit que des Soldats au Fort Frontenac pour le garder, & qu'ils ne sont point gens à traiter, que les choses demeureront comme elles sont jusques à ce qu'ils ayent executé la parole qu'ils lui avoient donnée plusieurs fois, & celle qu'ils lui donnoient encore à present, que les Chefs de toutes les cinq Nations le viendront trouver dans le temps des frai-

ſes, pour terminer entierement toutes les affaires qu'ils avoient enſemble, & pour lui demander ce qu'ils pourroient deſirer de lui, dont il leur donnera une entiere ſatisfaction. Je ne ſuis point ſurpris, dit-il, du coup que les Miamis ont fait ſur vous, parce que c'eſt ſans doute pour ſe venger de celui que les Tſonnontouans firent l'Automne derniere dans leur païs. Si vous aimez à terminer les affaires & faire ceſſer toute hoſtilité, cela ne ſe peut faire ſans ſe voir, & on ne peut rétablir autrement la bonne intelligence.

Les Iroquois commencerent à faire de ſerieuſes reflexions, ils tinrent pluſieurs Conſeils generaux, où les plus judicieux rapellerent tout ce qu'avoit fait pendant dix ans le Comte de Frontenac contre la Nation, ils avoüerent qu'il les avoit traitez cruellement, malgré les irruptions continuelles qu'ils avoient fait par tout le Canada. Aprés tout, dirent-ils, concluons avec le nouveau Gouverneur ce que nous avons terminé avec le Comte de Frontenac.

On vit arriver à Montreal au commencement de Juillet, avec une joye univerſelle, ſix Ambaſſadeurs Iroquois, Haratſion; & de la part des Onnontaguez, Tſonhoaeſtſuam, Aouenano, Tonarengoue-

nion, & Tehastaxous de la part des Tsonnontouans.

Aprés qu'ils se furent reposez quelques jours Monsieur de Calliers leur donna une Audience publique ; il apella les Superieurs du Seminaire de saint Sulpice, des Jesuites, & des Recolets ; & la plusparr des Officiers s'y assemblerent. Les principaux Chefs de nos Iroquois du Saut & de la Montagne, & des Algonkins, ne manquerent pas de s'y trouver.

Maricour, que les Iroquois regardent comme leur Fils adoptif, marcha à la tête des Ambassadeurs depuis la porte de la Ville jusques à la maison du Chevalier de Callieres, qui en est à trois cens pas.

Tehastaxout tenant ensuite le premier rang, les autres suivans de file, commença à chanter d'une voix triste & lugubre, pleurant la mort de tous les François qui avoient été tuez à la guerre, prenant à témoin le Ciel & le Soleil comme ils agissoient de bonne foi.

O vous morts, dit-il, sortez la tête de la terre pour écouter ce que je dis, & ne demandez plus de vengeance, la Paix est faite. Il finissoit par les paroles *Hai, Hai*, qui est la complainte la plus douloureuse dont cette impitoyable Nation puisse se laisser toucher.

Ces Ambaſſadeurs en entrant chez le Chevalier de Callieres prirent chacun leur place, ils ne voulurent point parler que Joncaire ſon Maréchal des Logis n'y fut, qu'ils regardent comme leur fils adoptif. Il fut pris dans un combat; la fierté avec laquelle il battit un Chef de guerre qui vouloit le lier pour lui brûler les doigts, en attendant que l'on porta la Sentence de mort contre lui, fut cauſe que les autres lui donnerent la vie, ſes camarades ayant été tous brûlez à petit feu Ils l'adopterent, & la confiance qu'ils eurent en lui dans la ſuite, les a obligez de le faire comme Mediateur dans toutes les négociations, & vous verrez, Monſieur, l'eſtime qu'ils lui ont toûjours conſervée.

Teharſtakout voyant qu'il étoit temps de parler s'expliqua ainſi.

PAR UN PREMIER COLLIER.

Onontio, mon Pere, l'Onontagué mon Frere aîné, qui a plus d'eſprit que moi, eſt venu ici pour vous parler de notre part; & comme il vous a témoigné que vous ſouhaitiez de voir votre Fils le Tſonnontouan, nous ſommes venus pour vous raconter que nous avons ſçû par Corlad, (c'eſt ainſi qu'ils apellent le Gouverneur de la Nouvelle Angleterre) que les deux grands *Onontio* de France & d'Angleterre

ont fait la Paix en Europe, & qu'ils ſouhaitoient qu'elle fut faite en ce païs : qu'ils avoient ordonné que les Sauvages qui ont été en guerre juſques à preſent ceſſeroient les actes d'hoſtilité ; & pour cet effet Corlard nous a deffendu de fraper ſur les François n'y ſur les Sauvages ſes Alliez, & nous a dit que ceux qui n'obeïront pas, les deux Gouverneurs de la Nouvelle France & de la Nouvelle Angleterre, avoient ordre de ſe joindre pour les châtier. Dans cette aſſurance nous ſommes allez à la chaſſe, où étant il nous a été tué cinquante cinq perſonnes, tant par les Outaouaks vers le détroit, les Iſlinois dans la riviere Oyoque, par les Miamis dans la riviere Chouegen. Nous avons encore la hache à la tête, nous venons ſavoir, notre Pere, s'il la veut retirer, ou la faire ôter par ſes Alliez.

PAR UN DEUXIE'ME.

C'eſt au nom des quatre Nations Iroquoiſes, Onnontaguez, Tſonnontouans, Goyogouins, & Onneyouts que je parle. Feu le Comte de Frontenac nous ayant dit que nous pouvions faire nos affaires ſeparement des Aniez, j'ai obeï depuis ce temps-là à la défence qu'il m'avoit faite d'aller en guerre, par la convention qui avoit été faite de part & d'autre. Mais les Outaouaks, Miamis, Iſlinois & autres vos

Alliez d'enhaut n'ont pas fait de même: ainſi je vous prie, mon Pere, de leur ôter la hache afin qu'ils ne frapent plus, & ſi je ne me deffends pas ce n'eſt pas manque de courage, mais c'eſt que je veux vous obeïr.

PAR UN TROISIE'ME.

Comme nous avons ouï dire que vous avez toûjours une Chaudiere ſuſpenduë pour la guerre, nous vous donnons ce Collier de la part des quatre Nations pour la renverſer.

PAR UN QUATRIE'ME.

Le Soleil eſt témoin de ce que je dis; & que je ſouhaite la Paix, c'eſt lui qui en eſt le maître, & de la guerre, il punira ceux qui violeront la Paix. Je demande à *Onontio* d'amener la robe noire, (c'eſt le Pere Bruyas) les Sieurs de Maricour & Joncaire mes Fils; tous les Iroquois les voyant ne douteront plus d'une ſincere Paix, ils ramèneront tous les priſonniers François & Sauvages Alliez qui ſont chez nous, ſans qu'il en reſte aucun.

PAR UN CINQUIE'ME.

Nous avons apris qu'il y a un de nos gens priſonniers parmi les Algonkins, nous prions nôtre Pere *Onontio* de lui ouvrir les priſons; cette affaire preſſe parce qu'ils vont s'éloigner d'ici, & nous ne l'aurions pas de long-temps.

PAR UN SIXIE'ME.

Je ratifie par ce Collier tout ce que j'ai dit au nom des quatre Nations: je plante l'arbre de Paix, afin que tout le monde le regardant on sache que je l'ai demandé.

PAR UN SEPTIE'ME.

J'ai planté l'arbre de Paix, & par ce Collier je demande que l'on nétoye toutes les rivieres où il y a bien des pierres, afin que les chemins soient libres, & que l'on puisse aller & venir en Paix.

PAR UN HUITIE'ME.

Quand nous avons renvoye Joncaire notre Fils, nous avons souhaité qu'il allât & vint pour nous faire savoir les sentimens d'*Onontio*, & lui porter les nôtres. Nous l'établissons Plenipotentiaire des affaires des Tsonnontouans, comme Maricour est celui des Onnontaguez.

PAR 3. BRANCHES DE PORCELAINE.

Nous disons à *Onontio*, par les branches de Porcelaine, que le Pere de Joncaire qui faisoit les bonnes affaires, & qui étoit porté pour la Paix, étant mort, nous avons choisi Tonatakout, le plus proche parent de sa Famille pour être son Pere, ayant l'esprit aussi bien fait que son Prédecesseur. Ne vous étonnez pas *Onontio*, nôtre Pere, si nous ne sommes venus que de deux Nations; c'est Pitre Schuls, Envoyé

voyé de Monsieur de Bellomont, qui ayant sçû que nous étions prêts à partir pour vous venir trouver tous, suivant la parole que nous vous avions donnée, est venu chez nous pour nous empêcher de décendre ; mais nous n'avons pas laissé de partir malgré lui pour venir ratifier la Paix au nom des quatre Nations, pendant que nous avons envoyé les Goyogouins & les Onneyouts nos Enfans, savoir pourquoi il s'opposoit depuis si long-temps que nous vinssions vers notre Pere *Onontio*, pour terminer entierement les affaires.

Tehariaxout se tournant du côté des Algonkins, leur porta la parole. L'Hiver dernier tu vins me joindre à ma chasse, où je reçûs un present de ta main contenant vingt Peaux passées, & six à sept Castors. Tu me dis par là que puisque nous étions comme en Paix, nous eussions à nous regarder en freres, & non comme Ennemis, nous faire plaisir les uns les autres. Quand nous nous trouverions manquans de quelque chose dans les Forêts, ne faire qu'une Chaudiere entre toi & moi, & boire le même boüillon comme veritables freres.

Je partis quelque temps aprés pour aller répondre à tes presens, & je te portai la chose la plus précieuse qu'il y ait entre

nous autres hommes, qui eſt un Collier de Porcelaine. Même comme tu imite le Chevreuil qui eſt tantôt d'un côté, tantôt de l'autre, n'ayant point de lieu aſſuré, j'ai ſuivi tes piſtes, & je n'ai trouvé que la place de ton corps, mais il n'y étoit plus ; ainſi je ſuis bien-aiſe de te trouver devant nôtre pere *Onontio*, pour te dire en ſa preſence que j'accepte l'offre que tu me fis dans le moment, de nous regarder d'orénavant comme freres, d'oublier le paſſé, & d'encourager reciproquement notre Pere de nous faire vivre en bonne intelligence comme nous vivions auparavant la guerre. Je te promets que nous ne ferons qu'une Chaudiere, & boirons le même boüillon, comme de veritables freres ; ainſi finit l'Audience. On les régala pendant deux ou trois jours, on les fit boire avec les Algonkins. Ce ſeroit un trop grand détail, Monſeigneur, ſi je raportois tous les griefs qu'ils ſe reprocherent les uns aux autres pendant ce temps, chacun faiſant trophée du nombre de chevelures qu'ils avoient enlevées & de toutes les expeditions qu'ils avoient faites. Monſieur de Callieres leur fit réponſe avec les mêmes formalitez.

PAR UN PREMIER COLLIER.

Monſieur de Bellomont ne vous a-t'il rien

dit au ſujet de ce qui s'eſt paſſé entre le grand *Onontio* & celui d'Angleterre, vous deviez l'avoir ſçû par Onhontſiouann & les autres que vous m'avez envoyez l'Automne derniere. Les deux Rois ſont demeurez d'acord qu'ayant fait la Paix vous devez en joüir auſſi-bien que le reſte des Sauvages, c'eſt pour cela que j'ai dit aux Onnontaguez qui ſont venus me parler, qu'il étoit neceſſaire que les Députez de chacune de ces Nations vinſſent auſſi pour ſavoir leurs ſentimens, & prendre les moyens de nous accommoder avec toutes les Nations. Cependant je ne vois point d'Onneyout n'y de Goyogouins, & vous me dites enſuite de vos Colliers que ce ſont les Anglois qui ſont venus à Onnontagué qui les ont empêché de partir avec vous, ſurquoi vous m'ajoûtez que vous les avez envoyez vers Mr de Bellomont, pour ſavoir les raiſons qu'il a de s'opoſer depuis ſi long-temps à la députation que vous devez me faire tous enſemble.

PAR UN SECOND.

Quoi qu'on n'ait point ſatisfait à ce que j'avois demandé, vous êtes tous des Conſiderables d'Onnontagué & Tſonnontouan: Je veux croire que vous me parlez au nom des deux autres Nations Iroquoiſes, j'ai déja agi auprés de tous les Sauvages pour

ôter leur hache, conformement à l'ordre du grand *Onontio*, en attendant votre arrivée, ſuivant les promeſſes que vous m'avez ſouvent réïterées, mais votre long retardement, joint au coup que vous avez fait chez les Miamis il y a environ un an, où vous avez bleſſé un de ſes Sauvages & tué un François, à ſans doute cauſé les coups que vous me dites qui ont été faits ſur vous par les Nations d'enhaut, dont je ſuis fâché. Comme il eſt neceſſaire qu'il vienne ici des Députez de ces Nations, afin que je puiſſe leur parler, il faut auſſi que vos Conſiderables s'y trouvent dans trente jours, qui eſt le temps que je leur ay marqué, ayant envoyé pour cela un canot à Michilimakinak pour les engager de décendre.

PAR UN TROISIE'ME.

Ce ſera pour lors que toutes les Chaudieres de guerre ſeront renverſées que nous rafermirons enſemble le grand arbre de Paix que vous verrez déplanter, & que toutes les diſputes finiront, en ſorte que vous puiſſiez aller & venir en ſureté.

PAR UN QUATRIE'ME.

Pour avancer une affaire de cette conſequence, je veux bien vous acorder les Sieurs de Maricour & Joncaire, & j'en prierai auſſi le Pere Bruyas, qui iront

avec vous pour chercher nos prisonniers François & Sauvages nos Alliez, & les ramener avec les Députez des quatre Nations que je vous demande, à condition qu'il restera ici quelqu'un d'entre vous jusques à leur retour, qui n'auront pas lieu de s'ennuyer par les bons traitemens que je leur ferai faire.

PAR UN CINQUIE'ME.

A votre arrivée je ferai mettre en liberté les prisonniers que vous me nommerez être parmi nous & nos Sauvages, cependant je commence par vous faire rendre celui qui est chez les Algonkins, pour vous faire connoître la sincerité avec laquelle j'agis comme vous aussi-bien qu'eux, mais ne manquez pas de me renvoyer leurs deux petites Filles que je vous ay déja demandé avec un Loup qu'on m'a dit être chez les Goyogouins.

PAR UN SIXIE'ME.

Je suis faché de la mort de Joncaire, sachant qu'il avoit l'esprit bien fait. Je suis bien aise que vous lui ayez substitué Tonatakout à sa place, puisque vous me dites qu'il lui ressemble dans ses bonnes intentions. Voilà un Collier que je vous donne, pour vous marquer que j'entre dans votre sentiment, & je consens que le Sieur Joncaire serve pour aller & venir

vous porter ma parole, & me raporter la votre.

Les Iroquois écouterent avec aſſez d'attention toutes ces réponſes, ils laiſſerent pour ôtages quatre de leurs Ambaſſadeurs pour gage de la parole qu'ils avoient donnée de venir.

Il ſe trouva par haſard dans ce Conſeil des Chefs Abenaguis de Lacadie, qui étoient venus faire des plaintes à Monſieur de Callieres de ce que les Iroquois leur avoient envoyé des Colliers pour les engager de quitter nos interêts, leur repreſentant qu'ils auroient beaucoup plus d'agrémens s'ils s'attachoient parmi les Anglois. On ne jugea pas à propos de demander aux Iroquois le motif qui les avoit engagez à faire ces ſortes de démarches, parce que les affaires commençoient à prendre un meilleur train; mais nos Iroquois Chrétiens, les Hurons & les Abenaguis, leur parlerent avec tant de fierté, que nous ne pouvions être plus contens de l'affection qu'ils portoient à la Nation Françoiſe.

Nous n'avions jamais eû, leur dirent ils, qu'un cœur, & une même volonté avec *Onontio*, ainſi qu'une même hache, l'ayant jettée dans le fond de la terre, & mis un gros Rocher deſſus, & y faiſant paſſer une

grande riviere, afin que perſonne ne puiſſe jamais la retrouver. La notre eſt tombée en même temps avec la ſienne ; que ce ne ſoit pas de bouche que tu parle mais du cœur, & que cette bile qui t'a reſté juſqu'à preſent dans le corps, ne vienne plus ſur le bord de tes lévres pour s'en retourner dans le fond de ton cœur comme il a coûtume de faire. Jette donc cette bile devant ton Pere & devant nous tous, & qu'il n'en reſte plus. Pour nous nous n'avons plus de hache, puiſqu'*Onontio* a jetté la ſienne.

Ces paroles étoient remplies d'aſſez d'amertume devant une Nation, qui d'ailleurs ne s'en embaraſſoit gueres. Choſe étrange que trois à quatre mille ames faſſent trembler tout un nouveau monde. La Nouvelle Angleterre ſe trouve trop heureuſe de ménager leurs bonnes graces. La Nouvelle France eſt ſouvent deſolée par leurs guerres, & on les craint dans l'étenduë de plus de quinze cens lieuës de païs de nos Alliez.

Cette Paix ne pût être aſſez autentique, puiſque tous nos Alliez auroient trouvé mauvais qu'elle eut été concluë ſans leur participation. Ils ſavoient que le Comte de Frontenac les avoit trop aimez pour ne les y pas comprendre. On jugea donc à

propos de donner le Rendez-vous general au commencement de Septembre, pour allumer unanimement le feu de Paix.

Le Pere Bruyas, Maricour & Joncaire, partirent en Canot pour leur Ambaſſade avec le reſte des Iroquois. Ils arriverent tous à Gannentaa, où les Iroquois les attendoient avec impatience. L'empreſſement qu'ils avoient de les recevoir fut ſi grand, qu'ils ſe jetterent à mi-corps dans l'eau pour les porter à terre. Quelques vieillards qui étoient venus au devant exhorterent ceux qui étoient-là de débarquer tout le bagage de nos François. Ce fut alors qu'un Ancien, & Chef de guerre, les harangua.

C'eſt maintenant, diſoit-il, que nous ne doutons plus de la droiture & de la ſincerité du cœur de notre Pere *Onontio*, qui nous a envoyé la Robbe Noire, & notre fils Joncaire. Notre terre va devenir belle, vous ſerez témoins demain de la foi de tous nos guerriers, quand vous entrerez chez nous. Repoſez-vous le reſte de cette journée des grandes fatigues du Voyage.

Maricour leur répondit par quatre braſſes de tabac. Nous remercions, dit-il, celui qui eſt Maître de la vie, de la grace qu'il nous a fait d'être arrivez à bon port

sur les terres de nos enfans, & pour vous remercier de la peine que vous vous êtes donnée nous vous faisons present de ce tabac.

A peine eurent-ils fait le lendemain une lieuë à travers les bois, que l'on trouva sur le chemin plusieurs Sauvages, qui dans l'impatience de les voir leur apporterent des sucets de bled d'Inde, * des fruits & du pain, avec des marques d'une veritable joie.

Lors qu'ils furent à un quart de lieuë d'Onnontagué, un Ancien les pria de s'arrêter pour faire leur entrée avec ordre. Il mit à la tête de nos Ambassadeurs un François qui portoit Pavillon blanc. Maricour marcha à quelque pas de distance, le Pere Bruyas & Joncaire le suivirent, les autres François qui les accompagnoient étoient un peu plus loin de file. Ils allerent dans cet ordre jusqu'à la vûë d'Onnontagué, où tous les plus considerables s'étoient assemblez.

Teganissorens les complimenta, il leur jetta pour cet effet trois cordes de porcelaine suivant la coûtume. Il essuya par l'une leurs larmes, pour effacer la perte des François qui avoient été tuez pendant la guerre.

* C'est la tige, qui a le goût de la canne de Sucre.

Il leur déboucha la gorge par la seconde, afin qu'ils pûssent parler avec plus de facilité ; & par la troisiéme il nettoya la natte, gâtée par le sang qui avoit été répandu de part & d'autre.

Le Pere Bruyas prit la parole, lui témoignant la joye qu'ils avoient de la maniere obligeante avec laquelle il les recevoit. Ces limites finies l'Orateur exhorta les guerriers d'aller querir promtement leurs fusils, pour saluër les Ambassadeurs à l'entrée du Fort. Ils y entrerent au bruit de la mousqueterie, & furent conduits dans une cabane des plus belles, où ils furent régalez de sucets de blé d'Inde, & d'une Chaudiere de *Sagamité*, qui étoit composée de Chevreüil & de blé d'Inde, le tout broyé ; & on attendit avec impatience le Plenipotentiaire des Tsonnontouans, des Goyogouins, & des Onneyouts. Le Pere Bruyas & Maricour allerent visiter pendant ce temps tous les Esclaves François qu'ils pûrent rencontrer. Ils ne paroissoient pas avoir grande envie de s'en retourner : d'ailleurs il falloit gagner à force de presens ceux qui les avoient adoptez.

Il y en eut plusieurs qui ne voulurent jamais les accorder, quelques promesses qu'on leur fit. Quelques-uns de ses pri-

François étoient si accoûtumez à cette vie sauvage, qu'ils refuserent de venir.

Les Députez des cinq Nations s'assemblerent le dix Août dans la cabane du Conseil, où nos Ambassadeurs furent apellez pour y prendre leur place, on se salua de part & d'autre, nos François firent present de deux brasses de tabac à chaque Député. Les Aniez eurent la précaution d'y envoyer leurs Députez, soit qu'ils fussent bien aise d'être compris dans la Paix generale, soit qu'ils vouluſſent savoir tout ce qui se passeroit dans les déliberations.

Le Pere Bruyas se leva aprés avoir invoqué le Saint Esprit, & exposa le sujet qui l'avoit engagé de venir les trouver de la part de Monsieur de Callieres, il s'étendit beaucoup sur cette Alliance qu'il falloit faire, & qui devoit durer à jamais. Il dit que cet arbre de Paix qu'ils avoient planté sur un lieu si éminent, pour être vû de toute la terre, étoit un gage de la fidelité que l'on devoit avoir reciproquement: que la hache étant cachée au fond de la terre, & la Chaudiere de guerre renversée, il y avoit lieu d'esperer que le Soleil brilleroit avec éclat sur nos têtes.

La conjoncture presente des affaires l'obligea à communiquer sa pensée à Ma-

ricour & à Joncaire, sur trois Colliers qu'il vouloit leur presenter de son Chef. Il exhorta donc les Iroquois par le premier à obeïr toûjours à leur Pere, quelque raison que pût aporter le Gouverneur de la Nouvelle Angleterre, pour les en empêcher.

Soit, leur dit-il, que vous entreteniez la bonne intelligence que vous avez toûjours euë avec l'Anglois votre frere, mais aussi ne vous oubliez jamais qu'*Onontio* est votre Pere, il vous aime, & il ne vous apelle à lui que pour votre bien, demandez à ceux qui sont allez à Montreal de quelle maniere ils y ont été reçûs.

Le second Collier qu'il jugea à propos d'ajoûter, fut pour regretter les morts des Tsonnontouans. Je pleure mon fils, reprit-il, la perte de tant de Considerables. Ce present fut du goût des Iroquois, il fut trés-bien reçû, sur tout des Tsonnontouans. Il les pria de renouveller leur attention par un troisiéme qu'il vouloit encore leur donner de la part d'*Asendase*, dont le nom est si connu parmi les Nations Iroquoises, c'est celui qui se donne quelquefois au General des Jesuites en Canada. Il s'étendit beaucoup sur l'amour que *Asendase* avoit toujours eû pour ses chers enfans les Iroquois, malgré qui le Soleil

se

le fut écliplé depuis tant d'années, & voulant leur inſpirer les premieres idées qu'il vous avoit donné du veritable Eſprit Dieu des armées, & Maître de tout l'Univers, vous êtes digne de compaſſion, vous dit *Aſendale* par ma bouche depuis que les * Robes noires vous ont quitté vos Enfans meurent ſans medecine, & ce qui eſt le plus à plaindre, ſans baptême. Vous Anciens, vous guerriers & femmes, vous ſavez prier, c'eſt ce que vous avez entierement oublié, vous connoiſſez le maître du Ciel; vôtre Pere *Aſendaſe* vous exhorte par ce Collier à deliberer ſi vous ſouhaitez une Robe noire, il en à qui ſont prêts à partir, ne refuſez pas l'offre qu'il vous fait.

Maricour termina le Conſeil, & donnant à fumer aux Anciens de toutes les Nations, on attendit le lendemain la réponſe des Colliers; mais le Conſeil où les Iroquois deliberoient ſur les affaires des François, fut troublé par l'arrivée d'un jeune Anglois qui arriva en poſte de la part du Colonel Chalt, Aide-Major d'Orange; & d'un ancien d'Onnontagué habitué depuis peu dans la petite ville de Corlard.

* Les Jeſuites.

Cet Envoyé étant entré dans la cabane du Conseil, tira une corde de porcelaine dont on l'avoit chargé pour avertir tous les Iroquois de la part du Gouverneur general de la Nouvelle Angleterre, qu'ils eussent à ne pas écouter Taouistaouisse, (c'est le nom que les Iroquois ont donné à Maricour, qui veut dire petit oiseau, qui est toûjours dans le mouvement) qu'il avoit apris devoir parler à Onnontagué, & que s'ils l'avoient déja fait, il leur défendoit de tenir Conseil sur ses pas, mais de partir tous incessamment pour se trouver à Orange dans dix ou douze jours, où leur frere Corlard devoit arriver pour leur parler. Ce même Député avoit ordre d'écrire tout ce qui auroit été dit de part & d'autre.

Le grand Chef ne voulut pas répondre à l'Anglois qu'il n'eut auparavant expliqué à nos Ambassadeurs le motif qui avoit engagé ce Député à venir à Onnontagué. La maniere de parler de l'Anglois si fiere & si hautaine, surprit extrêmement les Iroquois qui en furent fort indignez, & Teganissorens ne pouvant dissimuler ses sentimens, s'écria que veut dire notre frere Corlard, comment l'entend-il ? Si la Paix étant faite en Europe il semble qu'il chante encore la guerre. Pourquoi nous

défend-il d'écouter la voix de nôtre Pere *Onontio* ?

Ce fut pour lors, Monſeigneur, que le Pere Bruyas fit connoître avec eſprit aux Iroquois qu'*Onontio* avoit bien eû ſoin de leur dire que Corlard les traitoit en Eſclaves ; ce n'eſt pas ainſi que notre Pere en uſe avec vous, leur dit-il, jamais il ne vous a défendu de parler à votre Pere Corlard, & il n'a que des penſées de Paix.

Joncaire aprouva tout ce que dit le Pere Bruyas ; il ajoûta qu'aſſurément leur frere Corlard ne les aimoit pas, de vouloir s'opoſer à leur départ pour terminer la grande affaire de la Paix.

Tous les Iroquois témoignerent par leurs applaudiſſemens qu'ils aprouvoient ce que nos Ambaſſadeurs avoient dit. On les encouragea de continuër avec la même fidelité. Ce fier Emiſſaire ne laiſſa pas de ſe trouver fort déconcerté, il connût aiſément par tout ce qu'on lui dit pendant deux heures qu'on l'avoit tourné en ridicule, & il eût le chagrin d'entendre tous ces reproches, tant de la part des François que des Iroquois, ſur tout de l'Orateur d'Onnontagué, qui parut dans ces occaſions préferer nos interêts à ceux des Anglois.

Cette députation fit differer de quel-

ques jours le Conseil, où l'on devoit donner l'audience de congé; ils voulurent que l'envoyé de Corlard s'y trouvât, mais auparavant que je vous raporte ce qui s'y passa, je vais, Monseigneur, vous faire le recit de la négociation de Joncaire.

Il partit avec quatre François & deux Iroquois pour Tsonnontouan & Goyogouin. Lorsqu'il fut sur le rivage de la riviere de Tsonnontouan il aperçût les jeunes guerriers qui le saluërent à la portée du pistolet d'une décharge de mousqueterie. Lorsqu'il mit pied à terre ils firent la même chose; & Tegancot, le grand Chef des Tsonnontouans, lui donnant la main le salua de la part de tous les Considerables & de toute la jeunesse. Voilà, dit-il, une Chaudiere de soupe & un plat de viande pour faire manger ta jeunesse auparavant que d'entrer à Tsonnontouan; on eut soin de son canot & de son équipage. Ils marcherent jusques à Tsonnontouan où il fut reçû en Ambassadeur. Il fut donc harangué un moment aprés par trois branches de porcelaine. L'une lui essuya ses larmes; la seconde lui déboucha la gorge, & la troisiéme nettoya sa natte qui étoit ensanglantée. Il rapella tout ce qui s'étoit passé dans les conseils d'Onnontagué, il reclama le lende-

main les François. Les Tſonnontouans s'aſſemblerent la nuit du 18. de Juillet, & lui dirent le dix-neuf qu'il falloit envoyer un canot de l'autre côté du lac Sioukouagué, qui eſt à huit lieuës de là, pour avoir les priſonniers qui y étoient. Joncaire eût beaucoup de peine à s'y réſoudre par le peu de temps qu'il avoit à ſéjourner dans ces quartiers, mais d'ailleurs il lui eût été ſenſible de s'en retourner ſans les retirer. Il s'occupa à viſiter les François, pendant qu'il envoya deux de ſes gens & trois Iroquois pour faire venir ceux que l'on rencontreroit. Il y eût pluſieurs François qui l'éviterent, pour ne pas être obligez de décendre à Montreal. La vie Sauvage eſt ſi douce & ſi tranquille, quelque penchant que l'on puiſſe avoir pour ſa Patrie, que rien ne pût faire impreſſion ſur leur eſprit pour les faire rentrer en eux mêmes. Les uns qui ſe voyoient adoptez s'imaginoient que le genre de vie qu'ils menoient étoit infiniment plus doux, & les autres avoient peur d'en mener une autre pleine d'amertume & de miſere dans leur patrie, de ſorte que ils trouvoient quelque conſolation dans leurs malheurs.

Joncaire voulut gagner les bonnes graces des guerriers, il leur preſenta de ſon

Chef un Collier de porcelaine de trois mille grains ; il leur dit devant les Anciens qu'il le leur donnoit pour les arrêter & changer cet esprit de guerre en esprit de chasseur. Ils lui répondirent unanimement qu'ils feroient toûjours ce qu'il leur inspireroit, que l'ayant établi maître de leur païs & l'Arbitre de leurs affaires, il étoit juste qu'il le fut de leurs corps. Ce fut l'aveu que lui firent Tounatsouha, Sonouehouca, Houacheon, & Teniarez, Chefs des guerriers.

Ils s'assemblerent deux jours aprés, & lui donnerent un Soleil de porcelaine, afin qu'il éclairá par tout où il iroit, sur tout quand il s'agiroit de leurs affaires. Ils lui presenterent un Collier de blanche pour mettre à son col, afin qu'on le vit de plus loin, & que toute la terre sçût par là qu'il étoit leur Plenipotentiaire. Il en reçût encore un autre de la part de Tegancot, Coaquanion, & de Sorandisari ; qu'ils partagerent en deux pour lui & pour Maricour, afin qu'ils leur fissent voir Aguiraris prisonnier chez les Miamis. Enfin on lui rendit les François. Il en fit embarquer un de force qui ne vouloit pas revenir. Ceux qui étoient chez les Goyogouins étoient pour lors à la chasse.

L'audience de congé du Pere Bruyas &

de Maricour devant se faire avec éclat, les Onnontaguez voulurent que le Député Anglois fut témoin de la Paix solide qu'ils prétendoient faire de leur Chef, sans la participation de leur General. Teganissorens dit en plein Conseil qu'ils écoutoient la voix de leur Pere *Onontio*, qu'ils partiroient un ou deux de chaque Nation : & s'adressant à l'Anglois, dit, je ne faits rien en cachette, je suis bien aise que tu sois present à ce Conseil, que nous tous Iroquois avons tenu sur la natte de Sagochiendaguité. Tu diras à mon frere Corlard que je vais décendre à Montreal où mon Pere *Onontio* à allumé le feu de la Paix. J'irai aussi à Orange ; mon frere m'apelle, & afin que tu n'ignore de rien, voici le Collier que je porterai à mon Pere *Onontio*.

Aprés que cet Orateur eut parlé il tira cinq Colliers de porcelaine, au nom de chaque Nation. Le Pere Bruyas remercia tous les Iroquois de s'être assemblez à Onnontagué, ainsi que leur Pere *Onontio* l'avoit desiré, & de ce qu'ils se préparoient à décendre avec lui pour achever la grande affaire à qui Dieu donnoit un succés si heureux. Hâtons-nous, dit-il, de partir pour nous trouver au jour qu'il nous a marqué. C'est à la fin de cette Lune que nos Alliez doi-

vent arriver à Montreal. Cela ne seroit pas bien si nous les y faisions attendre ; partons donc demain avec le plus de François que vous pourrez nous donner, c'est le moyen d'être bien reçûs de notre Pere.

Ils sortirent ainsi du Conseil fort contens du succés que Dieu avoit donné à leur Ambassade. C'étoit la plus grande faveur que le Ciel pût accorder au Canada ; car rien au monde n'est plus cruël que la guerre des Iroquois. Le Païsan, où l'Habitant ne mange pour lors son pain qu'en tremblant. Quiconque sort de son habitation n'est pas sûr d'y rentrer, ses semences & ses recoltes sont la plûpart du temps abandonnées. Le Seigneur de Paroisse voit toutes ses terres pillées & brûlées, & n'est pas plus en seureté dans son Fort. Le Voyageur ne va gueres que la nuit ; quand quelqu'un travaille à la campagne, où il est tué où il se voit tout-à-coup saisi pour être brûlé, où du moins on le jette par terre d'un coup de casse-tête pour avoir sa chevelure. Lorsque l'on va en canot sur le Fleuve, on est découvert de loin, & quelque précaution que l'on prenne, par la suite on est poursuivi dans les bois.

Nos Ambassadeurs reprirent le chemin de Gannentaa, où ils avoient laissé leurs

canots, & les Onnontaguez leur firent les mêmes honneurs qu'ils leur avoient rendu à leur arrivée. Il eſt vrai, Monſeigneur, que le Pere Bruyas ne pût quitter cette Nation ſans lui donner quelques larmes, à l'exemple du Fils de Dieu, lors qu'il ſortit de Jeruſalem, d'autant plus que il voyoit peu d'aparence que les Miſſionnaires y retournent jamais, quoi que l'on les y ſouhaite par tout. La raiſon eſt que le Chevalier de Bellomont ne doutant pas que les Iroquois n'ayent été déclarez les Sujets de l'Angleterre, a envoyé au Printems un Collier de porcelaine, pour leur dire qu'il leur donnera un Miniſtre quand ils voudront, pour leur apprendre à prier Dieu comme eux, & qu'il envoyera auſſi un Armurier pour racommoder leurs armes à feu & raſſerer leurs haches. Ils aiment mieux celui-ci que tous les Miniſtres d'Angleterre, & je ne crois pas qu'il s'en trouve aucun qui ait aſſez de courage & de zéle pour demeurer dans un païs auſſi deſagreable.

Monſieur Dellius Miniſtre à Orange, d'où le Chevalier de Bellomont la chaſſé l'Eté dernier, avoit douze cens livres de rente pour inſtruire les Aniez voiſins des Anglois. Il n'en ſavoit pas la langue, & ſe contentoit de faire venir les enfans à

Orange pour être baptisez, n'étant jamais allé à leur païs, qui n'est éloigné que de vingt lieuës. Il instruisoit par une Femme, qui lui servoit d'Interpréte, ceux qui vouloient être Chrétiens.

Les Onnontaguez ne laisserent pas d'être embaraſſez à répondre au Collier que le Pere Bruyas avoit donné de la part d'Assendase, à cause de celui du Chevalier de Bellomont. Quelques uns voudroient un Jesuite & un Ministre, mais je ne crois pas que l'on soit dans cette peine, les Iroquois se sont rendus indignes de cette grace, par le mauvais usage qu'ils en ont fait.

Aprés que nos Ambassadeurs eurent sejourné cinq jours à Gannentaa pour y attendre les Onneyouts, on fit savoir qu'ils ne viendroient pas à Montreal. Celui qui devoit porter la parole pour sa Nation, étant tombé malade si dangereusement, qu'on le crût mort. Ils se contenterent d'envoyer un Collier pour s'excuser de ce contre-temps; mais leur prétexte étoit qu'ils ne vouloient pas rendre nos François. On ne le connût que trop dans la suite. On se rendit à Ochouegen, où l'on attendit Joncaire qui revint de Tsonnontouan, avec six Chefs de guerre, & trois François qu'on lui avoit rendus. Les Go-

gogouins en rendirent aussi un. On ramena en tout treize Esclaves, cinq jeunes gens & huit filles ou femmes : on leur fit esperer de rendre les autres l'année prochaine.

Nos Ambassadeurs se disposoient de partir de Gannentaa, où ils s'étoient assemblez lors que le fils de Garakantiegehran arriva sur les huit heures du soir de la part des Anciens, pour raconter une étrange nouvelle qu'Oskætæst Tsonnontouan de Nation rapporta d'Orange. Il dit que Corlard indigné contre les Iroquois qui ont non seulement reçû les Ambassadeurs de la Nouvelle France, & même qu'ils les accompagnent jusques à Montreal pour lui parler, a fait arrêter un Onneyout accusé d'avoir tué un Anglois de la Virginie, que l'on a envoyé les fers aux pieds, qu'il s'est saisi du castor à quelques Iroquois qui se sont trouvez à Orange, où il a fait arborer un Pavillon rouge pour leur signifier qu'il leur déclare la guerre, comme à des Sujets rebelles & desobeissans, & qu'il a commandé aux Loups de son Gouvernement de commencer la guerre contr'eux, menaçant d'aller lui-même en personne manger leur famille le Printemps prochain.

Cette nouvelle ne déconcerta pas nos

Ambassadeurs Iroquois qui se contentèrent de renvoyer plusieurs femmes qui auroient embarassé dans le voyage, & quelques jeunes gens qui ne vinrent que pour se divertir & pour voir *Onontio*, ils continuerent leur voyage jusques à Montreal, où ils arriverent au bout de quarante jours.

L'Impatience où l'on étoit du retour des Iroquois qui devoient revenir au bout de trente jours, nous fit conjecturer qu'ils avoient de la peine à se défaire de leurs Esclaves. L'on aprit que l'absence des principaux Chefs qui étoient allez traiter leurs Pelleteries chez les Anglois, avoit contribué à ce retardement. Joncaire précipita sa marche pour avertir que quatre Nations venoient conclure la Paix. Ces Ambassadeurs entrerent à Montreal sur les cinq à six heures du soir, où ils furent saluez des Boëtes & de l'Artillerie. Cette reception ne plût pas à plusieurs de nos Alliez, qui affecterent de demander si *Onontio* entroit pour lors dans la Ville? Quand on leur eût dit que l'on rendoit cet honneur aux Iroquois, ils repliquerent que nous recevions aparemment nos ennemis de la sorte. Les Iroquois se reposerent pendant trois jours; ils eurent audience avec les formalitez ordinaires, & voici,

Voici, Monseigneur, de quelle maniere s'énonça un Chef de la part de toutes les Nations.

Par un Premier Collier.

Mon Pere, nous voici encore de recour pour vous demander la Paix, & vous assurer que les cinq Nations la desirent; moi Tsonnontouan, qui vous parle au nom de toutes, je la veux. Jugez-en par ce que je viens de faire, lorsque j'ai appris l'arrivée du Pere Bruyas, de nos fils Marjcour & Joncaire, à Onnontagué. Deux cens de mes neveux se disposoient à partir contre les Miamis & autres, qui m'ont tué comme je vous l'ai déja dit. Je les ai arrêtez, & il n'y a aucun parti contre les Alliez d'*Onontio*, avec qui nous ne voulions vivre comme freres.

Par un Second.

Donnez-nous un Armurier au Fort Frontenac qui puisse racommoder nos fusils, qu'il y ait aussi un Magasin bien gardé pour traiter nos Pelleteries.

Par un Troisiéme.

Une marque d'une bonne Paix est la reddition reciproque des prisonniers, je viens de vous en rendre un nombre considerable. Faits-moi rendre ceux qui sont aux Outaouaks, au Saut, & à la Montagne de Montreal.

PAR UN QUATRIE'ME.

J'affermis l'arbre de Paix que j'ai déja planté, & je lui mets de profondes racines afin qu'il ne ſoit jamais renverſé.

PAR UN CINQUIE'ME.

Vous, mon Pere, & Corlard mon Frere, vous ſouhaitez que nous jouïſſions des fruits de la Paix, que les deux grands *Onontio* ont faite. Cependant Corlard, ſemble vouloir broüiller les affaires, mais je vous prie, mon Pere, de lui écrire pour ſavoir de lui s'il le veut tout de bon.

PAR UN SIXIE'ME.

Le ſixiéme Collier fut pour prier Mr. de Callieres d'élargir Louvigni qui étoit aux arrêts. Il commandoit pour lors au Fort Frontenac, où il ſe fit un commerce de Pelleteries avec les Iroquois, quoique les ordres du Roi le défendiſſent, mais la conjoncture où il ſe trouva de les recevoir dans un temps où l'on traitoit de Paix, lui fit faire une démarche qu'il crût être obligé de faire pour tâcher de concilier ces Peuples qui demandoient à commercer.

Il preſenta trois branches de Porcelaine au ſujet d'un petit Iroquois qu'ils avoient amené, & dit nous ſommes bien aiſe de te faire ſavoir que l'oncle défunt d'Oteonchondi que tu vois ici, étoit maître

de Joncaire que tu nous as envoyé. Cet homme étant mort c'eſt Joncaire qui en eſt le maître, que nous avons ſubſtitué à ſa place, cét enfant eſt trés conſideré, il eſt Allié de tous les plus Conſiderables des Tſonnontuans, nous le lui laiſſons pour être inſtruit à la Françoiſe, & en cas que Joncaire vienne à mourir, nous prions *Onontio* & Monſeigneur l'Intendant d'en avoir un ſoin particulier, parce que nous voulons qu'il faſſe d'orenavant nos affaires auprés des François, comme Joncaire ſon oncle l'a fait juſqu'à preſent.

Le Chevalier de Callieres differa quelques jours à leur faire réponſe, parce que nos Alliez n'étoient pas encore décendus de Michilimakinak. Lors qu'ils furent arrivez toutes les Nations ſe trouverent au Conſeil, où il parla en ces termes.

PAR UN PREMIER COLLIER.

J'ai bien de la joye mes Enfans de vous voir ici tous aſſemblez, ainſi que je vous avois témoigné le ſouhaiter; j'ai apris avec beaucoup de plaiſir les bons traitemens que vous avez fait au Pere Bruyas, & aux Sieurs de Maricour & Joncaire.

PAR UN SECOND.

Le coup que les gens d'enhaut ont fait ſur vous m'a touché, ſi vous étiez venu ici plûtôt il ne ſeroit pas arrivé, c'eſt un

retardement qui y a donné occaſion, & peut-être auſſi celui que vous avez fait ſur Makon l'Automne derniere. Vous avez bien fait de ne pas refraper celui qui vous a tué.

PAR UN TROISIE'ME.

Je regrette tant de braves qui ont été tuez en cette rencontre, & je couvre les morts par ce Collier.

PAR UN QUATRIE'ME.

Je prends toutes vos haches, les jette bien avant en terre, bouchant le trou avec un gros Rocher, ſur lequel je faits paſſer une riviere, qui eſt-ce qui pourroit les retrouver?

PAR UN CINQUIE'ME.

Si quelqu'un s'oubliant de ſon devoir faiſoit quelque acte d'hoſtilité venez m'en avertir, afin que je lui faſſe faire ſatisfaction; que ſi la refuſe je me joindrai à celui qui aura été offenſé pour le venger. Je le ferai auſſi ſavoir à Corlard, afin qu'il ſe joigne à nous pour perdre ces infracteurs de la Paix, ſuivant l'intention des deux grands *Onontio* qui nous l'ont ordonné.

PAR UN SIXIE'ME.

J'affermis l'arbre de Paix que vous avez redreſſé.

PAR UN SEPTIE'ME.

Par vous marquer que je ſouhaite vous

faisfaire, & afin que vous ne doutiez plus de la sincerité de mes intentions, je veux bien vous accorder l'Armurier que vous demandez pour le Fort Frontenac, & j'y envoyerai aussi quelques marchandises pour vos plus pressantes necessitez, en attendant que le Roi m'ait signifié sa volonté là-dessus.

PAR UN HUITIE'ME.

J'ai vû avec bien de la joye les François que vous m'avez rendus, je vais écrire aux Outaouaks qu'ils ayent à vous rendre vos prisonniers, & qu'ils les amenent tous au commencement du mois d'Août de l'année prochaine. Je vous invite tous à les venir querir, & à ramener les François qui sont restez chez vous, & les prisonniers des Nations d'enhaut, sur tout la Gonkine qui est à Goyogouin. Pour les Iroquois qui sont au Saut & à la Montagne, parlez-leur, s'ils veulent s'en retourner au païs la porte leur est ouverte.

PAR UN NEUVIE'ME.

J'aurai soin d'Aconchondi, qui est donc neveu du Sieur Joncaire, ainsi que vous le souhaitez.

PAR UN DIXIE'ME.

A l'égard du Commandant du Fort Frontenac, je vous en donnerai un autre.

Aprés que le Chevalier de Callieres eût

dit ſes ſentimens nos Alliez prirent la parole. Le Rat Chef des Hurons de Michilimakinak exhorta les Iroquois à écouter d'orénavant la voix de leur Pere. Que ce ne ſoit pas du bout des lévres, leur dit-il, que vous lui demandez la Paix, pour moi je lui rends la hache qu'il m'avoit donnée, je la mets à ſes pieds, qui ſeroit aſſez hardi pour la prendre?

Un Chef Abenaguis de Lacadie ſe trouva fort à propos à ce Conſeil, où il leur en dit autant que le Rat, menaçant les Iroquois, de la part de ſa Nation, d'une guerre plus forte que la précedente.

Un Chef Outaouax tint auſſi le même langage, ayant parlé pour quatre Nations.

Nos Iroquois du Saut & de la Montagne de Montreal en firent de même, & Monſieur de Callieres mit les Colliers de tous ces Chefs entre les mains des Ambaſſadeurs, comme un gage d'une Paix éternelle.

Il y eut, Monſeigneur, de grands éclairciſſemens de part & d'autre, chacun ſe faiſant des reproches. L'Orateur des Iroquois ayant écouté paiſiblement le Rat, repliqua avec eſprit en parlant des Gouverneurs du Canada. *Onontio* avoit jetté la hache dans le Ciel, tout ce qui eſt là haut n'en revient jamais; mais il y avoit

un petit cordon attaché à cette hache, qu'il a retiré, dont il nous a frapé.

Ce reproche devoit nous être sensible. On les ménage trop d'abord dans le Conseil, l'Iroquois dit naturellement son sentiment dans ces sortes de conjonctures, sans avoir égard de qui que ce soit; mais il ne faut pas l'épargner quand on a matiere contre lui.

La Rat qui étoit un genie des plus penetrans, dont je representerai le caractere dans la suite, se tira d'affaire adroitement, en disant qu'il rendoit la hache qu'*Onontio* lui avoit donnée.

On voulut cependant racommoder les choses en rappellant assez tard que les Tsonnontouans avoient violé autrefois la Paix generale, en mangeant les Illinois des Masxoutechs, un Village entier de Miamis, qu'ils n'avoient pas épargné les Outaouaks & les Hurons, qui étoient leurs amis, qu'ils tenoient encore Esclaves, que Mr le Marquis de Denonville voyant la cruauté de son fils le Tsonnontouan, avoit levé à la verité un Parti pour obvier à tant de ravages & de courses qu'il faisoit sur ses freres, n'ayant point eû dessein de le châtier comme il avoit fait, il croyoit qu'allant en personne dans sa terre il seroit venu au devant de lui, & seroit

rentré en lui-même. Au contraire, le Tsonnontouan ne se promettant que l'entiere destruction des François, ne voulant pas même épargner son Pere, qu'il vouloit mettre le premier à la chaudiere, puisqu'un Iroquois menaça Monsieur de Frontenac de boire son sang dans son crane, il s'étoit jetté sur lui & l'avoit le premier frapé; mais qu'il avoit bien-tôt ressenti les verges piquantes de ce Pere indigné, qui fut touché neanmoins d'un châtiment si severe, que s'il avoit fait comme l'Onneyout il ne se seroit pas attiré tant de disgraces. Que l'Onnontagué ayant de l'esprit comme il en à, n'avoit pas dû embrasser le parti du Tsonnontouan, qu'il avoit dû en être le Mediateur & donner un juste temperament aux affaires, qu'il avoit dû aussi s'ennuyer des fatigues de la guerre, & rentrer en lui-même, devant chercher plutôt son repos que d'augmenter les malheurs qui étoient tombez sur eux.

On avoit encore lieu de faire rentrer les Iroquois en eux-mêmes, en disant que leur frere Corlard les traitoit si durement, eux qui lui avoient été toûjours fidelles, qu'ils avoient perdu dans cette guerre la plus grande partie de leurs guerriers en soûtenant son parti, qu'il ne les avoit pas

mis à l'abri de l'incendie de leurs Campagnes & de leurs Forts.

Que ce Frere auroit dû se souvenir de tous les promts secours qu'ils lui avoient donné, qu'il ne devoit donc pas les menacer comme il venoit de faire, pendant qu'ils cherchoient eux-mêmes le jour & le repos. Que leurs mains étoient toutes ensanglantées de celui de nos Alliez, que leur chair étoit même encore entre leurs dents, & que leurs lévres en étoient toutes bordées, que l'on connoissoit leurs cœurs dissimulez qui ne cherchoient que de Faux-fuyans, que nous devions être persuadez qu'ils ne vouloient point recouvrer la lumiere, & qu'ils aimoient mieux marcher dans les tenebres de la guerre : qu'on avoit eû raison de ne les pas écouter pour lors, s'étoient-ils apperçûs que nous eussions voulu les arrêter quand ils sont venus nous trouver, la porte ayant toûjours été ouverte pour reprendre leur chemin ; & aujourd'hui que le Soleil a dissipé tous ces nuages pour faire paroître ce bel Arbre de Paix, qui étoit déja planté sur la montagne la plus élevée de la terre. Cependant leur frere Corlard vouloit faire naître des vapeurs qui pussent nous l'offusquer ; en un mot l'on pouvoit ajoûter que l'on sauroit la volonté de no-

tre Grand *Onontio*, qui aprés avoir donné le repos à toute l'Europe, il souhaitoit que ses enfans ne fussent pas frustrez d'un tel avantage.

Les esprits étans rassurez de part & d'autre il falut ratifier la Paix. Monsieur de Callieres, de Champigni, & de Vaudreüil, en signerent le Traité, que chaque Nation scella de ses propres armes. Les Tsonnontouans & les Onnontaguez designerent une araignée, le Goyogouin un calumet, les Onneyouts un morceau de bois en fourche, une pierre au milieu; un Onnontagué mit un Ours pour les Aniez, quoi qu'ils ne vinrent pas. Le Rat fit un Castor, les Abenaguis un Chevreüil, les Outaouaks un Liévre, ainsi des autres.

Le Chevalier de Callieres donna le lendemain l'Audience de congé aux Ambassadeurs, ausquels il dit que pour rendre cette Paix plus autentique, il falloit que tous nos Alliez se trouvassent avec eux l'année prochaine à un Conseil general, qu'il envoyeroit pour cet effet chez toutes les Nations pour les engager de ramener les Esclaves Iroquois. Il fit des presens d'habits de la part du Roi à une vingtaine, & à vingt femmes. Il remercia les Parens de ceux qui avoient rendu

les François par d'autres dont il chargea les Ambassadeurs.

Le Pere Anjalran Jesuite, d'un merite tout à-fait distingué par la grande connoissance qu'il a du caractere de toutes les Nations Sauvages, partit au mois de Septembre de la même année avec Courtemanche, pour engager tous les Alliez d'envoyer des Députez au Conseil general de la Paix, que l'on devoit tenir en mil sept cens-un. Il passa tout l'Hiver à Michilimakinak, qui est le centre des Outouaks, où les Peuples du lac Superieur, du lac Huron, & de celui des Islinois, tiennent ordinairement leurs Assemblées les plus solemnelles. C'est dans ce lieu où les Chefs tournent & ménagent des allées, & ce fut aussi là que le Pere Anjalran eût l'adresse de les concilier tous, en obligeant les plus Considerables d'envoyer de Nation en Nation, pour ne faire tous qu'un corps ensemble, afin de décendre à Montreal. Il fit tant d'impression sur eux que malgré la méchante disposition de quelques Chefs qui vouloient toûjours garder les prisonniers Iroquois, il les contraignit à forcer même ces Esclaves de partir.

Si ce vaste païs se vit un peu soulagé des courses de ses ennemis, il ne laissa pas de se ressentir au dedans d'un fleau du Seigneur,

par la disette de bleds qui régna depuis mil sept cens jusques à la fin de l'année suivante, la famine devint universelle. Le Peuple de la campagne étoit réduit à ne vivre que de racines sauvages, & l'on ne voyoit par tout que visages havres & défigurez; l'habitant des Villes souffroit encore davantage. C'étoit une desolation generale, & les personnes les plus aisées avoient de la peine à subsister. Il n'y a point d'Etat, Monseigneur, si florissant qu'il ne soit quelquefois troublé, parce qu'il est difficile que ses voisins n'ayent ombrage de son bonheur, & on cherche souvent des prétextes à vouloir interrompre son repos. Les Iroquois qui joüissoient aussi bien que les François de cette tranquilité, s'attacherent plus fort que jamais à ces grandes parties de chasse, qui font ordinairement subsister toutes les Nations pendant l'Hiver. Il y en eut d'assez indiscrets pour aller visiter & rompre des cabanes de Castors chez les Outaouaks.

C'est un crime d'Etat de faire ces sortes d'irruptions. Il n'en faut pas davantage pour rompre tout commerce d'amitié avec son meilleur ami. C'est une maxime établie que quiconque en trouve qui soit déja reconnuë peut manger le Castor qu'il y attrape, mais il en doit laisser la queue

qu

qui eſt le morceau le plus délicat, & la peau. Des Iroquois ruïnerent donc beaucoup de cabanes de Caſtors chez les Outaouaxs, qui les prirent ſur le fait; ceux-ci firent main baſſe deſſus, & enleverent de leurs Conſiderables. Les Ambaſſadeurs Iroquois qui venoient de terminer la Paix furent ſurpris quelque temps aprés leur arrivée de Montreal, d'entendre un Tſonnontuan faire des cris de mort à la vûë du Village. On lui demanda ce que c'étoit? Il répondit que les Outaouaks avoient fait coup ſur eux lorſqu'ils chaſſoient paiſiblement, & qu'ils avoient pris Taneſthioni, qui eſt un des plus Conſiderables de cette Nation.

Les Iroquois furent fort étonnez de cette irruption, ne pouvant comprendre que l'Arbre de Paix qui avoit été planté unanimement avec toutes les Nations, dont les racines s'étoient répanduës par toute la terre, eût été cependant coupé ſi promptement. Ils modererent leur reſſentiment à cauſe de la parole qu'ils avoient donnée à Monſieur de Callieres, de ne pas tirer vengeance du moindre acte d'hoſtilité, ce qui les obligea de lui députer deux Chefs pour lui demander raiſon.

Tſioueïoui & Tieugonentagueté Chefs Onnontaguez, lui demanderent donc à

parler à Quebec le deuxiéme Mars. C fut Maſſias qui parla pour de leur part.

PAR UN PREMIER COLLIER.

Dans le temps que nous ſommes venus l'Eté dernier à Montreal où nous avons fait la Paix avec vous, mon pere *Onontio*, en preſence des Outaouaks & de toutes les autres Nations vos Alliez, vous nous dites que vous plantiez un Arbre de Paix qui alloit juſqu'au Ciel; & lors que nous étions à le raconter aux Iroquois dans le pays, nous entendîmes un cri qui nous fit connoître que les gens d'enhaut venoient de prendre un Chef des Tſonnontouans qu'ils amenoient Eſclave. Il ſemble qu'ils veüillent couper les racines de cet Arbre. Cependant comme vous nous avez dit que ſi quelqu'un nous frappoit il falloit nous adreſſer à vous pour en avoir raiſon. C'eſt pour vous apprendre cette nouvelle que les Vieillards nous ont détaché.

PAR UN DEUXIE'ME.

Il eſt fâcheux que dans le temps que nous aprenions la Paix à ceux qui étoient dans les Villages des Iroquois, on nous ait enlevé un Chef: c'eſt ſans doute quelque étourdi qui a fait ce coup. Nous vous demandons, notre Pere *Onontio*, que vous nous le faſſiez rendre & qu'il décende, ſi

dire se peut, avec les Outaouaks qui doivent venir au mois d'Août à Montreal. Il s'apelle Tanisthioni.

Par une Corde de Porcelaine.

Nous demandons de la part des Vieillards que dans le temps que les gens d'enhaut seront prêts à décendre cet Eté à Montreal, on nous envoye Mr. de Maricour, ou quelque autre François, afin que nous décendions plus en sureté.

Il y eut, Monseigneur, une maniere de conversation sur quelques griefs qui leur étoient encore arrivez, Massias portant toûjours leur parole, dit:

La langue de terre du Fort de Frontenac nous appartenant, c'est le lieu où nous faisons notre chasse depuis que le monde est monde, aucune autre Nation n'y ayant jamais chassé, nous avons été surpris d'y avoir trouvé tant d'Algonkins que Nepiciriniens au nombre de deux cens, qui se sont emparez de ces quartiers qui nous appartiennent, & à une demie journée plus haut. Nous fumes encore plus surpris d'apprendre par les Missisaguez vos Alliez, qu'il y avoit trois cens hommes d'une autre Nation, sans compter un trés-grand nombre de Kristinaux qui décendent pour nous détruire. Nous nous assemblâmes tous, au raport que les

Missisaguez nous en firent, & aprés avoir jugé à propos d'en faire une plainte au Commandant du Fort Frontenac, & lui demander son sentiment sur ce que nous devions faire, il nous conseilla de faire un petit Fort pour nous mettre à couvert de l'insulte de ces gens sans esprit, qui ne font que ce que leur tête leur inspire de faire. Le même Commandant ordonna à un Interpréte qui est dans le Fort, d'aller avec quatre Sauvages, deux de la Nation des Iroquois, & deux de nos Alliez, chercher les Kristinaux & les autres Nations, pour leur demander le sujet qui les amenoit dans ces quartiers. Nous n'avons pas encore sçû le resultat de cette affaire; mais si-tôt qu'on les aura pû joindre il décendra ici-bas un Officier du Fort Frontenac, pour informer *Onontio* de ce qui se sera passé avec un Esclave Loup, que nous avions parmi nous, que nous vous ramenions.

Massias profita de cette conjoncture; il dit qu'il étoit prêt de recommencer ses courses ordinaires, pour le service de la Nation Françoise; mais qu'il prioit *Onontio* de considerer que sa femme étant Françoise elle n'étoit pas capable de vacquer aux affaires de son ménage, avec la même force que si elle étoit de sa Nation.

qu'à ſon égard il ne pouvoit lui donner, n'y à ſes enfans, aucun ſoulagement, n'ayant pas le temps d'aller à la chaſſe à cauſe de ſes voyages. Je te demande, dit-il d'un grand ſang froid, pour mon fils un Liévre de dix à douze ans qui puiſſe lui traîner ſon bois de chauffage; mais ce n'eſt pas un de ces Liévres qui courent dans les bois, c'eſt un Liévre Sauvage que vous appellez un Aſne. Ce prétendu Liévre lui fut accordé, que l'on fit chercher dans le Gouvernement de Montreal.

Le Chevalier de Callieres leur fit réponſe quatre jours aprés & leur dit: Je ſuis bien aiſe que vos Anciens ayent eû la penſée de vous envoyer ici pour m'apprendre le coup que les gens d'enhaut ont fait ſur les Tſonnontouans, ſans ſonger à ſe venger. Comme ils ont arrêté dans la Paix que nous avons terminée enſemble, vous ne devez pas vous allarmer de ce coup, n'y croire que les gens d'enhaut ayent envie de couper les racines de l'Arbre de Paix que nous avons planté, n'en étant pas encore avertis dans le temps qu'ils l'ont fait, parce que le Pere Anjalran n'étoit pas parti de Montreal, pour leur en apprendre la nouvelle, que vers la fin de Septembre; & je ne doute pas que les Alliez n'executent mes intentions lors

qu'ils ſauront ce qui a été reglé, & ne décendent au mois d'Août avec vos priſonniers.

Je ne manquerai pas d'envoyer faire recherche parmi les Nations de Taneſthioni, que vous me dites qui a été pris, & de vous le faire rendre s'il eſt en vie, même s'il ſe peut dés le mois d'Août, comme vous me le demandez, voulant applanir toutes les mauvaiſes affaires, & vous faire vivre dans une bonne Paix.

PAR UNE CORDE DE PORCELAINE.

Je vous envoyerai un Canot, comme vous témoignez le ſouhaiter, pour pouvoir décendre avec les Chefs de chacune de vos Nations, mais s'il arrivoit quelque accident au Canot que je ferai partir, que cela ne vous empêche point de venir dans le mois d'Août à Montreal avec le reſte des priſonniers François que vous avez, & generalement tous ceux de mes Alliez, afin que je puiſſe vous faire rendre les votres, que les Alliez ameneront comme il a été arrêté.

Il donna enſuite un autre Collier qui étoit : J'ai apris par le Commandant du Fort Frontenac le Marquis de la Groy', que vous avez eû quelque apprehenſion de ce que diverſes Nations ſont en chaſſe aux environs de ce Fort.

Monſieur de Vaudreüil Gouverneur de Montreal, m'a fait ſavoir qu'il avoit envoyé un François avec ceux de vos gens qui ſont décendus avec vous, pour leur dire ce que nous avons conclu enſemble l'Eté dernier, en cas qu'ils ne l'ayent pas appris par le Pere Anjalran, de vous regarder comme leurs freres, & de vous accommoder pour la Chaſſe, puiſque la Paix eſt faite & que la terre eſt unie. J'aprouve ce qu'il a fait en cette rencontre, & j'envoye au Commandant du Fort Frontenac pour leur confirmer ce que celui de Montreal leur a fait dire de ma part, afin que de leur côté ils ne faſſent rien qui puiſſe cauſer aucun démêlé. Je vous recommande par ce Collier d'en uſer auſſi de même, en attendant que vos Chefs, & ceux de toutes les Nations que j'ai fait avertir de ſe trouver au mois d'Août à Montreal, y décendent: où ſi il y avoit encore quelque choſe à terminer nous puiſſions le régler.

On voulut, Monſeigneur, ménager Teganiſſorens, en attendant que l'on fit d'autres mouvemens. On étoit perſuadé qu'il avoit beaucoup d'aſcendant ſur l'eſprit des guerriers de ſa Nation, & que les Anciens avoient de la confiance en lui. D'ailleurs le penchant qui le portoit

naturellement aux interêts des Anglois; devoit nous faire apprehender quelque liaiſon étroite avec eux, contre l'établiſſement du détroit des lacs Herier & de ſainte Claire, qui eſt à trois cens lieuës de Quebec, au quarainte-uniéme degré. On lui fit dire dans le temps qu'il étoit en Hiver à la chaſſe, que le Seigneur General avoit envie de lui parler. Il y vint; il écouta fort paiſiblement tout ce qu'il lui dit ſur ce ſujet; mais quand il fut de retour à Onnontagué il parla contre cet établiſſement. Il remit à ſa Nation un Fuſil à deux coups que Mr. de Callieres lui avoit donné. Comme je partage mon corps & mon cœur avec vous, dit-il aux guerriers, je vous laiſſe ce Soleil qu'il faut que vous partagiez en deux. Je veux dire que vous vous en ſerviez les uns aprés les autres quand vous irez à la chaſſe.

Hunnientagen vint peu de temps aprés du païs des Iroquois pour propoſer quelque accommodement entre les Iroquois & les Outaouaks, il avoit été priſonnier trois ans à Michilimakinak, d'où il s'étoit ſauvé pour donner avis que cinq ou ſix Iroquois avoient été tuez.

Comme il vouloit ſavoir les Auteurs de cette trahiſon, il prit un prétexte de venir à Montreal pour y ménager quelque

accommodement. Etant arrivé à Tſonnontouan il dit que les Outaouaks l'y envoyoient en ſecret. Je prétends, leur ajoûta t'il, plonger dans l'eau, & trouver ma ſortie à Michilimakinak. Il eſperoit par là trouver un chemin écarté, où il ne rencontreroit perſonne.

Il propoſa au Chevalier de Callieres d'aller querir des Eſclaves de ſes Parens qui étoient parmi les Outaouaks, qu'il ne parleroit à Michilimakinak qu'en preſence des François, & que pour le retour il s'offroit de venir droit à Montreal, ſans aller chez les Iroquois. Je ne prétends pas faire tort aux affaires qui doivent ſe régler; parce que je ſuis comme un petit animal qui va ſous terre. Le Pere Garnier Jeſuite, qui étoit témoin de cet entretien, lui dit plaiſamment qu'il pouvoit être à la verité comme ce petit animal, mais que lorſqu'il rencontroit un rocher il étoit contraint de s'arrêter quelque temps. On jugea à propos de le faire reſter adroitement à Montreal, ſous prétexte qu'il aſſiſteroit à l'Aſſemblée generale, & que s'il reſtoit encore quelque choſe pour confirmer la Paix, on verroit avec les Anciens des Iroquois & des Outaouaks, s'il ſeroit à propos qu'il continua ſon deſſein.

La ſaiſon étoit déja fort avancée, il

étoit temps de finir toutes les négociations de la Paix, d'ailleurs les Iroquois s'attendoient que l'on envoyeroit quelqu'un des nôtres chez eux pour une plus grande sureté pendant leur voyage. Le Pere Bruyas, Maricour, Joncaire & la Chauvignerie, partirent le dix-neuviéme Juin, mil sept cens un, avec vingt François, Massias, & le Fils de la grande Gueule. Nos Ambassadeurs étant arrivez à Gannentaa envoyerent à Onontagué Batilli faire part aux Iroquois de leur arrivée. Ceux-ci qui avoient déja apris par deux Sauvages que cet Officier venoit, lui députerent des Considerables à quelques pas de là; il fut conduit dans la cabane du Conseil où plus de cent personnes s'étoient assemblées.

Teganissorens, accompagné de cinquante à soixante jeunes gens d'Onnontagué, & de quantité de femmes envoyées par les Anciens pour porter le bagage des François, eut assez de politique pour donner dans cette conjoncture des preuves de l'estime qu'il avoit pour la Nation Françoise, car il vint trois lieuës au devant de nos Ambassadeurs qu'il salua, selon la coûtume, de trois branches de porcelaine, au nom de quatre Nations Iroquoises. Par l'une il essuya leurs larmes, la deuxiéme débouchoit leur gorge, & la troisiéme

eſſuyoit la natte teinte de ſang. Le nouveau General de la Nouvelle Angleterre, ſucceſſeur de [illegible]alier de Bellomont, voulut à ſon [illegible]ment affermir l'Alliance que ſes prédeceſſeurs avoient faite avec les cinq Nations Iroquoiſes. Le Gouverneur d'Orange envoya pour cet effet quatre Députez à Onnontagué, pour inviter toutes les Nations à s'y rendre dans le temps que nos Ambaſſadeurs étoient en chemin. Abraham le Chef des quatre Députez eût l'honnêteté d'envoyer des chevaux au Pere Bruyas auſſi-tôt qu'il eût apris ſon arrivée.

Quand nos Ambaſſadeurs entrerent à Onnontagué on les ſalua d'une décharge de mouſqueterie. Le Pere Bruyas ne fit que leur expoſer ce que Monſieur de Callieres lui avoit écrit de Montreal au Saut, où il étoit. Voici, Monſeigneur, ce qu'il prononça en plein Conſeil, autant que la memoire de ceux qui y étoient l'a pû fournir.

Onontio votre Pere nous envoye ici pour vous dire le temps de l'arrivée des Nations d'enhaut à Montreal, ſuivant la demande que vous lui en avez faite par Maſſias & Tieugoneutagueté, le deuxiéme Mars; & par Teganiſſorens, Haratſion, & les autres Chefs qui ſont venus le voir au Prin-

temps. C'eſt auſſi pour vous dire d'aſſem-bler tous les priſonniers, ſur tout la petite Algonkine qui eſt à Onnogouin, & de préparer les Chefs de vos cinq Nations pour vous en venir avec nous afin d'y faire l'échange de leurs priſonniers & des vôtres en ſa preſence, comme il a été arrêté par la Paix que vous avez concluë avec lui l'année derniere, parce qu'il a déja eû nouvelle que ſes Alliez ne manqueront pas d'arriver pour ce temps-là. Ne manquez pas auſſi de votre côté de ſatisfaire à tout ce qui a été réglé là-deſſus, afin que votre Pere puiſſe aplanir toutes les difficultez qui reſtent à régler, dans le deſir qu'il a d'affermer cette Paix. Hâtez-vous de prendre toutes les meſures neceſſaires pour ſatisfaire à votre parole, & que nous puiſſions partir inceſſamment, en envoyant des Députez avec les Sieurs de Maricour, de la Valiere & Joncaire, chez les autres Nations. Nous avons reçû de grandes nouvelles de France qui nous aſſurent que le grand *Onontio* eſt devenu maître des Royaumes d'Eſpagne par la mort de leur Roi, qui a déclaré ſon heritier Monſeigneur le Duc d'Anjou, petit Fils du grand *Onontio*. Comme cet avenement pourroit faire renaître la guerre entre lui & le Roi d'Angleterre, en cas que celui-ci

celui-ci voulut vous empêcher de venir ; vous voyez la conſequence qu'il y à de ne le pas écouter [illegible] plus que de vous engager à repr[illegible]on parti, parce que vous vous attireriez une guerre plus forte que la précedente avec *Onontio* & tous ſes Alliez : ainſi contentez-vous, ſi cela arrive, de lui laiſſer démêler leurs differens, demeurant paiſiblement ſur votre natte, parce que vous conſerverez le chemin libre pour aller à Orange, & pour venir à Montreal y chercher vos neceſſitez, avec la liberté de la chaſſe, ſans que les Sauvages Alliez d'*Onontio* vous y troublent.

Tout fut écouté, Monſeigneur, avec beaucoup d'attention, ſur tout à l'endroit où ce Pere dit que ſi l'Anglois recommençoit la guerre avec les François ils ne priſſent aucun parti, mais ſe contentaſſent d'être nos ſpectateurs, & qu'ils nous laiſſaſſent vuider entre nous nos differens.

Le Conſeil finit par vingt-cinq braſſes de tabac, que Maricour fit diſtribuër à tous ceux qui ſe trouverent au Conſeil.

Les Iroquois ne répondirent que trois jours aprés ; les Anglois s'y trouverent : Teganiſſorens donna un Collier au Député du general de la Nouvelle Angleterre, en l'exhortant à ne pas gâter les affaires,

mais d'affermir la Paix qu'ils venoient de conclure avec leur Pere *Onontio*.

Cet Orateur leur fit de grands reproches ſur toutes les brouilleries qu'ils avoient ſuſcitées pendant la guerre ; & ſe tournant du côté des François il donna un Collier au Pere Bruyas, par lequel il donnoit la liberté de tous les François qui étoient à Onnontagué de s'en retourner, que la porte leur étant ouverte il n'arrêtoit perſonne.

Je ne trouve rien de plus judicieux que ce que fit le grand Chef. Il ajoûta que l'on avoit choiſi cinq Députez pour décendre avec les François à Montreal, & que douze autres iroient à Orange. Pour moi, continua-t'il, je reſte à Onnontagué, afin que mon Pere *Onontio* & Corlard mon Frere, ſoient perſuadez que je prends également leurs interêts, je tiens mon Pere d'une main, & mon frere Corlard de l'autre, qui oſeroit m'attaquer, je les eſtime tous deux également, & ne veux jamais m'en ſeparer.

La Chauvignerie qui avoit donné avis d'abord à Onnontagué de l'arrivée du Pere Bruyas, partit pour ſa négociation ; il trouva la Nation des Onneyouts dans de trés mauvais ſentimens, & ne pût retirer nos Eſclaves François. Villedené arriva

sur ces entrefaites à Onnontagué, où il eût ordre de faire savoir le retour du Pere Anjalran d[illegible] des Outaouaks, qui se rendroient [illegible] quinze Juillet avec tous les prisonniers Iroquois & François, qui furent reçûs avec une joye universelle en arrivant à Montreal où nous restâmes.

Les Anciens détacherent des Exprés de toutes parts pour précipiter la marche de tous les Députez, le Pere Bruyas prit le devant, & laissa le soin à Maricour de rassembler nos François, mais il perdit toutes ses peines, & quelques menaces qu'il fit aux Anciens qui paroissoient assez indifferens à donner les mains à la liberté des prisonniers, il fut contraint de quitter Onnontagué. A peine eût-il joint le Pere Bruyas à Gannentaa, que Teganissorens le vint trouver avec un Collier d'une grandeur extraordinaire, pour l'engager de faire reflexion qu'eux Anciens n'étoient pas tout à fait les maîtres des Esclaves, qui étant adoptez en des familles sont hors de la juridiction des Anciens, & dépendent uniquement de ceux qui leur ont donné la vie. Cette raison n'étoit pas valable puisque nos Alliez auroient pû tenir le même langage à l'égard des prisonniers Iroquois qui étoient parmi eux, on ne voulut point accepter ce Collier. Ce retardement ne

laiſſa pas d'
ſorens & q
lendemain
& trois jeu
Maricour d
l'Abbé de
la liberté d
étoit dans ſ

Joncaire
l'étoit prop
yogouins &
priſonniers
cheux prol
vages étan
pendu par
trois qui v
la peſante
trois côte
un peu plu

MONSEI

d'être avantageux, car Teganiſ-
quelques Anciens amenerent le
in deux Fran de quinze ans;
eunes gens. Il n même temps
r de faire en ſorte que Monſieur
le Bellemont ne s'oppoſât pas à
é d'une jeune Onnontaguaiſe qui
ns ſa Miſſion.

ire eut plus de ſuccez qu'il ne ſe
ropoſé, il amena des Députez Go-
s & Tſonnontouans, avec pluſieurs
ers François. Un contre-temps fâ-
rolongea leur Voyage, car les Sau-
tans le long d'un gros arbre ſuſ-
ar les racines, il y en eût deux où
i voulurent s'aſſeoir deſſous, mais
nteur fit tomber l'arbre qui caſſa
ôtes à un Tſonnontouan qui étoit
plus avancé. Je ſuis avec reſpect,

EIGNEUR,

Votre trés humble, &c.

but the same you are to transmit by the next conveyance to Boston, for in time of peace it cannot well be supposed the Kings orders relating to this province should be so urgent and pressing as to need and require your immediate execution thereof, before you have consulted me therein.

12)° You are not yourselfe nor any body else whatsoever to lodge in the New Appartments in the King's house within the Fort.

13)° You are to advise with His Majtie's Council upon all occassions, wherein there is the least difficulty, especially in all matters wherein I am commanded by His Majty's instructions to take their consent and concurrence.

14)° You are to signe and seal passes for ships, letters of Administration, probates of wills and licences of marriages, the fees and profits whereof to be set apart for my use according to His Majtys instructions, bearing date the 25th of October 1698. a copy whereof is ordered to be entered in the council book.

All which clauses and articles before mentioned you are hereby required to observe perform and do—Given under my hand and seal at arms, at fort William Henry the 15th day of May 1699.

A true coppy (signed):

BELLOMONT.

Journal of Johannes Glen and Nicholas Bleeker's Negotiations at Onondaga.

[New York Papers Bundle, H. I. K; H 32.]

Journall kept by Johannes Glen and Nicholas Bleeker at Onnondage one of the five nations of Indians begun the 20th day of March 169$\frac{8}{9}$ and continued till the 21st day of April 1699.

The 20th of March we arrived at Onnondage when all the Sachims came to us, and enquired our businesse, we told them we were sent by Gentlemen of Albany to heare what newes Ohonsiowanne the messenger had brought from Canada, the Sachims said it was very well done to come and hear it.

Ohonsiowanne and Odatsighte arrived at Onnondage from Canada, and brought with them five belts of Wampum, by the first belt the Governor of Canada said, he thanked his Children of the five nations for coming to see him upon the death of Count de Frontenar.

The second belt said, why are you affraid to come here, whereupon those sent from Onnondage answered, wee heare that your kettle of wrath boyles still, meaning acts of hostility or the Warr; the Governor of Canada said it was true, he would not dissemble for that matter.

By the third belt the French said it is good that the prisoners be released on both sides—

By the fourth belt the French Governor said I will that all the chief Sachims of the five nations shall come here to me. Then said Monsr Marbeur,[1] our Ancestors kept always their generall meetings at Onnondage, and we are inclined to doe soe still.

By the fifth belt the french said, they demanded Malukander[2] or River Indian that was a prisoner at Onnondage, and also two Rondax Indians that were prisoners at Cayouge. I tell

[1] Maricour. [2] Mahikander.—Ed.

you to bring the said prisoners with these messengers in the space of sixty dayes to Canada that I may satisfy my children the Rondax Indians in that Matter.

Then the French praying Indians came and said that the five nations should not hunt on the other side of the great lake, for we know not what the Rondax Indians are minded to doe — Did give five fathom of white wampum.

March 22nd Jan Baptist the interpreter went to Albany to acquaint the magistrates there of the promises and the Sachims of Onnondage desired that Coll: Schuyler and Major Wessells should come there which he promised to acquaint them withall, and to bring them an answer in twenty five days time.

March 28th Came Sannoghtowanne with another Indian from Canada to Onnondage with prisoners (vizt). two Indian men, and two squaas, together with an Onnondage Indian that had gone from hence two years ago to Canada of his own accord; There are still two Onnondage Indians detained at Canada by the French.—

April 9. The said two French Indian Messengers went to the small lake to make a birch Canoe to return to Canada.—

April 13th. The said Canada Messengers came to Onnondage again.

April 14th Johannes Glen received a letter from his wife; the Sachims asked what was become of John Baptist, we told them, he was gone directly for New York to acquaint the Earle of Bellomont with the message, they asked how long is it since he went, we told them fifteene dayes, then the Onnondage Sachims resolved to send for the Cayouges and Sinneckes Sachims to be at Onnondage in eight or ten dayes time.

April 15th The Sachims of Onnondage were convened together, the chief Sachim was asked what the meaning was of their meeting he told them, there were Cayouges came to whom they would impart the news, which the Messengers had brought from Canada, then Johannes Glen told Kaqueendera the Chief Sachim, You must do nothing till Jan Baptist returns.—This evening Odatrighte the French Indian Messenger arrived here.—

April 16th. The Sachems mett together but Kaqueendera was absent, when the meeting was over the Cayouges were asked, what had passed in said meeting, he said wee could not agree, but would give no further account.—

April 17th The Sachims told me that the French Indian Messenger would return to Canada in seven dayes time, I answered and told them, that I did not believe they would doe any thing without Corlaer, they replyed, the Messenger Odatsighte would stay no longer, we said to Kaqueendere the Sachim, are not you Master, he said, he did not meddle. Then Johannes Glenn resolved immediately to goe to Albany and to take an Indian along with him to see where Jan Baptist stayed soe long, the Onnondage Sachims said, it was very well done, I told them I should be back in a few dayes, and you must keep up the Messengers, that they doe not go to Canada. Dekannissore and Kaqueendera the two chief Sachims said, they would speak to the Messengers to stay which they forthwith did, but Odatsighte the Messenger said he would not stay soe long.

Dekannissore said to Johannes Glen goe you neverthelesse to Albany it will be ten dayes before they can goe; The Cayouge Sachims returned to their Castle;—Kaqueendera told him they could not agree with the french Messrs and said further, their Christian brethren Or quieder must be here first; and then Johannes Glenn went to Albany where he found Jan Baptist and two other Gentlemen bound for Onnondage.

April 19.) The Sachims told me that the messengers were going to Canada, I told them that they ought to remember what Corlaer had said to them in the propositions last summer, which I repeated to them as well as I could; I told them also how that they had promised to stay seven dayes.—But why the Indian Sachims said, hath Corlaer meaning the Earle of Bellomont Governor of New York ettc, not gott our prisoners exchanged, as was promised in the publick propositions, for we have desired it very earnestly of our Brother Corlaer but it is not effected.

April 20 and 21. Nothing remarkable happened.

Translated out of the Dutch

(signed) p^r^ R^t^ Livingston

Secrt^y^ for the Indian affairs.

Journal of Arnout Cornelisse Viele's Negotiations at Onondaga.

[New-York Papers, Bundle, H[illegible] K. H 88.]

Journall of Arnout the interpreters journey to Onnondages.

April 14th) I went from New York and came with the boat as farr as Kinderhook and there took a Canoa and arrived at Albany the 21st instant: The same day Johannes Glenn Junior came post from Onnondage, being sent with the Sachims expresse order to see where John Baptist tarried soe long, for that in nine dayes the time was expired that the Messengers were to goe to Canada.—

Ap^r^: 22nd A messenger is sent to Onnondage to acquaint them that we were coming to their meeting, and send seaven hands of Wampum as a token or letter. This evening Capt John Schuyler, Captn John Bleeker, John Baptist and myselfe, sett out towards the Indian Countrey and in the:

24th arrived to the furthermost castle of the Mohogs where we found but two Mohogs at home, whom we desired to go along with us to the generall meeting at Onnondage, whether we were sent by their Brother Corlaer the Earl of Bellomont, to speak to the five nations, but the principal Sachim being sick they could not goe, We told the Maquaase Sachims by way of discourse, about the vacating of the patent of the Maquaase land, and about making a stone forts at Albany, Schenectady and Canastagione, and that they should have protestant Instructors in their Countrey, at which they were extreamly rejoiced, and thanked their Brother Corlaer for his great care and affection towards them and since there were no Sachims to go up to Onnondage, they desired us to speak in their behalfs to the rest of the nations at the generall meeting that they did not approve of Indians being suffered to go to and fro to canada to speak with the French Governor, and that those that are lately come from thence, ought to be examined to speak the truth of matters there. The two old Maquaase Sachims told us they stuck fast to Corlaers orders and instructions, and gave their vote soe as his Lord^p^ was pleased to insert in his Instruction, sending seven hands of Wampum to the Generall meeting as a token thereof.—

with the French till ye Spring, that my Lord may be advertised of their intentions, and that by all meanes you obstruct any positive agreement; but gaine time as much as may be, & hinder their sending Com^rs^ to Canada.

You are to take some of the Maquasse Sachims from ye Maquasse Country with you to Onnondaga, & also some of the Oneydes that they be witness to all what passes & endeavour to convince them of the evil consequence of this sending.

You are to leave Jan Baptist Van Eps, the Interpreter & Johannes Glin at Onnondage to watch the motion of the said Indians that they send no body to Canada, nor receive any messengers from thence to induce them to go thither.

If you understand by ye way from Jan Baptist ye Interpreter, who is sent thither, that ye messengers are gone to Canada & no retreiving of them, then you are to send to all ye 5 Nations that they send down their Sachims here to Albany to meet the Govr or some commissioned by him, in sixty dayes time.

You have herewith ye printed propositions that passed betweene his Excêll. ye Earl of Bellomont our Govr & ye 5 Nations in July last, for to refresh your memory; but in regard it is impossible to furnish you with such arguments as may be necessary to expostulate with ye Indians, it is left to your discretion to use all your art and skill by faire meanes or otherwayes as you shall see occasion, to hinder and prevent their keeping any Correspondence with ye French of Canada, & if the Indians upbraide you because messengers have been sent twice from this goverm^t^ you may tell them that when Col. Schuyler & Mr Dellius went, it was to acquaint them of the peace, & in pursuance to the articles of peace to exchange prisoners, & when Capt. John Schuyler went to Canada it was merely to satisfy ye 5 Nations that there was no such thing as an army comeing against them, as Dekanissore & the rest of the Sachims did apprehend.

Wee [do] not put you in minde of keeping an exact journal of all your proceedings, since your experience & prudence will sufficiently direct you; & herewith shall conclude, wishing you a good journey.

Robt Livingston Sêcry for y^e^
Indian affaires

A true Copy

(signed) Bellomont.

[4. Feby 169⅘.]

Message from the Indians at Onondaga.

[New-York Papers, E. F. G., G &.]

Onnondage ye 21st of March 169⅘

The messengers sent by Onnondage and Oneyde to Canada this winter with Belts of Wampum to treat with the French arrived this day with five Belts of Wampum, who gave the following report about the negociation wth ye Govern^r^ of Canada.

By the first Belt Monsr de Collier Govern^r^ of Canada doth say, I thank my children that they are come here to Canada, since your Father is dead; meaning Count Frontdnoc.

The second Belt says, why were you affraid to come to Canada; ye Messengers answered because they heard continually that his kitle boyl'd still, & that his hatchet was very sharp: the Governour of Canada replyed, that he did not dissemble, for what they had heard was the truth.

The third Belt says, y^t^ ye prisoners shall be redeem'd on both sides.

The fourth Belt, the Govern^r^ of Canada asked the Messengers if they were of the Cheife Sachims of the Five Nations; whereupon Oraadgion ye Indian answered that they were the cheifest att present because the others were dead. Then said Monsr Marricour our fore fathers have allwayes had their mettings in Onnondage, (being the center of the 5 Nations) to consult wth on another, wch we seek to continue; therefore break off wth Corlaer the Govern^r^ of New York since he endeavo^rs^ to send you all to Hell, for he will not admit of any priests in your country; therefore come to your Father and lett our place of speaking or treaty be here.

W^th^ ye fifth Belt he demanded a Mahikander Indian who is att Onnondage a prisoner, and two Rondax or Canada Indians y^t^ are att Cayouge wth the French prisoners that are still at Albany; fetch y^m^ from thence and come here in 60 dayes time to Canada that I may satisfie you for the loss you have sustained, and that I may be satisfied you are sent by the Five Nations and have spoke of peace; then I will send for Lamberville the Jesuit who is now in France, and send him and Father Bruyas to Onnondage & Oneyde and wth all acquaint the King of France my master how y^t^ you have been here to speak of peace

Then the messengers came to the French praying Indians who spoke to y^m^ wth five fathom of white Wampum, and said, goe not over the Lake to hunt bever for we know not ye intensions of ye Rondox or French Indians.

Whereupon the Four Nations, vizt the Sinnekes, Cayouges, Onnondages & Oneydes spoke to Jno Baptist wth seven hands of Wampum and told him to tell the Maquasse Sachims to appear at Onnondages in 25. days time att a generall meeting of all the Sachims of the Five Nations, and also gave the s^d^ Jno Baptist ye Interpreter a Belt of Wampum to give to his Excêll: ye Earle of Bellomont, wch was to signifie that they desired that Coll. Peter Schuyler and Major Dirk Wessells should be present att their said Gen^ll^ meeting

JOHN BAPTIST.

A true Copy

(signed) BELLOMONT.

The Council and Assembly of New-York to Messrs. Schuyler and Bleeker.

[New-York Papers, E. F. C. G 8; N. Y. Assembly Journ. I, 99.]

Instructions agreed on by a Committee of the Council and House of Representatives to be sent by Capt John Schuyler & Capt. John Bleaker or such other gentlemen as his Excellency shall be pleased to appoint to goe to Onnondage; humbly offered to ye Earle of Bellomont's consideration

You are to goe to Onnondage with all expedition and acquaint ye Sachims of ye Five Nations in their generall meeting that their sending Messengers to treat with the French of Canada is

Ce n'est pas dauiourd'huy que les Anglois tachent d'empieter sur les terres de la nouuelle france. Il est certain qu'ils ne possedent aucunes chartes Costes de la Mer occidentale septentrionale, depuis la Floride françoise, et pais de Baston, iusqu'a lacadie que les François y ayent decouuertes les premiers, et dans Il n'ayent pris possession auant eux; mais les Anglois profitant du malheur de nos guerres Domestiques, qui occuperent les armes de nos Roys François premier, Charles 9.me, et les suiuans iusqu'a Louis 13.e d'heureuse memoire, Ils ont etably Leurs Colonies dans des pais et terres nouuel decouuertes auparauant par l'ordre de nos Roys.

Il y a deux siecles passé selon l'histoire de Niflet, et d'Antoine Magin Imprimée a Doüay, les Normands et les Bretons, trouuerent les premiers le grand Banc aux morües, et les Isles du Cap Breton dites depuis de S.t Laurens, et l'Isle de terre neuue, Deux quelques années apres cette nouuelle decouuerte, quelques Anglois, voulant se rendre seuls maistres de la pesche des morües et de la dite Isle de terre neuue, conuerterent ensemble d'aller en Angleterre pour auoir main forte et la permission den chasser les françois, mais lorsque Leurs vaisseaux furent au grand Banc, Dieu le permettant ainsy, il leur fit une furieuse tempeste, qui les fit tous perir et auorter leurs desseins.

Du temps de françois premier Roy de france, et d'Henry 7.me Roy d'Angleterre, les françois de Leur coté et les Anglois du leur. Coururent par le nord de l'amerique, et Coururent la le long des Costes orientales et meridionales de la mesme l'Amerique septentrionale, Jusqu'au Golfe mexique.

Cherchevent inutilement, aussi bien qu'ensuite les Hollandois un passage dans l'Inde orientale par la nouvelle Zamble, que les Espagnols avoient auparavant tenté par le Golfe mexique, tandis que Sebastien Cabot, Jean Davis, Forbisher, et Jean Hudson Anglois, firent en diverses années la dite découverte des terres Septentrionales, depuis le 56. degré en remontant vers le pole.

Verrazano en deux voyages, dont le dernier fut en 1523, découvrit les premier les Costes maritimes de l'Amerique, et en prit possession au nom de François 1er depuis ces Isles du Golfe mexique, Jusqu'au Golfe de St Laurens et à l'Isle de terre neuve, c'est à dire depuis le 33. degré d'élevation Jusqu'au 49e

Jacques Cartier en 1534, reconnut de nouveau l'Isle de terre neuve, entra dans le Golfe et dans le fleuve de St Laurens qu'il monta en 1535, et on 41. et 42 poussa Jusqu'à 200. lieues de l'embouchure, et commença les premieres habitations françoises, qui furent soutenues ensuite par le marquis de Roberval sous Charles 9me, et par les ordres et la sollicitation de l'Amiral de Chatillon, les sieurs Ribaut et Laudonniere jetterent les fondements vers les Isles du Golfe mexique d'une Colonie qui fut appellée la Floride françoise, ou Caroline du nom du fort Charles qu'ils batirent sur la Riviere de may, ou ils laisserent le Capitaine Albert pour Commandant. C'est par où Verrazan avoit commencé ses decouvertes.

Le marquis de la Roche fut envoyé en ces

Terres de la nouvelle france en qualité de
Lieutenant de sa Majesté, puis les sieurs Chauvin
et de Mons Gentilhomme de la chambre, qui —
tenoient aussi l'acadie pour le Roy Henry 4e.
Sous le Regne de Louis 13 le Sieur Champlain,
penetra fort avant dans la profondeur des terres —
comme il le raconte luy mesme. Il battit 2 fois les —
Iroquois Superieurs qui l'attaquerent dans leur principale
Bourgade. Jamais les Barbares n'avoient encore eu
d'arquebuses, n'y entendu leur bruit; ny eu aucun —
commerce avec les Europeans. Champlain dit qu'ils
n'avoient l'usage que des fleches et des haches
de pierre. Enfin les Iroquois vaincus par la —
soldatesque et l'execution de ses armes a feu, —
demanderent la paix, et en firent l'arbitre le
Sieur de Champlain avec qui il fit des cartes —
de la Topographie du pais des Iroquois, et des
Peuples circumvoisins, qui sont tres grands depuis ce temps,
l'on voit dans les Cartes le pais de ces Indiens
compris dans celuy de la nouvelle France.

Guerre des Iroquois avec les Hurons

Apres un assés long espace de temps les —
Iroquois, qui avoient de grandes guerres avec
les Hurons, sur qui ils firent quantité de
prisonniers, et qui les defirent enfin en 1648. —
Ils trouverent mauvais que le reste de leurs
Ennemis, eussent trouvé un Asile dans —
la Colonie françoise, qui les insultoient de
temps en temps, sous pretexte que nous
protegions les Hurons contr'eux. La Cour en
fut informée, qui en 16.. envoya des troupes
sous le commandement de Monsieur Tracy —

1648

Vicerey de la nouuelle France et de monsieur
de Courcelles Gouuerneur, qui obligerent les
Iroquois a demander la paix, et a souffrir
quils plantassent les armes de france auec
toutes les formes dans le pais de ces Barbares.
Cette action de vigueur, donna la paix
pendant 25 ans auec ces peuples iusqu'en 1685.
que les francois mecontens de leur conduite
s'auancerent iusqu'au voisinage de leurs
Bourgades, dont les deputés donnerent satisfaction
a Monsr de la Barre, nonobstant toutes
les oppositions des Anglois pour empescher
qu'ils allassent au camp des francois pour
y traiter d'accommodement sur les instances
que les enuoyés des Anglois leur firent
d'obeir aux ordres de leur Gouuerneur, et
d'aller point trouuer monsieur De la Barre,
Ils declarerent a ces deputés qu'ils ne reconnoissoient
point de maistre, qu'ils auoient deux bras
dont l'un s'estendoit vers leur Pere le
Gouuerneur des francois, et l'autre vers
leurs freres les Anglois, et que leur corps
estoit sur leur propre terrain, ou ils ne
reconnoissoient point d'autre maistre que
le Createur de l'vniuers, qui le leur
auoit donné, et que c'estoit par la tolerance
qu'ils souffroient que les Europeans vinssent
s'habituer en leur voisinage sur des terres
qui auoient este de leur dependance, et qu'
les Anglois ne s'estoient plaints qu'apres
leur auoir payé le prix et l'indemnité de

de ces terres, que leur colonie auancée vers [illegible]
n'occupoit que par leur permission; et qu'ainsy
ils n'auoient qu'a retourner vers celuy qui les auoit
employés, et luy dire qu'ils estoient libres et neutres
qu'ils ne reconnoissoient point la domination de
qui que ce soit sur quoy les Anglois les ayant
invités par leurs nouuelles instances de reconnoitre
leur pretendue Souueraineté, ils leur repondirent
fierement, et lacherent sur eux des yurognes et
une Jeunesse insolente, qui les insultant leur fit
prendre la fuite sans auoir rien obtenu de ce
qu'ils pretendoient

Les Anglois ne firent aucun mouuement que
par l'attrait du commerce, s'estant imaginés que
monsieur de la Barre auoit voulu faire un nouuel
establissement au voysinage des Iroquois, ainsy
le commerce et la paix entre les Francois et les
Iroquois furent maintenus, iusqu'a ce que m.r
De Denonville ayant relevé m.r De la Barre,
la guerre fut declarée aux Iroquois en 1687
par le saccagement des Bourgades des Iroquois
superieurs, au dessus desquelles m.r De Denonville
bâtit un fort au lieu appellé Anniagara au
costé meridional du lac des Iroquois Dit Frontenac,
les anglois profiterent de cette hostilité, a qui
ils procurerent tout ce qu'ils voulurent, pourueu
qu'ils continuassent de leur vendre leurs
marchandises a bon prix, et sur tout des armes
et de la poudre: pour faire la guerre aux
francois, qui dure encore aujourd'huy. C'est
un nerfs de ceux que les anglois pretendent,
que les Iroquois se sont reconnus Vassaux et

Sujets de la Couronne d'Angleterre, et quils
pretendent que cest uniquement par le Canal des
Anglois quils doivent traiter la paix avec
les francois. Le nommé St Germain nouvellement
venu de chez les Iroquois, ou il estoit prisonnier
assure que les Iroquois disent bien haut quils
n'ont point de maitres, et que Lils ont laissé
prendre aux Anglois cette Isle, cela a este que
pour avoir le commerce des marchandises et
des armes, dont ils ont besoin, mais que lors-
quils voudront faire la paix, ils la menageront
par eux mesmes, sans quils s'en rapportent
aux Anglois, qui craignent extremement qu
les francois, remportent avec eux le commerce
comme auparavant la guerre, et cest pour ce sujet
que les anglois ont fait entendre aux habit-
ants a quelques uns des leurs gens pour les
instruire en la Religion pour l'exclure de
chez les Iroquois les Jesuites quils croyent
entretenir la bonne intelligence entre ces peuple
et la nation francoise, quils voudroient voir
aneantie par ces Barbares, dont plusieurs
quelques uns des Peres, et ont embrassé la foy
dont ils font profession, et qui ont rendu de
signalés services pendant la Guerre contre
les autres Iroquois, et contre les Anglois
Monsieur le Comte de frontenac aura mandé
en Cour, comme il a repondu a la fiere
menace du Gouverneur de newyork
Sujet Il est important, quen faisant la paix
les choses demeurent sur le pied quelles
estoient avant la guerre, et que les Iroquois

Soient neutres comme Ils ont esté, autrement ce
Sera un Sujet eternel de guerre, de mesintelligence,
et de diuision entre les francois et les Anglois—
Si l'on veut prendre party pour ces Barbares et
l'on veut allés que si la guerre se renouvelloit entre
les 2 couronnes de france et d'Angleterre,
les Anglois ne manqueroient pas de lacher ces—
dogues sauvages sur nostre Colonie, a qui Ils sont
plus capables de nuire que les Anglois. outre qu'il
n'est pas raisonnable de depandre des Anglois—
pour tirer raison des Insultes que ces Indiens—
pourroient faire dans la suitte aux francois, ce
qui les rendroit Insolens et entreprenans, et
alteroit l'union et la bonne Intelligence entre
les francois et les Anglois.

On escrit de Canada du 18. Septembre 1690
que les Anglois Sont venus en ambassade
a Kebek, qui pretendent brider les nations
Iroquoises comme des oysons Sous leur Empire,
Ils leur ont dit et fait dire par des Sauvages—
leurs amis tout ce qui peut les seduire, et leur
faire Subir le Joug de la domination.

April 19.) The Sachims told me that the messengers were going to Canada, I told them that they ought to remember what Corlaer had said to them in the propositions last summer, which I repeated to them as well as I could; I told them also how that they had promised to stay seven dayes.—But why the Indian Sachims said, hath Corlaer meaning the Earle of Bellomont Governor of New York ettc, not gott our prisoners exchanged, as was promised in the publick propositions, for we have desired it very earnestly of our Brother Corlaer but it is not effected.

April 20 and 21. Nothing remarkable happened.

Translated out of the Dutch

(signed) p^r^ R^t^ Livingston

Secrt^y^ for the Indian affairs.

Journal of Arnout Cornelisse Viele's Negotiations at Onondaga.

[New-York Papers. Bundle, H. I. K. H 88.]

Journall of Arnout the interpreters journey to Onnondages.

April 14th) I went from New York and came with the boat as farr as Kinderhook and there took a Canoa and arrived at Albany the 21st instant: The same day Johannes Glenn Junior came post from Onnondage, being sent with the Sachims expresse order to see where John Baptist tarried soe long, for that in nine dayes the time was expired that the Messengers were to goe to Canada.—

Ap^r^: 22nd A messenger is sent to Onnondage to acquaint them that we were coming to their meeting, and send seaven hands of Wampum as a token or letter. This evening Capt John Schuyler, Captn John Bleeker, John Baptist and myselfe, sett out towards the Indian Countrey and in the:

24th arrived to the furthermost castle of the Mohogs where we found but two Mohogs at home, whom we desired to go along with us to the generall meeting at Onnondage, whether we were sent by their Brother Corlaer the Earle of Bellomont, to speak to the five nations, but the principal Sachim being sick they could not goe, We told the Maquaase Sachims by way of discourse, about the vacating of the patent of the Maquaase land, and about making a stone forts at Albany, Schenectady and Canastagione, and that they should have protestant Instructors in their Countrey, at which they were extreamly rejoiced, and thanked their Brother Corlaer for his great care and affection towards them, and since there were no Sachims to go up to Onnondage, they desired us to speak in their behalfs to the rest of the nations at the generall meeting that they did not approve of Indians being suffered to go to and fro to canada to speak with the French Governor, and that those that are lately come from thence, ought to be examined to speak the truth of matters there. The two old Maquaase Sachims told us they stuck fast to Corlaers orders and instructions, and gave their vote soe as his Lord^p^ was pleased to insert in his Instruction, sending seven hands of Wampum to the Generall meeting as a token thereof.—

April 27th We came to Oneyde, rainy weather, we understood here that as soon as the Onnondages had heard of our being upon the way they sent Messengers to the upper nations, Coyouges and Sinnekes to come to the general meeting.

April 28th Wee arrived at Onnondage, and the Messenger sent to the upper nations returned back this night, and said they would be here with all speed as soon as they heard that Corlaers messengers were arrived at Onnondage—

April 29th Two Sinnekes Sachims arrived at Onnondage.—

April 30th We sent for the Sachims of Cayouge the second time with seaven hands of Wampum, to come to the general meeting; Not far from Cayouge the Messenger met a Cayouge Indian who told him that all their Indians young and old, were in the woods to fetch young pidgeons but nevertheless he undertook to fetch the Sachims out of the woods, and to tell them that Corlaers messengers were come to Onnondage and that they should make all haste to meet them.—

May 1st and 2nd We waited with patience for the Cayouge Sachims—There was at Onnondage at this time an Oneydo Indian called Odat-sighte a papist, who endevoured by all means to be the Messenger for Canada, from the five nations, about the two Indians whom the French Governor still detaines prisoners, and perceiving his business baulked by our coming, he went away all alone on the third of May to his own Castle Oneyde, the Indians of Onnondage seeing him march off soe much dissatisfied said one to another, how fain would he have gone Messenger to Canada, he is not a little troubled at it, and ashamed to. In the mean time we staid for the Sachims of Cayouge but they did not come.—

May 6th Sent two Messengers again to Cayouge since nine dayes were elapsed that the last Messenger went, the Messengers returned in the evening, and said, the Sachims met them half way, and that they would be here to morrow, but they came that night.

May 7th The four Nations were convened and the Maquaase who were the fifth nation submitted to the Earle of Bellomonts Instructions, and as a token thereof sent seaven hands of Wampum, which were hung up in the proposition house and then we spoke to them pursuant to His Excellcys instructions very orderly, and gave them nineteen gilders of strung Wampum and when we had done speaking Dekannissore said, there is nothing said when we shall bring the French prisoners to Albany in order for their being sent to Canada. Wee told them to come when they would [or when they were sent for] said further how is it with those five french prisoners we left at Albany. We answered that they should heare that when they come to Albany—But, said dekanissore wee have seen some of these five french prisoners at Canada. We told them we were assured that Corlaer knew nothing of that, but, said Captn Schuyler, I know one of said prisoners is run away, and I believe to your own Contrey.

This discourse being ended one of the Sachims asked for the five belts which the Governor of Canada hath sent to Onnondage, whereupon one of the Young Indians threw them to the Sachim with an angry countenance, but not throwing them soe farr as to reach the Sachim that asked for them, another Indian most disdainfully kick'd them forward to the Indian that demanded them, and then begunn to tell the propositions that had been said by the said Belts by the Governor of Canada; But we went out of the proposition house, and said we will not hearken to such prohibited things, nor meddle with them, for it is told you positively just now, that you are to keep no correspondence with the French.—

About an hour afterwards Dekannissore the Sachim came to us, and said, Brethren, now we are going to consult with one another, and as soon as we have done, shall give you an answer; And they were together all the afternoone yet no answer come till the ninth of May.

Translated out of the Dutch

(signed:) p^r R^t Livingston secretary for the Indian affairs

Messrs. Schuyler and Bleeker to the Earl of Bellomont.

[New-York Papers. Bundle H. I. K. H 85.]

Albany May 14.—1699.

May it pleas your Excellency

In due obediance to the Instruction of your Excell^cy and the Gentlemen of the Assembly,[1] we have been to treat with the five nations at Onondago and according Your Excell: command left John Baptist van Eps there. We thought it fit to bring Aernout Viele back with us whom we sent with a Canoe and two men we hired to goe with him for 30^s each man to be paid in New Yorke to bring your Excell: cy this letter — Wee thought it needles to leave the intarpreter Viele with them because they accept your Excell^cies propositions and would be here in Albany on the 23rd of this inst: to treat with your Excell^cy one person, as your Excell^cy may see by the enclosed proposition of the five nations and our journall to which we refer your Excell^cies.

Your Excellcy's most humble and obedient servants

(signed) Johannis Schuyler
Johannis Bleeker—

Report of Messrs. Schuyler and Bleeker's Conference at Onondaga Castle.

[New-York Papers. Bundle H. I. K. H 84. (marked H 24).]

The 21st of April [1699] we received His Excell^cys instruc^tns by Aernout Cornelisse Viele, the same day in the evening the post came with John Glen with an Indian to Albany from Onnondague, and reports that he was sent by the Indians to look for John Baptist and to know where he had been so long, for the time prefixed for their going to Canada was expired within nine days — The 22nd We left Albany and so did the Messenger in the morning as we did in the evening — The 24th We came into the Maquois country in the uppermost Castle and there told them that we were ordered for Onnondague by the Govr there, according to his orders to speak with the five nations, and because there were no Maquaes at home to appear in the Assembly at Onnondague, we told unto two old Sachims what related to the patent of the Maquaes land

[1] Ante, p. 498.

The second Belt says, why were you affraid to come to Canada; ye Messengers answered because they heard continually that his kitle boyl'd still, & that his hatchet was very sharp: the Governour of Canada replyed, that he did not dissemble, for what they had heard was the truth.

The third Belt says, y^t^ ye prisoners shall be redeem'd on both sides.

The fourth Belt, the Govern^r^ of Canada asked the Messengers if they were of the Cheife Sachims of the Five Nations; whereupon Oraadgion ye Indian answered that they were the cheifest att present because the others were dead. Then said Monsr Marr[illegible]cour our fore fathers have allwayes had their mettings in Onnondage, (being the center of the 5 Nations) to consult wth on another, wch we seek to continue; therefore break off wth Corlaer the Govern^r^ of New York since he endeavo^rs^ to send you all to Hell, for he will not admit of any priests in your country; therefore come to your Father and lett our place of speaking or treaty be here.

W^th^ ye fifth Belt he demanded a Mahikander Indian who is att Onnondage a prisoner, and two Rondax or Canada Indians y^t^ are att Cayouge wth the French prisoners that are still at Albany; fetch y^m^ from thence and come here in 60 dayes time to Canada that I may satisfie you for the loss you have sustained, and that I may be satisfied you are sent by the Five Nations and have spoke of peace; then I will send for Lamberville the Jesuit who is now in France, and send him and Father Bruyas to Onnondage & Oneyde and wth all acquaint the King of France my master how y^t^ you have been here to speak of peace

Then the messengers came to the French praying Indians who spoke to y^m^ wth five fathom of white Wampum, and said, goe not over the Lake to hunt bever for we know not ye intensions of ye Rondox or French Indians.

Whereupon the Four Nations, vizt the Sinnekes, Cayouges, Onnondages & Oneydes spoke to Jno Baptist wth seven hands of Wampum and told him to tell the Maquasse Sachims to appear at Onnondages in 25. days time att a generall meeting of all the Sachims of the Five Nations, and also gave the s^d^ Jno Baptist ye Interpreter a Belt of Wampum to give to his Excell: ye Earle of Bellomont, wch was to signifie that they desired that Coll. Peter Schuyler and Major Dirk Wessells should be present att their said Gen^ll^ meeting

JOHN BAPTIST.

A true Copy

(signed) BELLOMONT.

The Council and Assembly of New-York to Messrs. Schuyler and Bleeker.

[New-York Papers, E. F. G. G 8; N. Y. Assembly Journ. I., 99.]

Instructions agreed on by a Committee of the Council and House of Representatives to be sent by Capt John Schuyler & Capt. John Bleaker or such other gentlemen as his Excellency shall be pleased to appoint to goe to Onnondage; humbly offered to ye Earle of Bellomont's consideration

You are to goe to Onnondage with all expedition and acquaint ye Sachims of ye Five Nations in their generall meeting that their sending Messengers to treat with the French of Canada is

very ill taken by his Excellency being of bad consequence; and use all the arguments possible to disswade them firmly from ye like ill practices for the future.

Your cheife businesse will be to perswade them to break of holding any correspondence with ye French; for which purpose you must insinuate to them the antient Covenant chain so often renewed att Albany, particularly this last summer with his Excellency, when itt was confirmed with greater earnestness then ever, and ye Five Nations then promised faithfully they would never fail of their duty and obedience to this government, and never treat with ye French any more, and itt was concluded last summer if there was any solemn negociation with ye French about ye prisoners, that itt was to be att Albany, when ye Sachims of the Five Nations should have advertisement of itt, in order that they might impower some of their Sachims to come to Albany to be present att the Negotiation. And the Five Nations cannot but remember how that they have already delivered up five prisoners when the Lieu^t^ Governour was there, in order y^t^ there may be a general exchange.

That this governm^t^ hath allwayes extended their care and protection over them, that on ye contrary ye French have allwayes been perfidius to them, and when they speake of peace they had war in their hearts, instance Cadarachqui

You must tell them they go to Canada to ask peace and forgiveness, whilst in ye mean time the French are afraid of them. Ask the Five Nations if they can instance any one thing wherein they have found this government unfaithfull to them.

That the French have allways done ye first mischief when in time of peace, and ought to beg their pardon and forgiveness in their own Country if they desire itt

Tell them that they are subjects of the Great King of England who has made peace with the French King in Europe, wch includes all his Majesties subjects, and therefore they ought to depend upon that peace soe made and that his Majesty of Great Brittain & this Governm will at all times justifie their being such, and protect them as such.

Tell that it is against the honour of their ancestors to truckle to the French, and their going to Canada for peace will be a marke that they are in ye wrong and bring them and posterity into perpetuall infamy and slavery to the French for ever hereafter.

That they must not suffer their private Indians to go and have any communication with ye French att Canada; for they desire no better advantage then to infuse lyes and stories into their heads on purpose to perplex them, & raise jealousies to make them uneasie.

As for ye French Praying Indians telling ye Five Nations not to hunt over ye Lake for fear of the Rondax Indians is a mere scare-crow to obstruct their trade, & by such meanes to keep them poor and despicable, which they are no ways to regard; but if any disturb them in their country or hunting, lett them resist force with force & defend themselves.

Tell them they need not fear but all effectual means will be taken to release the two Indians still detained by the French Governour, and itt will be resented by the King of England the keepeing of his subjects prisoners, contrary to ye articles of peace; and make strict inquiry how they have used those prisoners lately sett free.

You are to leave Jan Baptist and Arnout[1] ye Interpreter att Onnondage, to watch ye motion of ye said Indians that they send no body to Canada, nor receive any messengers from them to induce them to goe thither.

You are to use all your endeavours to perswade the Sachims to come to Albany, as formerly was proposed, and if they will bring the prisoners with them, lett them do itt, and protest

[1] Arnout Cornelisse Vielle. *N. Y. Counc. Min.* VIII., Part ii., 11.

against their going with the prisoners directly from their country to Canada, & tell them if they do, itt shall be taken as a violation of the Covenant chain.

You have herewith the printed propositions y^{t} passed between his Excellency and ye Five Nations att Albany in July last, for to refresh your memory, but in regard itt is impossible to furnish you with such arguments as may be necessary to expostulate with the Indians, itt is left to your discretion to use all your art and skill by fair means or otherwise as you shall see occasion, to hinder and prevent their keeping any correspondence with ye French of Canada. And if the Indians upbraid you, because messengers have been sent twice from this government you may tell them that when Coll. Schuyler and Mr Dellius went itt was to acquaint them of ye peace and in pursuance of ye articles of peace to exchange prisoners; and when Capt. John Schuyler went to Canada itt was to satisfy ye Five Nations that there was no such thing as any army coming against them as Dekanissore and the rest of ye Sachims did apprehend. And if they alleadge that Abraham Schuyler and three more were at Canada this winter, you may tell them itt was to see what their messengers did there, who went contrary to their engagements and promise made to his Excellency last summer.

As to what ye French observed to them relateing to ye sending of Jesuits to them in order to make them Christians, that if they be desirous to be instructed in ye Christian religion, this government will take care to provide fitt persons for that end. Therefore you must by all means perswade them not to suffer any Jesuits to live among them, for this government cannot allow of any such thing.

[7th April 1699.]

A true Copy

(signed) BELLOMONT.

Memorial of Robert Livingston recommending a Trade with the Western Indians.

[New-York Papers, E. F. G., G. 9.]

To his Excellency ye Earl of Bellomont Capt. Gen^{ll} & Govern^{r} in Chief &^{c}

The humble memoriall of Robert Livingston of Albany.

Sheweth:—

That he hath observed that the trade of Albany which formerly was very considerable both in regard to the advancem^{t} of his Majesties revenue as well as for returns to the ships that came here to trade, is palpably gone to decay, not only in the tyme of the late warr with the French but since the peace hath been concluded; insomuch that the Inhabitants are much impoverished and discouraged to continue their trade; by which means that considerable frontier will be deserted, haveing no other dependance but meerly their trade, being seated on a barren sandy soyle, not fit for any improvement. The occasion of all which difficulties and defects of trade I humbly conceive to proceed from ye French's instigation of the far Indians to be in a continuall war with our Five Nations of Indians and threatning them that if they should hunt on the other side of the Lake they would be destroyed by the French Indians. For remedy whereof and prevention of the like inconveniences for the future and for the advancement of

petition, and that Ethan
said petition be proved with a C
Copy of this minute and that the petitio
Lawrence have oath of them a Justice of
where the Land lyeth Petitioned thereof said Sur
his Warrant.

At a Councell held at Fort William Henry
Present his Excellency Richard Earle of Bella
Captain John Nanfan Lieutenant Gover
Stephen Cortlandt
William Smith } Esqrs. Samuell Staats
Mr. Depeyster } Robert Walters

Ordered that Coll: Stephen Cortlandt and Samu
agree with Jan Baptist van Eps for his Journey to
Onondago with Captain Schuyler and Captain Schuy
Ordered a Warrant issue for payment of the sum
pounds to Jan Baptist van Eps for Severall Journe
at Onondago and the Mohawks Country on the Nat
Plaisted. Ordered a warrant Issue for payment of Five pounds
to Richard Plaisted Door Cooper to the last Assembly for
attendance on them twenty eight days at four shillings

At a Councill held at Fort William Henry the 13th Sept
Present his Excellency Richard Earle of Bellamont Gr.
Captain John Nanfan Lieutenant Governor.

Stephen Cortlandt
William Smith } Esqrs
Mr. Depeyster
Robert Livingston
Samuell Staats } Esqrs
Robt. Walters

Coll: Stephen Cortlandt and Samuell Staats Esqrs Returne that pur
an order of this board they had agreed with Jan Baptist van Eps
Journey to Onondaga for Twelve pounds, and the said Baptist to
all necessaries for his Journey at his own Charge.

At a Councill held at Fort William Henry this 19th day of Sept

Earl of Bellomont to the Lords of Trade.

[New-York Entries, B. 342.]

To the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations

My Lords.

By perusing the papers I send with this letter your Lordships will be informed particularly of our Indian Affairs, which papers I refer to, in order of time.

In that paper indorsed (a Message to the Five Nations of Indians the 26th December 1698) and (N° 1) your Lordships will find that the Commissioners who are all the Magistrates of Albany notifie to the Five Nations of Indians, the death of the Count de Frontenac Governor of Canada, and by the messengers they send do expostulate with the Indians about their having sent to treat with the Governor of Canada about the release of some prisoners, contrary to their promise to me when I had the conference with them at Albany.

The next is the proposition of two Indian Sachems (N° 2) whereof Decanissore is one, a brave fighting fellow that has done the French much mischief, and they have mightily indeavoured to debauch him from us, but in vain. His errand mightily allarms the Magistrates of Albany, which produces a consultation among them and their request to three of their body to go to the Indian Castles to disswade our Indians from going or sending to treat with the Governor of Canada for the delivering some few of our Indians that are prisoners with the French, and that request of theirs goes (N° 3.) Colonel Schuyler's letter giving me an account of a message from our Indians by John Baptist who was sent to 'em from Albany goes (N° 4) and the result of that Message (N° 5) three minutes of Councill and two minutes relating to a conference between the Councill and the House of Representatives about the preparing instructions for our messengers to the Five Nations, which are all set down in the same paper are (N° 6.) then follows the said instructions to our messengers (N° 7) The foregoing papers contain every thing that has been transacted between the Indians and me since I last writ to your Lordships, and 'tis easy to perceive by these papers that the Indians are very much disturbed and terrified by the French, which proceeds I find from two reasons cheifly, their own decrease in number & strength being reduced from near 3500 men that they were at the beginning of the war, to about 1100 men now. Then the slender appearance we make on the Frontier in the poornesse of our forts, and the weakness of our garrisons, which makes us comtemptible in their eyes; whereas the French at Canada allure 'em chiefly by the good figure they make, and severall good forts of stone, and especially Cadaraque Fort which Colonel Fletcher neglected two years together to demolish when the French had deserted it, as I formerly acquainted your Lordships: that fort lying so on the skirts of our Indians as to incommode them extreamly in time of war; so that upon the whole matter 'tis apprehended by the most knowing people here, that we shall intirely loose the Five Nations of Indians, unlesse an effectuall and speedy course be taken to retreive their affection. Which course must be (with submission) the building good stone forts at Albany and Schenectade, which may be done in both places for eight or nine thousand pounds according to Colonel Romer's computation as I formerly observed to your Lordships, and by keeping good garrisons in those places. I am so strongly perswaded your Lordships will be convinced by that cogent argument necessity, and will send me orders for building those forts, that I intend very speedily to order the raising of stone for making the walls of each fort, and for burning lime; and tho' our

Treasury is very poor and much indebted, I will pinch money any manner of way from other uses, rather than this so necessary work shall be delay'd. The providing for it will be some incouragement to our Indians, and likewise to our own people, who think that if we loose our Indians, they shall be undone and the Province will be lost; and indeed I am of their mind.

I have spent much thought how to find out and settle a trade with new Indians, which I believe may be done; for which end I have discours'd severall people here, and Mr Livingston among others, and his memorial on that subject goes herewith (N° 8.) I should be glad we could bring that trade to New Yorke with the Indians he proposes, it would be for the advantage of this Province and somewhat for my credit too. But as it 'tis the interest of England I chiefly meditate I reckon I should abuse your Lordships if I did not freely own to you that Carolina lyes infinitely more commodious for a trade with those Nations of Indians which are called the Shateras[1] Twichtwicht[2] and Dowaganhas[3] Indians and a world of other nations, which some of our Indians at Albany told me were as numerous as the sand on the sea shoar. 'Tis if I mistake not in the country of the Dowaganhas that the French have built a fort under the conduct of Monsr de Tonti[4] where they keep a garrison of 30 men, but with that little fort & garrison by the help of their missionaries and the trade thither from Canada, they make a shift to manage a very profitable trade with those nations. 'Tis not agreeable to reason that we from this Province can so conveniently trade with those Indians as the people of Carolina may, we having 700 miles to goe and they not above a 100 or a 150; and to be sure they can afford English goods as cheap as we, and either of us much cheaper than the French. If it be not too great a presumption I should advise your Lordships directing the Governour of Carolina to apply himself industriously to open a trade with those Indians. Here is a gentleman now in this town who was a few years since among them with some other English there to trade, and he to look for mines. He tells me they were very fond of English commodities. The French of Canada most certainly play us foul play with relation to our Five Nations: what they cannot do by enticement, I mean debauching them away to go and live in Canada, they destroy clandestinly by their Indians in hunting; they directing, as I am told, their Indians when they meet them, to knock 'em on the head; by which means ours must soon be totally destroyed. Therefore it is that I propose to your Lordships the finding out, now in time of peace, a trade with those remote nations. Surely the French will not pretend to the propriety of that vast country, or if they should, would England truckle to 'em. I have been so free with Colonel Nicholson and Colonel Blakiston, Governors of Virginia and Maryland, as to put them in mind of opening a trade with the Indians that lye at the back of those countries; perhaps they may think me impertinent to pretend to advise them.

Some people at Albany are jealous that Mr Dellius, the Dutch Minister there, betrayed us when he went with Colonel Schuyler to notifie the peace to the Governor of Canada, and I confess I am not free from a jealousie myself, when I consider how extraordinary desirous he was to be sent to Canada: in the next place that the Governor sent afterwards to four of the Five Nations to offer them peace, but excluded the nation of Mohacks, which was a surprizing thing to all people here, and never known to be done by the French before. I do assure your Lordships that man is capable of any mischief whatsoever. I acquainted you after my return from Albany last summer of his circumventing the Mohacks, and what Impudent lyes he told

[1] Qu. Toteros. See Vol. III., 194, *Note.*

[2] Miamis. *Ibid.*, 431, *Note* 3.

[3] Outawas were so called by the English. *Colden's Five Nations*, 42.

[4] M. de Tonti was commander at Michilimakinac in the summer of 1698. *La Potherie Hist. de l'Amer.* IV., 97. — Ed.

me before the Magistrates of Albany. Since that my Lieutenant Governor being sent by me to Albany to watch the French who threatned to make an invasion on our Indians, he indeavoured to make a breach between him and me, and invented an untruth to put my Lieutenant Governor out with some honest men at Albany, whom he had a pique to, as my Lieutenant Governor's certificate will shew, which goes (N° 9.) and which he found out Mr Dellius had forg'd in prejudice to those men. He has for several years kept a correspondence with the Jesuites at Canada, which gave people a jealousie he was popishly affected. In Captain Leisler's time there was a letter intercepted from a French Jesuit at Canada to a Jesuite that was on a mission to our Five Nations. The Messenger that carryed the letter had an instruction wherein some papers were mentioned, and Captain Leisler thinking it fit for the King's service to have a sight of those papers, and the letter and instructions leading him to beleive Mr Dellius was privy to that matter and knew where the papers were, sent to him att Albany to come to him here at New Yorke. Mr Dellius fled and was absent till Leisler was made a prisoner by Colonel Slaughter, and then he had the courage to appear and contribute all he could, with Bayard and Nichols, to bring Leisler and Milburn to their unfortunate end. This letter of the Jesuits I was very curious to see and made much inquiry after it, yet could not get a sight of it: Several people that had seen it recommending it to me as a very suspicious article against Dellius. At last I ordered it to be searched for in the Secretary's Office, and being there found it was brought to me. I send your Lordships a true copy of it (N° 10.)[1] His Dutch name is Dell, as in the letter, but it seems in the schools in Holland 'tis the custome to make the names Latin at least of those that are bred Divines; therefore he goes by the name of Dellius. He is a most proud wicked man, and so contentious that he has divided the people at Albany into factions and parties, who would otherwise have been all united. A man of his own party, that is, of the contrary party to Leisler, and a dweller at Albany, own'd to me that Dellius kept up divisions among the people there, and that it were happy if he were out of the Province; and I am told the Assembly intend, for the scandall of his life and his fraud to the Mohack Indians, to expell him the Province. He has, as I formerly wrote to your Lordships, a personall hatred to the King, and has spoke very reproachfully of his Majesty; till my going to Albany he never would pray for King William (and that made the quarrell between Captain Leisler and him) but because he would be safe, his manner was always in the pulpit to pray for the Crown of England. I must beg leave to trouble your Lordships patience with an instance of Dellius's wickedness, that besides what I have now in this letter and formerly observed to your Lordships about him, comes within my knowledge. The present Mayor of Albany and two or three other honest men of that town were much peck'd at by Dellius and persecuted, insomuch as he threatned to excommunicate them, whereupon they forsook his church. The Mayor coming here to York told me this, but I perswaded him at his returne to be reconciled to Dellius, and since there was no other Minister, to go and hear him preach. Accordingly at his returne to Albany he imployed one to reconcile Dellius to him, but Dellius sent him word by the third person so imployed to make peace between 'em, 'twas in vain to seek a reconciliation with him, and so refused absolutely. I can prove by the oaths of very credible persons severall immoralities of his life as Drunkennesse and the like, but having proved enough against him already I will forbear troubling your Lordships further about him, and should not have been so particular concerning him in this letter, but that I understand there are letters newly come to

[1] Ante, Vol. III, 714.

this town from Bayard in England wherein he makes the faction here believe that his complaints against me have been very favourably heard by your Lordships; that Colonel Fletcher upon a hearing before your Board in answer to the accusations I sent over against him was cleared, and that there would be an order sent to me to cancell the bond of £10000. which he and his securitys entred into; that there was a petition to your Lordships against me signed by a great number of merchants in London and that a Minister was sent by the Classis at Amsterdam to complain of me for my ill usage of Mr Dellius. This news from Bayard has much heartned the factious people here, and they hope the interest of the Classis of Divines at Amsterdam will ruine my interest at Court. And Mr Vesey the Minister here has told me he has been urged very much by the angry people here to complain home of my designe in vacating Colonel Fletcher's lease to the church here, of the Governor's demesne called the King's farm; and by other hands I am told they propose to raise a storm against me upon this very account and to imbroil me with the Bishop of London:—and they argue thus, Sir Edmund Andros for quarreling with Doctr Blair in Virginia brought the resentment of the Bishop of London and the Church (they say) on his head, which is the reason he has lost his government, and by the same rule they would get me recalled by making this a church quarrell. But give me leave to informe your Lordships rightly of this matter. Colonel Fletcher would never part with this farm during his owne government, untill November '97. that he heard for certain I had the Kings Commission for this government, and then he makes this lease to the Church and antedates it in August; so that his kindness to the Church was to be at his successors cost, not at his own. Besides Mr Attorney Generall assures me that in Colonel Dongan's time, he, to make his court to King James desires this Farm might be appropriated to the maintenance of a Jesuit school; but King James (bigot tho' he was) refused, saying he would not have his Governors deprived of their conveniencies. As to Mr Bayard's complaint against me when I know what it is I doubt not to answer it to your Lordships satisfaction in all points. And as to the petition of some merchants in London against me, I cannot conceive upon what they ground their complaint, or who the persons are, but I must believe there is something personall in their prejudice to me. I know there is a sort of men called Jacobites that hate me for severall reasons, and one is because I don't love them. I did imagine that the suppressing of piracy here and checking unlawfull trade, would render me odious to the merchants in London; but so long as I walk by the rule of the law, and have the testimony of a good conscience nothing can daunt me; and when the King is dissatisfied with my services here, I obey the least breath of a command from his Majesty, and in all circumstances will preserve a steady and inviolable duty for his Majesty's person and government. I am with great respect, My Lords

Your Lordships most humble & obedient Servant

New Yorke
April the 13th 1699

Bellomont.

petition, and that Ethan
said petition be forwd with a C
Copy of this minute and that the Petition
Laurence have care of them a Justice of
where the Land lyeth be sent within thirty days
his Warrant.

At a Councell held at Fort William Henry
present his Excellency Richard Earle of Bel
Captain John Nanfan Lieutenant Gover
Stephen Courtlandt
William Smith } Esqrs
Mr. Depeyster
Samuell Staats
Robert Walters

Ordered that Coll. Stephen Courtlandt and Sam
agree with Jan Baptist van Eps for his Journey a
Onondago with Captain Schuyler and Captain Schuy
Ordered a Warrant issue for payment of the sum
pounds to Jan Baptist van Eps for Severall Journey
at Onondago and the Mohakes Country on the Act

Plaisted. Ordered a warrant Issue for payment of £ five pound
to Richard Plaisted Door Cooper to the Last Assembly
attendance on them twenty eight dayes at four shillings

At a Councill held at Fort William Henry the 13th Apr
present his Excellency Richard Earle of Bellamont Gov
Captain John Nanfan Lieutenant Governor.

Stephen Courtlandt
William Smith } Esqrs
Mr. Depeyster
Robert Livingston
Samuell Staats } Esqrs
Robt. Walters

Jan Baptist van Eps. Coll. Stephen Courtlandt and Samuell Staats Esqrs Returne that pur
an order of this board they had agreed with Jan Baptist van Eps
Journey to Onondaga for Twelve pounds, and the said Baptist to
all necessaries for his Journey at his own Charge.

John Morray to pay &c

In Coll: Parsons hands as a Reward

Letter sent from Broadish the pyrate to the

At a Councill held at Fort William Henry the 22

Sent the Honble Richard Earle of Bellomont &c

Captain John Nanfan Lieutenant Governor

Stephen Cortlandt
Abra: Depeyster } Esqrs
Robt: Livingston

Samuell Staats } Esqrs
Robert Walters

The Accounts of the Charges of Seizing Condemning

ing a Sloop &c: the Ship Fleet for being Returned audited by

ham Depeyster Samuell Staats and Robert Walters Esqrs

in all to one hundred Eighty four pounds nine shillings

pence half penny, and the said Ship being appraized at

Three hundred and fifteen pounds to the said Coll:—

Graham Depeyster their Remaind what produce only one

hundred and Thirty pounds ten shillings and seaven pence

penny, and Captain Richard Wyse his late Master of the Sa

Ship having laid before this Board an account of Wages d

himself and Seamen before the Seizure of the said Ship amo

to Two hundred and Eight pounds fifteen shillings. It is ord

that the above sume of one hundred and Thirty pounds ten

shillings and seaven pence halfpenny be payd by Hon: Coll

Abraham Depeyster to the said Richard Wyse for Wages due to

himselfe and Seamen the said Wyse first giving in Security

his Majesty in the sume of to pay the Sailors the

wages due to them proportionably out of the said sume

At a Councill held at fort Wm Henry the 25th April 16

Sent the Honble Richard Earle of Bellomont

Captain John Nanfan Lieutenant Governor

April 19.) The Sachims told me that the messengers were going to Canada, I told them that they ought to remember what Corlaer had said to them in the propositions last summer, which I repeated to them as well as I could; I told them also how that they had promised to stay seven dayes.—But why the Indian Sachims said, hath Corlaer meaning the Earle of Bellomont Governor of New York ettc, not gott our prisoners exchanged, as was promised in the publick propositions, for we have desired it very earnestly of our Brother Corlaer but it is not effected.

April 20 and 21. Nothing remarkable happened.

Translated out of the Dutch

(signed) p^{r} R^{t} LIVINGSTON
Secrt^{y} for the Indian affairs.

Journal of Arnout Cornelisse Viele's Negotiations at Onondaga.

[New-York Papers. Bundle, H. L. K. H 88.]

Journall of Arnout the interpreters journey to Onnondages.

April 14th) I went from New York and came with the boat as farr as Kinderhook and there took a Canoa and arrived at Albany the 21st instant: The same day Johannes Glenn Junior came post from Onnondage, being sent with the Sachims expresse order to see where John Baptist tarried soe long, for that in nine dayes the time was expired that the Messengers were to goe to Canada.—

Ap^{r}: 22nd A messenger is sent to Onnondage to acquaint them that we were coming to their meeting, and send seaven hands of Wampum as a token or letter. This evening Capt John Schuyler, Captn John Bleeker, John Baptist and myselfe, sett out towards the Indian Countrey and in the:

24th arrived to the furthermost castle of the Mohogs where we found but two Mohogs at home, whom we desired to go along with us to the generall meeting at Onnondage, whether we were sent by their Brother Corlaer the Earle of Bellomont, to speak to the five nations, but the principal Sachim being sick they could not goe, We told the Maquaase Sachims by way of discourse, about the vacating of the patent of the Maquaase land, and about making a stone forts at Albany, Schenectady and Canastagione, and that they should have protestant Instructors in their Countrey, at which they were extreamly rejoiced, and thanked their Brother Corlaer for his great care and affection towards them, and since there were no Sachims to go up to Onnondage, they desired us to speak in their behalfs to the rest of the nations at the generall meeting that they did not approve of Indians being suffered to go to and fro to canada to speak with the French Governor, and that those that are lately come from thence, ought to be examined to speak the truth of matters there. The two old Maquaase Sachims told us they stuck fast to Corlaers orders and instructions, and gave their vote soe as his Lord^{p} was pleased to insert in his Instruction, sending seven hands of Wampum to the Generall meeting as a token thereof.—

April 27th We came to Oneyde, rainy weather, we understood here that as soon as the Onnondages had heard of our being upon the way they sent Messengers to the upper nations, Coyouges and Sinnekes to come to the general meeting.

April 28th Wee arrived at Onnondage, and the Messenger sent to the upper nations returned back this night, and said they would be here with all speed as soon as they heard that Corlaers messengers were arrived at Onnondage—

April 29th Two Sinnekes Sachims arrived at Onnondage.—

April 30th We sent for the Sachims of Cayouge the second time with seaven hands of Wampum, to come to the general meeting; Not far from Cayouge the Messenger met a Cayouge Indian who told him that all their Indians young and old, were in the woods to fetch young pidgeons but nevertheless he undertook to fetch the Sachims out of the woods, and to tell them that Corlaers messengers were come to Onnondage and that they should make all haste to meet them.—

May 1st and 2nd We waited with patience for the Cayouge Sachims—There was at Onnondage at this time an Oneydo Indian called Odat-sighte a papist, who endevoured by all means to be the Messenger for Canada, from the five nations, about the two Indians whom the French Governor still detaines prisoners, and perceiving his business baulked by our coming, he went away all alone on the third of May to his own Castle Oneyde, the Indians of Onnondage seeing him march off soe much dissatisfied said one to another, how fain would he have gone Messenger to Canada, he is not a little troubled at it, and ashamed to. In the mean time we staid for the Sachims of Cayouge but they did not come.—

May 6th Sent two Messengers again to Cayouge since nine dayes were elapsed that the last Messenger went, the Messengers returned in the evening, and said, the Sachims met them half way, and that they would be here to morrow, but they came that night.

May 7th The four Nations were convened and the Maquaase who were the fifth nation submitted to the Earle of Bellomonts Instructions, and as a token thereof sent seaven hands of Wampum, which were hung up in the proposition house and then we spoke to them pursuant to His Excellcys instructions very orderly, and gave them nineteen gilders of strung Wampum and when we had done speaking Dekannissore said, there is nothing said when we shall bring the French prisoners to Albany in order for their being sent to Canada. Wee told them to come when they would [or when they were sent for] said further how is it with those five french prisoners we left at Albany. We answered that they should heare that when they come to Albany—But, said dekanissore wee have seen some of these five french prisoners at Canada. We told them we were assured that Corlaer knew nothing of that, but, said Captn Schuyler, I know one of said prisoners is run away, and I believe to your own Contrey.

This discourse being ended one of the Sachims asked for the five belts which the Governor of Canada hath sent to Onnondage, whereupon one of the Young Indians threw them to the Sachim with an angry countenance, but not throwing them soe farr as to reach the Sachim that asked for them, another Indian most disdainfully kick'd them forward to the Indian that demanded them, and then begunn to tell the propositions that had been said by the said Belts by the Governor of Canada; But we went out of the proposition house, and said we will not hearken to such prohibited things, nor meddle with them, for it is told you positively just now, that you are to keep no correspondence with the French.—

About an hour afterwards Dekannissore the Sachim came to us, and said, Brethren, now we are going to consult with one another, and as soon as we have done, shall give you an answer; And they were together all the afternoone yet no answer come till the ninth of May.

Translated out of the Dutch

(signed:) p^r^ R^t^ Livingston secretary for the Indian affairs

Messrs. Schuyler and Bleeker to the Earl of Bellomont.

[New-York Papers. Bundle H. I. K. H 85.]

Albany May 14.—1699.

May it pleas your Excellency

In due obediance to the Instruction of your Excell^cy^ and the Gentlemen of the Assembly,[1] we have been to treat with the five nations at Onondago and according Your Excell: command left John Baptist van Eps there. We thought it fit to bring Aernout Viele back with us whom we sent with a Canoe and two men we hired to goe with him for 30^s^ each man to be paid in New Yorke to bring your Excell:^cy^ this letter — Wee thought it needles to leave the intarpreter Viele with them because they accept your Excell^cies^ propositions and would be here in Albany on the 23rd of this inst: to treat with your Excell^cy^ one person, as your Excell^cy^ may see by the enclosed proposition of the five nations and our journall to which we refer your Excell^cies^.

Your Excellcy's most humble and obedient servants

(signed) Johannis Schuyler
Johannis Bleeker—

Report of Messrs. Schuyler and Bleeker's Conference at Onondaga Castle.

[New-York Papers. Bundle H. I. K. H 84. (marked H 24).]

The 21st of April [1699] we received His Excell^cys^ instruc^ns^ by Aernout Cornelisse Viele, the same day in the evening the post came with John Glen with an Indian to Albany from Onnondague, and reports that he was sent by the Indians to look for John Baptist and to know where he had been so long, for the time prefixed for their going to Canada was expired within nine days — The 22nd We left Albany and so did the Messenger in the morning as we did in the evening — The 24th We came into the Maquois country in the uppermost Castle and there told them that we were ordered for Onnondague by the Govr there, according to his orders to speak with the five nations, and because there were no Maquaes at home to appear in the Assembly at Onnondague, we told unto two old Sachims what related to the patent of the Maquaes land

[1] Ante, p. 498.

199 reçeu le 21.
Par M. de Callard.

Les passages
soulignés en rouge
sont chiffrés

Copie de la lettre Ecritte a
M. de Soutchartrain sur les
affaires de l'amerique, le
15 d'avril 1699

Nous avons reçeu les deux dernieres lettres que vous nous avés fait l'honneur de nous escrire les 25. mars et 10. de ce mois, nous y remarquons principalement trois choses, la premiere que le Roy auroit desiré que nous eussions commencé nos conferences par faire decider a qui apartient la Souveraineté des Iroquois

la seconde que vous pensés que les commissaires anglois ont esté bien aise d'entrer en matiere sur ce qui regarde la baye du nord de l'Amerique.

la 3e. qu'ils cherchent a allonger et que nous devons presser vivement une conclusion.

Si nous avions espéré de persuader les Anglois sur ce premier chef, nous vous supliions tres humblement Monsieur de croire que nous ne nous serions pas contenté de l'Espece de neutralité que nous avons obtenue pour ces pays la quoique elle soit stipulée avec des circonstances qui nous sont advantageuses, puisque les Anglois sont engagés a nous ayder de leurs forces, si les Iroquois veulent entreprendre la moindre chose contre nos plantations ou contre les sauvages nos allies

199v

Mais ils nous ont fait une si prodigieuse
attention de leur part a ne rien inserer
dans la lettre dont nous sommes convenus
qui fut deroger en rien a leurs pretentions
sur ces peuples, et ils ont insisté a Riswick
avec tant d'opiniatreté a ne pas recevoir
pour regle la dessus en attendant une
plus ample decision, le traitté qui avoit
esté fait icy en 1686. par M. de Barillon
et M. de Bonrepaus, que nous avons regardé
comme un bien essentiel pour ce que
nous avions a traitter, de commencer par
faire Surseoir toutes / les demarches d'hosti-
lité qui pouroient alterer des suites qu'il
nous semble qu'on veut eviter, et de ne
point entrer presentement dans la discussion
d'une Chose qui auroit arresté infaillible-
ment la suite de nos conferences et cela
d'autant plus avantageusement que nous
vous suplions de vous Souvenir que par
nos instructions il est dit que le Roy
a agreé si nous ne pouvions pas obtenir
la Souveraineté des Iroquois que nous
taschions de faire en sorte que ces peuples
restent dans une neutralité et qu'en cas
que ce dernier point nous soit refusé
nous pouvons les ceder pour le bien de
la paix or est il que d'entrée de jeu
nous obtenons la neutralité / avec une
espece de ligue / Offensive pour la main-
tenir, Et que nous restons en estat de
soutenir les droits de Sa Ma.te sur la
Souveraineté Iroquoise. Si nous l'emportons.

200

Et la neutralité /

200e

comme chose. tout nous ne nous flatons pas, nous aurons ce qui se peut le mieux, et si nous pouvions parler les Anglois a y consenter nous soutons de ne la ceder non plus de Nôtre costé. puisque nous avons un estat certain par les lettres de cachet que nous nous sommes donnés respectivement pour les gouverneurs de l'Amerique.

Quant au second article C'est nous qui avons proposé de parler affaires de la baye du Nord nous avons un tres grand interest a faire executer la capitulation du fort Bourbon, c'est aussy ce qu'on traille par preference ainsy que vous le verés par le compte que vous trouverés
201 a la fin de cette lettre de ce qui fut reglé dans la conference d'hier.

Il est de nostre interest apres cela de parler du fort Bourbon, de le demander avec instance afin de leur faire valoir la cession que nous leur en ferons pour chicholout Mais nous ne pretendons pas convenir de cette cession tout d'un coup nous voulons dire qu'il faut passer aux limites de l'acadie et aux autres articles que nous avons a traitter, afin que s'il se presente quelque difficulté, ou que nous jugions qu'il y ait quelque chose que nous convienne qu'on nous fust disputer avec raison nous le demandions en relaschant le fort Bourbon.

Pour le 3e chef il est certain que

201v nous avons esté / longtemps sans travailler., et que vous jouvés penser de loing avec beaucoup de raison que les commissaires anglois ont cherché à allonger.

Et. vûs nous qui sommes sur les lieux, et ou voyons que le secretaire d'état qui est de la Chambre basse a esté effectivement occupé par les affaires du parlement, et n'a pû mieux faire qu'il a fait, nous aurons lieu d'estre contents, pourveu qu'on ne perde point de temps a celle heure qu'ils respirent un peu plus qu'ils n'ont fait depuis un mois.

Dans la derniere conference qui se tint lundy a six heures du soir, nous fimes l'eschange des copies de nos commissions, et nous remismes entre les mains des comm.rs du Roy d'angleterre la lettre de sa Majesté que Vous nous avés adressée pour estre envoyée a M.r le Comte de frontenac par le premier
202 bastiment qui partira pour la nouvelle / Angleterre, M.r de Vernon qui croid toujours qu'on le veut surprendre ne la voulut point recevoir sans l'esplication d'un mot que nous ne fimes pas difficulté de leur accorder parce qu'il estoit indifferent, et qu'il auroit fallu renvoyer la lettre du Roy en france, ce qui auroit pû apporter un long retardement au depart des vaisseaux que vous nous mandés devoir partir a la fin de ce mois ou au commencement de l'autre.

Vous verrés par la copie cy jointe de cette lettre, la maniere dont nous avons consenty a l'explication de ce mot.

Vous trouverés cy joint la lettre du Roy
d'Angleterre pour Milord Belamont ; il fut
ensuite question Monsieur, de lire les memoires
que nous nous estions communiqués tou-
chant les pretentions des Rois nos maistres
sur differends lieus de la baye du Nord
202v de Canada, Nous dismes que par l'article
8. du traitté de Ryswick, nous devions tra-
vailler a deux choses, a l'examen de ces
pretentions reciproques, et a l'execution de
la capitulation du fort de Bourbon, que
ce dernier chef ne souffrant aucune diffi-
culté devoit estre terminé au plus tost,
+sic et nous le+ fismes convenir que les inte-
ressés a cette capitulation donneroient
leurs memoires lesquels seroient portés
devant nous a la premiere conference
qui se tiendra lundy prochain afin de
commencer par terminer cette affaire,
Si nous sommes assez heureux pour y
reussir avant que de parler des preten-
tions du Roy sur cette Baye, nous serons
les Maistres de differer tant qu'il convien-
dra aux interest de sa Majesté, la resti-
tution du fort de Bourbon et nous ne
l'echangerons pas avec leurs etablisse-
mens du fonds de la Baye sans en /
263 tirer quelque avantage. /

About an hour afterwards Dekannissore the Sachim came to us, and said, Brethren, now we are going to consult with one another, and as soon as we have done, shall give you an answer; And they were together all the afternoone yet no answer come till the ninth of May.

Translated out of the Dutch

(signed:) p^r R^t Livingston secretary for the Indian affairs

Messrs. Schuyler and Bleeker to the Earl of Bellomont.

[New-York Papers. Bundle H. I. K. H 85.]

Albany May 14.—1699.

May it pleas your Excellency

In due obediance to the Instruction of your Excell^cy and the Gentlemen of the Assembly,[1] we have been to treat with the five nations at Onondago and according Your Excell: command left John Baptist van Eps there. We thought it fit to bring Aernout Viele back with us whom we sent with a Canoe and two men we hired to goe with him for 30^s each man to be paid in New Yorke to bring your Excell:^cy this letter.—Wee thought it needles to leave the intarpreter Viele with them because they accept your Excell^cies propositions and would be here in Albany on the 23rd of this inst: to treat with your Excell^cy one person, as your Excell^cy may see by the enclosed proposition of the five nations and our journall to which we refer your Excell^cies.

Your Excellcy's most humble
and obedient servants
(signed) Johannis Schuyler
Johannis Bleeker—

Report of Messrs. Schuyler and Bleeker's Conference at Onondaga Castle.

[New-York Papers. Bundle H. I. K. H 84. (marked H 24).]

The 21st of April [1699] we received His Excell^cys instruc^tns by Aernout Cornelisse Viele, the same day in the evening the post came with John Glen with an Indian to Albany from Onnondague, and reports that he was sent by the Indians to look for John Baptist and to know where he had been so long, for the time prefixed for their going to Canada was expired within nine days — The 22nd We left Albany and so did the Messenger in the morning as we did in the evening — The 24th We came into the Maquois country in the uppermost Castle and there told them that we were ordered for Onnondague by the Govr there, according to his orders to speak with the five nations, and because there were no Maquaes at home to appear in the Assembly at Onnondague, we told unto two old Sachims what related to the patent of the Maquaes land

[1] Ante, p. 498.

and that they should have Protestant Ministers amongst them, at which they were very glad and highly thanked the Governor for his great affection to their nation and there being no Maquaes at home to be at the Assembly at Onnondague, they charged us with a Message to the Assembly of Sachems that they did disapprove of the going of any of the Caenoestoery[1] for Canada to speak with the French Gov[r] requiring to know their positive designs therein, and so they sent seven hand of Wampum with us for to have their voice in the General assembly and also that they would stand by the propositions made to the Gover[r] — The 27. We came to Oneyde and heard that the Messenger was arrived the day before at Onnondague, and when they understood that we also designed to be at Onnondague, the next day the Sachems of Onnondague sent for the Sachems of the Cajuges and Sinnekes to come forthwith to the assembly and the Sachems of the Oneydes that were at home said they would follow us the next day — The 28th We traveled from Oneyde and come that evening to Onnondague, and their Messenger from the Cayuges came the same night and reported when the Gov[rs] Messengers, are arrived we shall also come — The 29th came two Sachems of the Sinnekes — The 30th they sent two Messengers to the Cajuges with seaven hand of Wampum and on the way they met with a Cajuger and understood by him that their Sachems were not at home but he undertook to acquaint them with the Message, and that we were arrived, for the Sachems were gone into the woods to catch young pigeons. The 1. and 2. of May, we waited for the coming of the Cajugers — The 3[d] of May Odatsighte the Cajuger finding there was no hopes of times of his being sent a Messenger to Canada for which he longed mightily, he went home all alone and some young Indians said to one another, Odatsigte is ashamed and goes home alone, in the meanwhile we stayd for the Cajuges but they came not. — The 6th of May we sent two Messengers for Cajuge since it was nine dayes agoe the first were sent, and they met the Sachems about half way, and they came the same day to Onnondague — The 7th the four nations assembled and the Mahacks having submitted their voice to the propositions made to his Excell: when they delivered us 7 hand of Wampum, to be hung in the new house as we have done, and then we spoke to them according to our instructions in the best order possible, when we finished we laid down 19 gilders, then said Canossore, Brother Corlaer, there was no time prefixed when we should come to Albany, and we said come when you will or when you are sent for — he said further, Brother Corlaer, the 5 Frenchmen which we brought to Albany how is it with them — We answered, when you come to Albany you shall see and hear it — Cannosore said, we have seen them in Canada at least one of them, we answered we assured Corlaer knowes nothing of it, but we know that one of the five is run away, and it may be is in your Country — after this discourse one of the Sachems demanded the 5 breats of Wampum which were sent by the French Governor and one of the Sachems got them and threw them towards him, but not so far as that Sachem sat, and another Indian very scornfully kick'd them at him and they related the Messages sent with them by the French Gov[r] — We said that we would not hearken to such things as were forbidden, has it not been told you expressly but just now by the Govern[rs] order that you are forbidden to hold any correspondence with the French, and we went forthwith out of the house, about an hour after Canassore came to us and said Brother Corlaer, now our Assembly is going to consider together relating to the propositions of the Gov[r] and as soon as we have done we shall give you an answer, and they gave an answer on the 9th as appears by the same, this we certifie to be the truth. Witness our hands.

JOHANNES SCHUYLER, JOHANNES BLEECKER.

[1] *Sic.* Qu? Coenossoeny. Compare ante, pp. 78, 122, 280.

Answer of the Five Nations to the Earl of Bellomont's Message.

[New-York Papers. Bundle, H. I. K; H 87.]

The answer of the five nations of Indians to Captn John Schuyler and Capt^{r} John Bleeker, Messengers sent by His Excell^{cy} the Earle of Bellomont in Onnondage the ninth day of may 1699.

Interpreted by Arnout Cornelisse and Jan Baptist van Eps.

Dekanissore was speaker.

The message we have now received forbidding us to send to Canada for our prisoners is matter of great grief and sorrow to us, in regard that when our last Messengers were there, they were in a manner sett free, but now since we are commanded by Corlaer not to goe thither they will be detained there still. Neverthelesse we will obey Corlaers Commands, and not goe to Canada but we must begg leave to tell you that you are very slow in exchanging of the prisoners for we insisted last summer in the publick propositions to have a general exchange but there is nothing come of it, we feare you have no love for us. Else you would either procure the releasement of our prisoners from the French or suffer us to do it ourselves.

Brother Corlaer. Wee were designed last fall to goe to Canada for our prisoners but were stopped when we came to Albany where we found the Lieut: Govr who told us he believed Monsieur Markeur a French Gent: would come from Canada for that purpose, and accordingly left five french prisoners in his hands to be exchanged for ours, but we find by experience we have been deluded hitherto and our people still kept prisoners we were very glad when we heard that Corlaer meaning the Earle of Belmont arrived at New York, we were in hopes then that we should have been able to shake off the French yoak, but to our sorrow we find, they keep our prisoners, and his kettle of wrath boiles still, we desire that Corlaer may oversett that kettle of warr, for we sustain great damage daily by the farr Indians, which is all done by the instigation of the french, nay the French threaten sorely that they will not putt up the sword, till we come to Canada and bring the French prisoners with us, and fetch our own from thence, and if we goe, then you say we break the covenant chain, this is a great hardship upon us, when did we transgresse or break the covenant chain or kill any of your people, as some of ours have been not long agoe—It is hard to alleadge that the covenant chain should be broak for such a matter as this is, should all that long chain of friendship and correspondence which we have had together for soe many yeares, ever since christians came first into these parts, be broke upon so small a businesse as going to Canada for our friends detained by the French contrary to the articles of peace.

Brother Corlaer. We understand you are about to build three forts in your Government, but why will you doe soe it is now peace over all, these forts should have been made in time of warr, We five nations are of opinion, there is no need of making forts in time of peace.

Brother Corlaer. We are thankfull to you for your care of us in asking by Arnout the interpreter, whether we will have a fort at our Castle, wee doe lett you know that if it should happen to be warr with France again it will be highly necessary.—You likewise tell us if any Indians doe us harm in our hunting we are to repell force with force, which we will doe,

but withall desire your assistance of Arms and Ammunition, for the Waganhaers[1] are daily upon our coasts—no longer than to day we have an account of several of the said Ennemy being seen within two dayes journey of this castle, therefore pray that some ammunition may be delivered us, fearing that many of our people are already killed in theire beaver hunting.

Brother Corlaer. You have been pleased to direct that no Jesuits be permitted to come among us, but that in lieu thereof wee shall have English Protestant instructors of the Christian Religion; when wee are soe farr, that all things are well and settled, then we will consider of that matter.

Brother Corlaer. You say that wee five nations are the King of England's subjects, well brother, be it so, but if the French should make a warr upon us and molest us as they have done, pray lett us have assistance in reallity and not be deluded with falsehoods as we have been formerly.

We were at Albany last Winter when it was concluded that Coll: Schuyler Major Wessells and Hendrick Honse, were to goe to Onnondage, and when they came to the Maquaase land, they spoke by a belt of Wampum, that the meeting should be at Albany in seaventy dayes, but now we will have certainly a sitting there at Albany—did give a belt of Wampum.

Brother Corlaer. I have told you by this belt that there will be a generall meeting of all the Sachims of the five nations at Albany and we desire our Brother Corlaers presence, we will obey your orders, and not goe to Canada, nor send thither.

Brother Corlaer. Lett the goods be cheap and the match coats large, but especially lett powder be sold reasonably and then we will see you love us, we will consult and advise with one another at Albany, for the prisoners be there: Therefore lett the meeting at Albany be as speedily as possible, for it doth vex us sorely that our people are detained prisoners at Canada.—(:Did give a bunch of Wampum of forty eight hand, white and black:) we desire that Corlaer may be present in person, for we will be there in fourteen dayes time.

Instructions to Messrs Hanse and Schermerhorn.

[New-York Papers. Bundle, H. I. K. H 88.]

Instructions to be observed by Hend^rk^ Hanse Mayor, and Ryer Schemerhorn in their journey to the Maquaase nations of Indians, New Yorke 19th May 1699.

You shall with the first conveniency goe unto the Maquaase Indians at their Castles, and when you arrive there you are to call them together, and when they are assembled you are to acquaint them that you are sent expresse from his Excell^cy^ and Counsell, to give them an account of the justice his Excell^cy^ has done them in that matter of their land of which they complained.

You are to tell them that upon complaint made to his Excell^cy^ in July last when he was at Albany, his Excell^cy^ did observe that in the propositions that were then made by the five

[1] Ottawas. See ante, III., 808; IV., 61.—Ed.

About an hour afterwards Dekannissore the Sachim came to us, and said, Brethren, now we are going to consult with one another, and as soon as we have done, shall give you an answer; And they were together all the afternoone yet no answer come till the ninth of May.

Translated out of the Dutch

(signed:) p^r^ R^t^ Livingston secretary for the Indian affairs

Messrs. Schuyler and Bleeker to the Earl of Bellomont.

[New-York Papers. Bundle H. I. K. H 83.]

Albany May 14.—1699.

May it pleas your Excellency

In due obediance to the Instruction of your Excell^cy^ and the Gentlemen of the Assembly,[1] we have been to treat with the five nations at Onondago and according Your Excell: command left John Baptist van Eps there. We thought it fit to bring Aernout Viele back with us whom we sent with a Canoe and two men we hired to goe with him for 30^s^ each man to be paid in New Yorke to bring your Excell:^cy^ this letter — Wee thought it needles to leave the intarpreter Viele with them because they accept your Excell^cies^ propositions and would be here in Albany on the 23rd of this inst: to treat with your Excell^cy^ one person, as your Excell^cy^ may see by the enclosed proposition of the five nations and our journall to which we refer your Excell^cies^.

Your Excellcy's most humble and obedient servants

(signed) Johannis Schuyler
Johannis Bleeker—

Report of Messrs. Schuyler and Bleeker's Conference at Onondaga Castle.

[New-York Papers. Bundle H. I. K. H 84. (marked H 24).]

The 21st of April [1699] we received His Excell^cys^ instruc^ns^ by Aernout Cornelisse Viele, the same day in the evening the post came with John Glen with an Indian to Albany from Onnondague, and reports that he was sent by the Indians to look for John Baptist and to know where he had been so long, for the time prefixed for their going to Canada was expired within nine days — The 22nd We left Albany and so did the Messenger in the morning as we did in the evening — The 24th We came into the Maquois country in the uppermost Castle and there told them that we were ordered for Onnondague by the Govr there, according to his orders to speak with the five nations, and because there were no Maquaes at home to appear in the Assembly at Onnondague, we told unto two old Sachims what related to the patent of the Maquaes land

[1] Ante, p. 498.

Samuel Staats

Lieutenant Governor produced the Seventh and Eighth yeares of his an Act for Preventing Ffrauds and Regulating Trade and acquainted this Board that he was appointed in a Clause of the said Act before him the Execution of his Office of Commander might not Incurr the penalty Expressed in the Neglect thereof. — The Attorny Generall was of the was under the Directions of his Excellency by Instructions he was not accountable for in the said act, and also there being none of the Councill now present who are appointed by his Excellency for the Administring the said Therefore moved that there may be notice until his Excellency be acquainted therewith, pleasure thereupon accordingly.

Arnout Cornelise Viele the Interpreter being sent Onondage Returned with two men that came Expres Albany to Assist him to be there if it were possible to Lord went for Boston for which Service Captain Schuyler and Booter did agree that the said two men should have peices of Eight. Thereupon it is ordered a Warrant Issue for of Three pounds to the said two persons for the Service Said ordered a Warrant Issue for payment of the Sume of pounds to the said Arnout Cornelise being agreed to be him for his Reward for his Journey to Onondage and back

James Graham Esq. his Majesties Attorny Generall lays this board the Instructions he was directed to draw for Governr and Lyer Schuyler sworn to acquaint the Magnes

[illegible] of the Governt

[illegible] held at Fort [illegible] Henry

Honoble John Nanfan Esqr Lieut Govr

Cortlandt
Graham
Staats
} Esqrs

Robert Walters
Robert Livingston
} Esqrs

Ordered that Coll Stephen Cortlandt Robert Livingston
Esqrs and Robert Walters Esqr or any three of them Doe Ex-
amine the Account of Mr Gabriel Ludlow Clerke of the Assembly,
and their Report to this Board of what they shall have done
Read the Petition of William Laurence and John Barbarie
Ordered that Letters of Guardianships doe Issue Impowering
them to take care of the person and Estate of John Laurence
therein mentioned as Desired the Same Non Compos mentis
Randall Antill prays Leave to Appeale to his Majesty
in Councill in England, from the Judgment of this Board
in Council during the Sessions of the last Assembly. That
Board are of opinion that there being no protests depending
this Board in the said matter, but the same having been depos-
ited before his Excellency and Council during the Sessions of the As-
sembly, which was a Court Superior to them, they could not
Intermeddle therewith, and therefore have them to take Course
the Law directs.

At a Council held at Fort Wm Henry this 31st May 1699

Present the Honoble John Nanfan Esqr Lieut Govr

Stephen Cortlandt
Samuell Staats
} Esqrs

Robt Livingston
Robert Walters
} Esqrs

The Last out Barron.

Mr Birchley. The Petition of John Bulbely and William Birchley read.

Read. Read the Petition of William Broad read, and Referred till further
Consideration, and in the mean time no advantage to be taken
the forfeiture of the Recognizants.

Livingston Esqr Their Several Accounts of Robert Livingston Esqr being Read
& allowed this Board audited by Coll Stephen Cortlandt Samuell Staats
& Robert Walters Esqrs

but withall desire your assistance of Arms and Ammunition, for the Waganhaers[1] are daily upon our coasts—no longer than to day we have an account of several of the said Ennemy being seen within two dayes journey of this castle, therefore pray that some ammunition may be delivered us, fearing that many of our people are already killed in theire beaver hunting.

Brother Corlaer. You have been pleased to direct that no Jesuits be permitted to come among us, but that in lieu thereof wee shall have English Protestant instructors of the Christian Religion; when wee are soe farr, that all things are well and settled, then we will consider of that matter.

Brother Corlaer. You say that wee five nations are the King of England's subjects, well brother, be it so, but if the French should make a warr upon us and molest us as they have done, pray lett us have assistance in reallity and not be deluded with falsehoods as we have been formerly.

We were at Albany last Winter when it was concluded that Coll: Schuyler Major Wessells and Hendrick Honse, were to goe to Onnondage, and when they came to the Maquaase land, they spoke by a belt of Wampum, that the meeting should be at Albany in seaventy dayes, but now we will have certainly a sitting there at Albany—did give a belt of Wampum.

Brother Corlaer. I have told you by this belt that there will be a generall meeting of all the Sachims of the five nations at Albany and we desire our Brother Corlaers presence, we will obey your orders, and not goe to Canada, nor send thither.

Brother Corlaer. Lett the goods be cheap and the match coats large, but especially lett powder be sold reasonably and then we will see you love us, we will consult and advise with one another at Albany, for the prisoners be there: Therefore lett the meeting at Albany be as speedily as possible, for it doth vex us sorely that our people are detained prisoners at Canada.—(:Did give a bunch of Wampum of forty eight hand, white and black:) we desire that Corlaer may be present in person, for we will be there in fourteen dayes time.

Instructions to Messrs. Hanse and Schermerhorn..

[New-York Papers. Bundle, H. L K. H 88.]

Instructions to be observed by Hend[rk] Hanse Mayor, and Ryer Schemerhorn in their journey to the Maquaase nations of Indians, New Yorke 19th May 1699.

You shall with the first conveniency goe unto the Maquaase Indians at their Castles, and when you arrive there you are to call them together, and when they are assembled you are to acquaint them that you are sent expresse from his Excell[cy] and Counsell, to give them an account of the justice his Excell[cy] has done them in that matter of their land of which they complained.

You are to tell them that upon complaint made to his Excell[cy] in July last when he was at Albany, his Excell[cy] did observe that in the propositions that were then made by the five

[1] Ottawas. See ante, III., 808; IV., 61.—Ed.

nations of Indians, the Maquaase nation did complaine of a great violence and injury done them by Domine Dellius in deluding them to sign a writing by which they had conveyed their land upon pretence of trust to keep the said land for the Indians, Whereas he tooke a patent for the same to his own use against the communication and treaty the said Dellius had with the said Indians, who thereupon desired His Excell^{cy} to burn and destroy the said writing, that they might peaceably without any molestation enjoy their said land. And at the same time did complain of another injury done them some years ago by Coll Bayard and Arent Schuyler, who in like manner had seduced the dispose of another tract of land called Skohire which is alleaged to be sold by such Indians who had no right to do the same.

His Excell^{cy} having taken the said complaint into his consideration hath made a strict inquiry into that whole matter and did recommend the same to be exam^{d} by the Assembly, who summoned the said Dellius before them, who accordingly appeared, and was then charged with the breach of trust and faith he had given to the Indians, and upon a full hearing of his defence it was found by the assembly that he had betrayed that trust the Indians reposed in him and for that cause the patent granted him for the said land ought to be vacated and himself censured, whereupon his Excell^{cy} did order a bill to be drawn for that purpose, which bill hath not only vacated the land of the Maquaase but also another grant upon the north river as you go to Canada, and the grant of Coll: Bayard, soe that the said Indians are possessed of the said land, as if no such writing had been, and the said writing fully destroyed as the Indians desired, and for a punishment for his said offence his Excell^{cy} has suspended him from his place as a person not worthy to be a Minister of the Gospell, who would betray his proselyts in such a manner—You are to acquaint them of the great love his Excell^{cy} has to the brethren by the strickt justice he has executed upon Mr Dellius for their sakes, and therefore exhort them to be firm and steady to His Excell^{cy} and this Government, and that they be watchful that they be not insnared by the further insinuations of the said Dellius and the interpretesse, for he is soe inraged, that he will depart from truth to doe any thing; soe they must not by any meanes hearken to any thing he sayes upon that matter, but peaceably enjoy their own lands, and take care, not to be seduced, inticed, or deluded any more, but to keep the same for themselves and their children in the enjoyment whereof, His Excell^{cy} and the Govern^{t} will protect them therein, and they must not pretend either to sell or give any part of their said land without acquainting his Excell^{cy} first.—

You are to send seaven hands of Wampum to each of the other nations acquainting them of the premisses, that the land is restored to their Brethren, the Mohogs and Mr Dellius suspended for deluding the Indians to signe that paper.

Examination of Hendrick the Mohawk.

[New-York Papers; Bundle H. I. K—H 5.]

Albany the 10th of June 1699.

PRESENT—Hendr Hanse Esq: Mayor
Jan Janse Bleeker Recorder
Johannes Schuyler
Johannes Cuyler
Jan Vinnagen
Albt Rijkman
Wessel ten Brook
Ryer Shermerhorn
Jan Casperse.
Jan Thise
Keliaen van Renslaer.
} Justices of the peace Esqrs
John Groenendyke Sheriffe

The Mayor Hendr Hanse Esqr: Jan Janse Bleeker Recordr and Ryer Shermerhorn Esqre desired the Justices of the City and County of Albany to be conven'd in the court house in Ordr to examine Hendr the Christian Maquase Indian about a certain writing which was made at the house of Dom: Dellius the 8 inst: when the said Mr Dellius went away which has occasioned great disturbance among the inhabitants the sd writing was given to Dom: Dellius signed by four Justices a copy whereof Captn Johannes Schuyler one of the said Justices has delivered to the Mayor and is as follws being translated from the Dutch.

The underwritten is that which Hendr the Indian spoke to Dom: Dellius in our presence.

SAYING: Father Dôm: Dellius wee are greiv'd to see you go away, we have not done it, it is done by others who have led us as by a cord, we were alwayes resolved to be true to our father as wee have shown in the warr. Father, forgive us the evill wee have committed against you.

Whereupon Mr Dellius did immediately forgive them. Albany 8th June 1699.

Interpreted by:

Jan Baptist van Eps who was sworn, Hilletie the other interpreter was present and Captn John Bleeker who understood the Indian language, and several of the inhabitants as alsoe of the Maquase Sachims and other Indians—

The said Hendr the Indian was asked

Q: Was you at Mr Dellius's house the day before yesterday?
Ans: Yes.
Q: Was you sent for or did you go of your own accord?
A: I was sent for five times.
Q: Who fetch'd you?
A: Gideon's wife came the first time.
Q: Who came the second time?
A: My Mother in Law
Q: Who came for you the third time?
A: Gideon's Wife
Q: Who came the fourth time?
A: Some Indian women of our nation
Q: Who came for you the fifth or last time?

A: Gideon the Maquase Christian Indian.
Q: In whose name did they come?
A: The messengers that came said that Hille the Interpretesse told that we should come to Mr Dellius's house whereupon Rebeccah a Christian Maquase woman said that Hille had not said so, but that she had said it.

Then the paper was produced which was signed by the Justices and the said Hendr was asked sentence after sentence if he had said so the day before yesterday. vizt

Q: Did you say to Mr Dellius, father Dellius wee are greiv'd to see that you goe away?
A: Yes.
Q: did you say wee have not done it, it is done by others?
A: Yes.
Q: did you say wee have been led as with a cord?
A: No, I said no such thing.
Q: did you say, wee were alwayes resolved to be true to our father as wee have shown in the warr?
A: Yes.
Q: did you say, father forgive us the evill wee have committed against you?
A: I never said so.
Q: Did Dom: Dellius forgive you?
A: I did not ask for forgivenesse.

The said Hendrick said further—that Hille the interpretesse bid him tell the Dome Mr Dellius that he wished that he might returne to them speedily—

The said Hille the interpretesse said further, those persons that led you with a cord or line are the cause of Mr Dellius's departure.

The Maquase Indians that were there were asked, if they had not heard Hendr the Indian say that he had been drawn as with a cord—The Indians answered no they never heard him say any such thing—

Sinnonquiresse the Maquase Sachim being ask'd the same question: answered no, he never heard Hendr say so but that Hille the Interpretesse had taken the word out of his mouth and said it.

Q: What was the meaning of your Hendr giveing Dôm: Dellius your hand, was not you forgiven then by him?
A: When Mr Dellius gave me his hand he forgave me but I said nothing.—

Hendrick the Indian being desired to relate what discourse he had at Mr Dellius's house on the 8th inst: when the said Dellius was going away.

Said: That he came there with two other indians and sat in the kitchin drinking some beer, then Mr Dellius came to them with Hille the interpretesse, who asked them if it did not greive them the Dominies going away he answered Yes, it did greive him—Then Hille the Interpretesse said whose fault is it that Mr Dellius goes away. Joseph the Indian would have answered but Hille took the word out of his mouth saying, those base people that stir you up and draw you with a line are the cause of it—The said Hille said further to Henry the Indian tell the Dome Mr. Dellius that it is their fault that he goes away that have incited you against him—She said further: Speak now, Mr Dellius is goeing over sea, speak hard talk your best that he may returne again to us in the spring for you are praying Indians—Henry reply'd I am alone what can I do if wee were altogether then wee could speak but now we can say

nothing—Then Mr Dellius asked said Henry—doe you love me?—Hendr Answered yes, I ever lou'd you since wee have been praying Indians, and did never think, that we should have disturb'd your mind, we have observed and minded our praying well and have fought well for the Country in the late warr—Then Mr Dellius stood up and shaked hands with Henry and said I have long expected you and forgave you the evill you have done me; Henry replyed I expected you would have sent for me because you are the greater man, but you alwayes sent for others, not for me—Mr Dellius told him it is more proper that the youngest should come to the eldest, I expected you to come without sending for—

Q: Who was with you Henry when this discourse happened?

A: Sinnonquiresse the Maquasse Sachim, Gideon and Joseph the indians and many Christians

Q: Out of whose mouth was this discourse, from the Dome or the Interpretesse?

A: 'tis all out of the mouth of the interpretesse.

Gideon was asked if he was present at this discourse, who answer'd, he came at the latter end of it.—Joseph the Christian Indian being ask'd the same question, says, that he heard all this discourse between Mr Dellius and Hendr the Indian as well as he now hears it repeated.—Rebeccah the Macquase Christian woman, being examin'd if she was present at this discourse, answd that she was present at the last part of it when Mr Dellius was just going away, when they had done with their discourse.

Examination of Gideon another Maquase Christian Indian.

What was done the morning Mr Dellius went away when you and some of the brethern were sent for to Mr Dellius's house?

Gideon answd that he was not sent for this morning but that Hille the interpretesse told him at Schenectade that Mr Dellius was going away, and why he did not goe and take his leave of him—whereupon Gideon said with what shall I speak I have caught nothing I can lay down, no present when I speak according to our custome.—Whereupon Hille said come here is a bever skin, take that I give it you, and goe and speak with that to Mr Dellius your minister before he goes away, goe and greet him with that

Gideon arriveing here at Albany went with another Indian to Mr Dellius's house with the beaver and left it there, and afterwards he went with five or six more, and said: father why do you depart? Mr Dellius answd My brethren that live here bring many wicked newes into my house, that is the cause of my goeing away—Gideon asked Mr Dellius if he went to New York Mr Dellius answered that he went over the great sea—Then said Hille the Interpretesse—All people in the town norn and cry for Mr Dellius and you must doe the same—Then Gideon took the beaver and said to Mr Dellius. I am greived to my soul that you goe away: how shall it bee when you arrive over the great sea; and hear what you goe for thither, will you come againe when this evill is over that is now done to you—Mr Dellius said he would not forget them—Hille the Interpretresse acknowledges that she gave the said Indian the Beaver to greet Mr Dellius withall who was goeing away, and withall she desired that he should take Captn John Bleeker, Everet Wendel Junr Abr Schuyler or any that understood the language to be interpreters between the Indians and Mr Delius the Minister.—

(signed) Robert Livingstone
Secrt for the Indian affairs—

Message from Onondaga and the Answer thereto.

[New-York Papers. Bundle, H. I. K. H 48.]

Albany in the City Hall. 12 July. 99.

PRESENT—Coll. P. Schuyler Esqr Hend^{r} Hanse Esqr Mayor,
Major D. Wessells, Jan Janse Bleeker Record^{r}
Captn James Weemes, Albert Ryckman and
Jan vanhagen Aldermen.

Information given to the Sachims in Onnondage by a French Indian called Segowane lately come from Canada, which being sent here by a Sinneck Sachim to acquaint His Excell^{cy} therewith. Sayes

Brother Corlaer.

That after the said French Indian haveing been some time in Onondage he said, I am wondered you doe not ask me for news being I lately come from Canada, I have news to tell you; My brother was killed by the french Indians last yeare and now I care not how it goes, therefore I come to dye with you for it is certain truth that the Governor of Canada will come here when the Indian corn grows ripe, to destroy you all and that you do not know what correspondence Corlaer and the Governor of Canada keeps, by sending letters daily to one another, for when the Governor of Canada comes up with his army, Corlaer will also come up with an army to meet him under the pretext of assisting you but to the contrary will joyne with the Governor of Canada to destroy you all, and you will find it just soe as it was when the English in Virginia had peace with the Canastogue Indians who had warr with you, and when the English heard you were coming against the Canastogues, they instead of assisting those who were their friends came and joyned with you and killed them and destroyed their Castles.

An answer given to the above information

Brethren.

As for the story which this Indian called Sagawane brings into your country we know he comes from Canada, where they are continually raising such ill arguments and thereby contrive to make you uneasy and to give you troublesome thoughts—Wee doe tell you plainly that it is all false, and doe assure you that Corlaer sends noe letters there, but what is for the good of your Country therefore we would not have you to harbour any such ill thoughts of Corlaer, for you can not say since the covenant chain was fastned or before that he ever in the least prov'd or seem'd to be anywise untrue to you, but hath always dealt fairely by you, but think on the Governor of Canada, when he invites you to eat with him at Cadaraque and instead thereof took your people prisoners and sent them for France.

Therefore when anybody arrives in the Countrey to spread such false news among you, we desire you to send them to us here.

Proceedings of the Commissioners and the Five Nations.

[New-York Papers. Bundle, H. I. K. H 41.]

At a meeting of the Gentlemen appointed to manage the Indian affaires in Albany the twelfth day of June 1699.

PRESENT—Coll: Peter Schuyler. Hend^{r} Hanse Mayor. Capt James Weemes Coms^{ry}. Major Dyrk Wessells. Jan Janse Bleeker Recorder. Johannes Schuyler. Hend^{r} von Ranslaer. Jan Vinhagan. Wessell von Brook. Johannes Cuyler. Albert Ryckman. } Esq^{rs}: Aldermen

Johannes Greenendyk Sheriffe.

The following instructions sent by the honorable Captn Nanfan Lieu^{t} Gover^{r} were read vizt:—

Instructions concerning the Indians upon theire conference at Albany.

If the Indians doe insist to have leave to goe to Canada to make a separate treaty with the French for the release of their prisoners, it will be needfull to tell them, that as they are subjects of the Crown of England this Government will take care to doe all that is possible for the recovery of their prisoners, from the French. But if they will goe to Canada then acquaint them that I will send two Gent: along with them that shall treate with the French for the release of their prisoners and to prevent any misunderstanding, lett the Indians propose what they expect from the french, and what they would say to the french and lett it be concluded upon by all the brethren before they goe, and what is so concluded to be the effect of the treaty with the French and nothing else. Given under my hand and seale at armes at Fort William Henry in New York this eighth of June 1699. and in the 11th yeare of His Majestys reigne.

JOHN NANFAN

By order of Councill.

B. COSENS. Ck: Counlij:—

The Gentlemen being informed that the two Indians that have been kept prisoners at Canada since the peace have now their Liberty sent for Abraham Schuyler and Dyrk Vanderheyden lately come from thence who declared, they saw one of the said Indians at liberty and said his mate was out a hunting and as soon as he returned they would make it their businesse to get home, he would have come now but stayed for his comrade.—The Gentlemen are of opinion that in regard the two Indians, are no more under confinement but free, and have leave to go out a hunting, that it will not be expedient, that any of the Indians goe to Canada to treat with the French about said two Indians much lesse that two Gent^{n} should goe along with them.—

Whereupon it was resolved to make the following proposition to the Sachims of the five nations.

After they were bid welcome and told that their answer came to late for His Excellency, the Earle of Bellomont was gone to New Engl^{d} to receive his other Governments which the great King hath intrusted him withall, but that the Lieu^{t} Govr who has the chief command of this province in His Excell^{cies} absence had sent his orders and an answer to their propositions

made to Captn Schuyler and Captn Bleeker in their Countrey but in the first place we are to acquaint the brethren that as soon as we heard last winter of your precipitate intentions of sending Messen^{gers} to treat with the Govr of Canada, Coll: Schuyler Hendrick Hance Esqr: Mayor and Major Wessells resolved to come and see you in your Countrey to divert you from such evill resolutions, but when they were gott as far as the Maquaase land the post met them with the news that they came to late, for the Messengers were gone seaven dayes before they could reach Onnondages.

This you have done to your great shame and disgrace, contrary to your promise made to His Excell^{cy} the Earle of Bellomont last summer and afterwards renewed to the Honb^{le} the Lt Govr.

Since that time you sent for Coll: Schuyler and Major Wessells to come to Onnondage by a Belt, doubtlesse to treate about the same subject, whereupon His Excell^{cy} Corlaer thought convenient to send Captn Schuyler and Captn Bleeker to you with instructions to inform you, how ill his Excell^{cy} tooke it, so palpable breach of your faith and promise, and warned you as you tendred the keeping of the covenant chain, not to keep any further correspondence with the French of Canada and fearing that you might fall in the like inconveniency by the temptation of the french and their Jesuits, his Excell^{cy} has sent for you to know the reasons why you are soe earnest for a treaty with the French after so many promises to the contrary.

Brethren. We can not relate the evil consequences of such actions and we have reason to believe there must be something else in it, then to fetch your prisoners; the excuse is now out of doors, for your two prisoners that were under confinement are free, one of them is lately come from hunting and the other is out a hunting still, as the Christians and Indians lately come from Canada can witnesse, soe that that cause be no more a pretence.

Brethren. You know not the French soe well as we, although they have given you some proofs at Cadaracqui, at your Castles ettc. but you can not dive into their intrigues, it is not for nothing that they send you belts of Wampum and delude your people and [inveagle] them away, the snake lyes hid in the grasse. Therefore we will say but one word more, and then conclude, because we would not burthen your memory.

Consider you are the subjects of the great King of England under whose obedience you have been soe long time out of mind and the covenant chain hath been so often renewed with this Govern^{t} that there is none now living that can remember the beginning of it, Therefore cleave firm to that chain, and this Government, that hath been soe true to you in warr and peace, and lay aside all thoughts of correspondence with the French, for we shutt up that path then you will be happy and live comfortably. There was given them upon this a bunch of white Wampum.

Corlaer has been mindful of your proposition concerning amunition to defend yourselves from the Assaults of your Ennemies, and has therefore ordered you two hundred pounds of powder and lead equivalent which we now give you.

R^{t} Livingston. Secretary
for the Indian Affaires.

Answer of the five nations of Indians the thirteenth day of June 1699.

PRESENT—Coll: P. Schuyler, Johannes Schuyler,
Major Dyrk Wessells, John Vinhagen,
Hendrick Hanse Mayor, Johannes Cuyler,
Capt: James Weemes Albert Ryckman,
Jan Janse Bleeker Recorder, Wessell ten broek,

Interpreted by Hille and John Baptist von Eps.

Dekanitsore Speaker.

Brother Corlaer and Quider or Pieter.

We are now come here to speak according to your desire and as it was concluded last winter, altho' we have not had an account yett of what we proposed in our Countrey—

You have yesterday stopped the path to Canada, we will adhere to it.

Then Aqueendere another Sachim of Onnondage spoke and said.

You told us yesterday we had some other designe, then meerly to gett our prisoners from Canada, since we were soe eager to send thither, but we had not, only we saw, that the meanes used proved ineffectuall, and we were in hopes this expedient would take.

We have understood yesterday, that you have quite shutt up the path to Canada, all we the five nations are glad of it, provided that the path be stopped wholly as well from the Brethren as from us, for there is an open road from this place to Canada of late, yea, a beeten path knee deep, soe bare you have trod it of late—doe give five ps Bever.

You have not made any answer to what we proposed in our Countrey to Capt[a] Schuyler and Capt[a] Bleeker at which we are not a little concerned, we left some french prisoners here last fall, with a consideration that there should have been a generall exchange of all prisoners on both sides but we see nothing of that—

Last summer we were here, then his Excell[cy] the Earle of Bellomont did shutt up the way to Canada, we were once desirous to have gone thither together, and that each nation should have sent a man to redeem the prisoners along with the Christians, afterwards we resolved to leave the whole matter about the redemption of our prisoners to His Excellency who thereupon sent Capt[a]: Schuyler to demand them, and then it was we had the tidings that instead of looseing of them he had secured them faster, that was policy of the French to spread abroad such reports: They served us another trick: There was an Indian who went from our Countrey with five small belts of Wampum to the French of Canada being sent by the Oneydes, Onnondages and Cayouges to see to get our prisoners out of the hands of the French, and this Messenger returning with two belts of Wampum brought us the news, that the French had made the world believe that four of us five nations had made a separate treaty with them, excluding this Govern[t] and the Maquaase only to raise a jealousy among us, soe that the French can deceive the Brethren as well as us.

Last Summer when we made our publick proposition to his Excell[cy] we did expect that His Excell[cy] would have propounded that we should have brought all our French prisoners here, and that we then joyntly should have gone to Canada to release our prisoners, but this was not done which grieved us, we would faine have gone hand in hand and loosed the prisoners.

The prisoners that we took have been from time to time taken from us, and sent to Canada, and those which be left in the brethrens hands are likewise lessened, soe that we loose our prisoners and get not our own people back, we thought to have spoken about those prisoners we left the last fall but we heare nothing of them, we hearken to all which his Excell^cy Corlaer sayes to us, but Corlaer doth not much regard us.—

Corlaer and Quider. Our heart is full that no more regard is had to our prisoners, we thought we were mett now to discourse about that subject, but you tell us they are free, and that we had something else in our heads that made us soe eager to goe to Canada, such doing without communicating it to one another would doe enough to overturn a whole land, therefore this point must be handled tenderly.

Brethren. Consult and advise together, our stomach is full, for we see there is no thorow reconciliation between the French and us, for the Governor of Canada says that his kettle of wrath is butt sett a little aside, it boiles still, therefore let Corlaer oversett this French kettle of warr, according to his promise, and doe you take councill what way to get our prisoners out of the hands of the French, else some may goe and take revenge, and let us conclude what we shall doe with the French we brought here last fall.—Gave ten beavers.

It was proposed to the Brethren that since they left that matter of the two prisoners at Canada to us, that they appoint three or four of their Sachems to meet three or four of the Gent^n to conferr about that matter, which the Indians accepted of, then there was given them ten keggs of Rum, and five rolls of tobacco, with baggs to put the powder in given them yesterday.

The Sachims pitching upon five of their number for that purpose one for each nation, Coll: Schuyler, Hend^r Honse Esqr Mayor Captn James Weemes, Major Dyrk Wessell and Robert Livingston were appointed a committee to treat with the five Sachims in which conference it was proposed to them as follows:

That since the said two Onnondages who are still at Canada, and soe much longed for by the Brethren are no more prisoners but linger their time away in hopes of the five nations comeing there to redeem them, and make a separate treaty with the French that a couple of trusty Indians ought to be sent in a Canoa with goods to trade with the French, who must tell the said two Indians, that the path to Canada from the five nations is shutt, and that they must not depend on the Sachims coming to treat with the French, or that they would fetch them—Therefore they must come along with the two Indians hither.

Which proposall the Sachems aproved of and after consideration thereof had pitched upon Oennaw a Sinneke Sachim then present a sober understanding man who accepted thereof, and ingaged not to have any discourse with the French, moreover that he has a very plausable excuse having a son taken prisoner by the Dionondadees or farr Indians, and a frenchman who was taken at the same time last summer who is now come back to Canada, would inquire of him how it is with his son. This person was approved of and they named another Sinneke Canniengeera to be his companion and was told to come back hither and bring the said two Indians with them and they should be fitted out with some goods to trade to cover their designe, and other necessaries for their journey accordingly

As for the French prisoners that were left here last fall, shall be kept here till the said two Indians returns from Canada and then to be sent home—The said Sachims being recommended to take care that no correspondence should be kept with the french at Canada, they replyed that they were convinced themselves that it was of ill consequence to suffer any Indians to go

thither either upon private or publick account for that the french did continually strive to delude and debauch their Indians from them, therefore they would shutt the path quite.

Rob[t] Livingston Secr[y]
for the Indian affaires.

Albany the 14th June 1699.

Present—Coll: P. Schuyler. Hend[r] Hanse Mayor,
Capt[n] James Weemes, Dyrk Wessell.

The Sachims of the five nations being mett at the City Hall they were told.

That the committee had agreed and come to a conclusion in their conference yesterday, but it was not convenient it should be publick—

That the path to Canada be kept shutt as was proposed yesterday as well for private Indians as Sachims, since by the Brethrens going there, the french and their Indians debauch them to leave their Countrey; That our peoples going thither was not attended with the like ill consequences, because never any could be deluded yet by the french to leave this place.

That the French prisoners, that were left here last fall doe remain here still till the Indians be come from Canada, that have been detained there by the French.

Then the death of Aqueendero chief Sachim of Onnondages son was condoled according to their custome by giving of some white Wampum to the Sachems which was kindly accepted.

The Sachim of Oneyde rose up and said, that they had received some news this day from their countrey, which they were ready to communicate if the Brethren would be pleased to hear it.

A Sinneke Indian man and woman are come from the farr Indians called the Dionnondadees the woman had brought her husband with her being one of the said farr Indians, who report that last fall the French of Canada did send some Indians to Dionnondade, with orders that the French should all come home, and also that the Governor of Canada ordered all the said Dionnondadees Indians to Come to Canada this summer telling that he had also sent for the five nations, and if they refused to come to treat with him, he was resolved to make warr upon them.

They have also news from the Southward that there is a new trader sett up about three days journey from their Countrey on a great tract of Land who has acquainted all the Indians that he gives goods very cheap and that there is seaventy Cayouges come from hunting with beaver, who were resolving to goe and trade there, and since the said person is settled there on our land without leave, as soon as we have an account on what condition he is settled there we will come and acquaint you.

Brother Corlaer and Quider.

Wee five nations have been troublesome to the Brethren, as now in the businesse of Canada and shutting up the path—desire that we may be held excused.

We have spoke a great deal in this house—if it were heaped up together it would make a great Piramide, and one of our principal propositions has been about the dearth of goods, but little notice has been taken, every thing continues deare, let some care be taken about that, now what is the reason that goods are so deare, when the Brethren came first to this countrey, you had but few goods such as beads ettc. and you lived in small hutts, but now you are grown Rich and high, and weare fine clothes and dwell in great houses, and this is all of the

Beavers we brought hither on our backs, and yet you will not hearken to give good pennyworth—Wee desire that since goods is soe deare and our Beaver soe cheap, that His Majesty the great King that lives over the great Water may be addressed that the people of England doe make their hats of beaver and not of sheeps wool, and that the duffels and Blankets may be made of Beaver wooll.—Now I have done with Merchandize—did give 14 p^{s} Beavers, 9 Otters and five Maters.

The Indians were answered that the goods would grow cheaper every day by the peace and that theire propositions should be sent to Corlaer who will acquaint the great King therewith—

While the Gentlemen and the Sachims were together, in the Citty Hall news comes that there were three frenchmen arrived from Canada and two Canoas more a coming in which was two Onnondago Indians who being sent for and examined amongst other things said, that the two Indians soe much desired by the five nations were well in Canada and free, had been out a hunting this winter above Cadaracqui which is neare their own Countrey that none of the Dionnondadees or farr Indians were yett come to Canada, nor the Bushlopers, neither was there any ships yett come from France this yeare.

About the evening the Sachims being convened together at the house of Robert Livingston, desired that some of the Gent^{n} might be sent for—The Mayor and Maj^{r} Wessells being come they said:

Brother Corlaer and Quider.

While we have been now shutting the path to Canada, here are French come to day from thence, what is the meaning of that, we hear they are come for these french prisoners which we left here last fall, and who were concluded to remaine here till further order.

But since we heare that our two Indians are free at Canada, we give our consent that the prisoners we delivered here last fall may be sent home, and that a letter may be sent with them, that they send their people home which is neverthelesse submitted to your judgement

The Indians were answered, that since it was confirmed by all hands, that theire two friends were free wee did concurr with them in their opinion that the French that were left here should be free also to goe home

R^{t} Livingston Sect^{ry}
for the Indian affaires.

Citty Hall of Albany: the 15th of June 1699.

Present—Hend^{r} Honse Mayor, Johannes Schuyler,
Capt James Weemes, Johannes Cuyler,
Major Dyrk Wessells, Jan Vinhagen,
Jan Janse Bleeker Record^{r} Albert Ryckman,
Johannes Greenendyk Sherriff.

The gentlemen were convened together to consult about the delivery of the three French prisoners in order for their return to Canada, since their relations were come for them, and the Sachims being discoursed today, they leave the whole matter to the Gentlemen but withall said they were much concerned and very pensive, fearing that the French have an ill designe by their gathering all their forces together at Mont Reall and sending for their people from Ottowawa, and not only doubt of their Indians being fair dealt withall, but believe that the French invade them, and therefore say they condescend and wholly agree to whatever the Gentlemen shall doe in this matter, and if they dye they dye in our hands.

Jean Rossie who arrived from Canada yesterday saith he saw the said Indians free and that the Governor of Canada told him they had their liberty and asked him why their prisoners were not come home—

It was concluded nem: con: that the said three prisoners were at their liberty to goe where they pleased.—

Albany the 16th of June 1699.

PRESENT—Major Wessells, Hendr Hanse Mayor.

The Sachims being upon their departure mett together and proposed these five things before they went away.

1st That the Brethren should not be angry if any private Indian should goe and see their relations at Canada since it is now peace —

2nd That if any wicked base fellow, should take upon him without our privity to take a Belt or Belts of Wampum and goe to Canada and treat with the French, let that not be a breach of the covenant chain attributed to us.

3rd It was proposed to us the last time Arnout was in our Countrey that His Excellcy would cause stone forts to be build at Albany Schenectady and Cannestagione, yea in our very countrey at Onnondage and Souldiers in them which we liked very well and know not how soon we may have occasion for them, but we heare nothing said of it now, we believe that will be forgott as other things have been that were promised to us formerly.—

4ly It was also proposed to us that we should have Ministers to instruct us in the Christian faith but we heare no more of that neither.

5thly That we may have provisions upon our journey home.

They were answered:

That the path was shutt and could not be opened, but if any private Indian went to see his relations no notice would be taken of it, but that they should be carefull to tell such Indians not to be deluded by the French, but rather perswade their friends and relations to return to their native Countrey.

But as for any such base idle fellow that dares presume to take belts of Wampum and goe and treat with the French upon his own accord, they ought to expell him and kick him out of their Castle, and all the Sachims must be very vigilant in their respective castles to prevent such evills—

And for the forts and Ministers we will acquaint his Excellcy with what you say and you shall have provisions for your journey home—

The Sinnekes Sachim who was pitched upon to goe to Canada doth now return to his own Countrey alleadging there is noe occasion now since the two Indians are free and may come hence if they please.

Rt LIVINGSTON Secry
for the Indian affaires—

1699
25 July

Letters from Francis Lovelace to Henry Powling and the Magistrates at Albany, Governor Winthrop, and the Commissaries at Albany.
MINUTES OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE PROVINCE OF NEW YORK, ALBANY, 1: 377-386.

most of which were proposed by those two ffriends you sent, who have prudently managed the Trust you reposed in them. They have also with them a Booke of the Lawes of the Government, & three Constables Staves: As to your Non-performance of the Acknowledgment according to strictness of time, his Honor being sensible That Opportunityes doe not very frequently present between these Places, hee is very well satisfyed with your Civil Excuse. If at any time you have other Proposalls to make for the Good of yor Inhabitants, you may rest assured of his Honors ready Complyance therein. This is all I have in charge to deliver unto you from the Governour, Soe take Leave & subscribe

Deeds 3:89 (Sec. State)

1673 Apr. 24

Gent.

Yor Very humble Servant
Matthias Nicolls.

No. XIX.

ALBANY AFFAIRS AND PACIFICATION OF THE MOHAWKS.

[Lovelace to Henry Pawling.]

O. W. L. 2:482 (NYSL)

Herry

Yor Letter of ye 5th Instant I answered, since, which I received another of 17th ditto, I thanke you for yor frequent letters, I approue very well of yor advancing the peace with ye Indyans: Though I must confesse it had beene better, had the appearance of yor formality of the Magistrates of Esopus concerned them selues here: I cannot imagine how that peace will bee of any duracon, in regard the Macquas will not accord with the Mappingo's [*sic*] and other nacons

1669 July 25

O. W. L. 2:482 (NYSL)

1669 July 25

of that side of Hudsons River and there being so great a Correspondence with them of the Esopus, Cuttskill &c that hee that attach the one must neede injure the other, since in all extremityes they will haue a recourse one to the other. I am endeavouring to make it a generall peace, and doubt not but to accomplish it, for if the Indyans under Mr Winthrop bee but as pliable as our Indyans the worke is allready done; you may on all occasions assure them so, it will relieue their doubt much, when they see but a possibility for a generall peace. For y[e] Oare you sent mee, I haue tryde it and find it right But with all, I desire a greater quantity to bee sent mee by the next convenience for the Last was so little that I could hardly make a Tryall. For the Land you relate to bee neare ye Mine pray take it up for mee and if it bee in such a place as it may render it Comunicable to other I will settle it. For ye Washmakers Land, I shall not dispose it, till I heare out of England Pray proceed vigorously toward the settlemt of yor Towne, and I will invest you with sufficient Authority to administer Justice amongst them I haue from England advertisement of 200 Scoth familyes that are to bee transported hether (if so) I purpose to settle them neare you that so you may strengthen each other ye better, Comend mee to the Magistrates there and the Rest and beleeue mee to bee

Yor Loving freind
Fran: Lovelace

Fort James the 25th
day of July 1669.

O. W. L. 2:485 (NYSL)

[Lovelace to the Magistrates at Albany.]

Gentlemen

1669 July 26

My last to you was about the letting out the great Pacht or Tappers Excise for ye yeare ensueing for the wch I therein

gaue you some Instructions I then also required you, that the double Excise for liquors goeing up to Albany is taken off, it being onely to bee paid here. O. W. L. 2: 485 (NYSL)

In answer to yor letters concerning the peace betweene the Indyans, I doe very well approve of what you haue already done, and shall desire you continue yor best Endeavors for ye Promoting of it to effect. I haue given an acct of all yor proceedings about it to the Macquaes part unto Mr Winthrop, from whome I every day expect an answer, how farre hee hath wrought with those Indyans about him, as also an agreement upon the place where the meeting shall bee, for ye conclusion of the peace whether if in this City or not. 1669 July 26

I am informed that the Macquaes haue made a peace with ye Esopus Kattskill and other Indyans adiacent but haue excluded the Poppingoes [*sic*] which will bee an occasion of breach of it againe unlesse they bee included, also there being so great affinity and correspondence betweene them and those other Indyans. When I receive letters from Governor Winthrop You shall heare further from mee concerning this matter in the meane time yor Care and prudence in the management of Affaires with ye Macquaes will bee very acceptable to

Yor affectionate freind
Fran: Lovelace

New Yorke this 26th
of July 1669.

[Lovelace to the Magistrates at Albany.] C. A. 2: 424 (NYSL)

Gentlemen

I haue Recd yors of ye 5th Instant wth some further propositions from ye Maques Indians whereto I can at present 1669 Oct. 13

C. A. 2:424 (NYSL)

say little or nothing untill Governour Winthrop retorne wch is dayly expected but that I am glad they continue in so Calme & peacable myndes notwithstanding their last victory.

1669 Oct. 13

I haue also an Account from you of ye Election of yr Comissaryes, And doe approue of Capt Philip Pieter Schuyler for Albany in ye place of Mr Jacob de Hinse, & of Pieter Meenssen in ye stead of Jan Thomas for Renzlaerswijck, wch is all at prsent from

Yor very Loving freind
[Francis Lovelace.]

ffort James in New Yorke
this 13th day of October.
1669.

C. A. 2:426 (NYSL)

The Governr Lre to ye Schout & Comissaryes at Albany.[1]

Gentlemen

1669 Oct. 27

The Governor hath receiued ye Propositions you sent from ye Matucander Indians a Copy whereof he doth intend to transmitt to Gouernour Winthrop from whome he dayly Expects a retorne of all ye former papers of wch you will haue an Acct The Gouernor hath giuen me Ordr to acquaint you that he would haue you as formerly to prouyde a Scow to help ye Souldiers in their provision of firewood against winter wch is all at prsent from

Yor very Loving freind
Matthias Nicolls

Octobr 27th 1669.

To ye Schout & Comissaryes at Albany.

[1] The original heading, as is evident, is erroneous; but Nicolls wrote in his secretarial capacity for Lovelace.

The Gouernoⁿ Łre to Governoʳ Winthrop

C. A. 2:445 (NYSL)

1669 Dec. 29

Deare Sʳ

I am heartily sorry so sad an Occasion as yᵉ Indisposic̄on of yoʳ wife obstructed yoʳ retorne to yoʳ house but am as well pleased at her recovery & thereby yᵉ advantage I shall reape by a more frequent Correspondency, if all my Letters arriu'd yoʳ hands youᵘ will fynde them of one Tenure (vizt) yᵉ Earnest desire of yᵉ Macqueses to conclude a firme peace wᵗʰ yᵉ Mahicands what overtures (of this nature they haue made before) I cannot be inform'd in & I am apt to belieue what they now represent to be (as farre as Infidells are to be Creditted) very Cordiall, Youᵘ see their propositions & having had yᵉ Experience of their Actings formerly you can best giue a Judgmᵗ of yᵉ Event, to be briefe (if it can be accomplis'ht) I doubt not but it will very much tend to yᵉ good of all X̄pians in their tranquility & to yᵉ Advancemᵗ of Trade (yᵉ first step to plenty) How farre youᵘ belieue me to be Capable to promote that designe I shall receiue Instructions from youᵘ but I am apt to belieue yᵉ Progresse will be very slow if it be manag'd by Letters there will be therefore a necessity of an Intercourse wᶜʰ I shall attend when I know from youᵘ yᵉ Tyme & place, For those Exceptions youᵘ inferre of yᵉ tyme & place & Jelousy yᵉ Mahicanders Conceiue of yᵉ Maquesyes by reason of some former misactings yᵉ others use yᵉ same Arguments against them & if true (rebus sic stantibus) there is little hopes of a period, but if all former miscarriages are oblitterated & we enter on a Treaty de novo tis possible a good issue may be Expected Howeuer all faire Endeauours are to be practised that may accomplish so universall a benefitt to this Corner of yᵉ world, I beleeue I can resolue yoʳ doubt concerning what is meant by yᵉ high Land Indians amongst us yᵉ Wappingoes & Wickerskeck &c haue alwayes beene reckoned so And for those I dare

C. A. 2: 445 (NYSL)

1669 Dec. 29

respond to haue them included in ye Gen^rll^ peace thus yo^u^ see how that affaires now stand, & though ye Churlishnesse of ye weather will not suffer us to Acte any further (ye well wishes towards it) Yett as soone as ye wayes be passable I shall be glad to giue yo^u^ a meeting that so we may consid^r^ ye best way & method to bring this worke to a desird Conclusion I haue no more but wishing yo^u^ all happinesse & a beleef that I am

Yo^r^ most affectionate
humble servant
Fran Louelace.

Fort James Decemb^r^ 29th. 1669.

I know not if that Letter miscarryed wherein I enclosed my Grattitude for yor noble p^r^sent wch if [it] did for ye p^r^sent pray accept of this wth an assurance when any thing p^r^sents itselfe worthy of yo^u^ I shall then fynde a way to direct it to yo^u^

The Postscript.

S^r^

I giue yo^u^ hearty thanks for yor news as likewise that book of ye Relation of Mount Ætna though that ariv'd to my hands by Mr Delavall in recompence of wch this day I receiued Łres both from England & Holland Those from England wryte of ye Certainty of ye Death of ye Queene Mother for wch ye whole Court is in mourning & are like to Continue till Easter ye Duke of Buckgingham is made Lord High Steward of Oxford ye Duke of Ormond Chancellor of Oxfourd ye Ld Roberts is gone for Ireland in ye quallity of Lord Lieueten^t^ of it Mr Henry Howard is well rec^d^ at ffosse by Taffeletta & his negotiation like to succeed According to desires.

The Gouernoʳˢ Łre to yᵉ Comissaryes at Albany. C. A. 2:457 (NYSL)

Fort James in New Yorke this
24ᵗʰ day of January 1669.

Gentlemen

I Receiued yoʳ Lettʳ of yᵉ 8ᵗʰ of January by yᵉ Indian, by wᶜʰ I understand of yoʳ health & welfare wᶜʰ to me was a most welcome New Yeares guift, & as it hath beene my sole Consideration yoʳ peace & happinesse so yᵉ continuance of it shall be my chiefest study, I am glad all yᵉ Indians are so well disposed as to Imploy themselues to yᵉ Beauer hunting, I doubt not but youᵘ will receiue yᵉ good effects of it by yoʳ next yeares handling by wᶜʰ tyme I am in greate hopes to Constitute a firme peace wᵗʰ yᵉ Indians now in Hostility wᵗʰ each othʳ & am sorry I haue hitherto brought it to no greater perfection but must wᵗʰall assure youᵘ yᵉ fault lay not in yᵉ least on my parte in regard Mʳ Winthrop who gouernes those Indians (by an Accident of yᵉ indisposition of his wife) has beene absent from his Gouernemᵗ all this sum̃er & Retorn'd not till yᵉ Churlishness of yᵉ wintʳ forbad all manner of Intercourse, In yᵉ springe I am resolued to proceed in yᵉ worke of making a Genᵗˡˡ peace, To wᶜʰ end I haue already made some pʳperation thereunto wᶜʰ I beseech God to blesse, It tending so much to yᵉ uniuersall benefitt of theise partes & perticuler yours. There is not any thing of moment youᵘ haue in perticuler Recomended to me if youᵘ had I should haue answered yoʳ desires, If any thing falls out in yᵉ Interim I must recom̃end it to yoʳ prudent managemᵗ till I haue yᵉ fauour to see youᵘ wᶜʰ I purpose this sum̃er In yᵉ meane tyme I recomend youᵘ to yᵉ protection of him who is able to stand by youᵘ in all Extremityes wᶜʰ God I beseech to blesse & guide youᵘ & him who is

1669/70 Jan. 24

Yoʳ assured freind
Fran Louelace.

C. A. 2: 489 (NYSL)

1670 Apr. 11

The Governo[r] Lett[r] to Capt[n] Louelace.

Broth[r]

I Rec[d] yo[rs] of y[e] 2[d] of Aprill 1670 by Jaques Cortelijau & haue not since had an oppertunity to retorne you an answer, neither was I much solicitous so to doe for my Expectations, were to see you here dayly but understanding of new resolutions yo[u] haue taken of goeing up to Albany, & M[r] Delavalls occasion likewise calling him thith[r] I am uery willing yo[u] should accompany him, & y[e] rather in regard some Publique affaires will occurr w[ch] will require y[e] Assistance of some Commission[rs] for their dispatch, You are therefore to assist M[r] Delavall in y[e] Execution of such things as shall tend to y[e] good & welfare of those partes & likewise if any priuate businesse shall fall und[r] yo[r] consideration, to determyn it as shall be agreeable to Justice & y[e] satisfaccon of y[e] oppressed amongst w[ch] here haueing beene a Complaint exhibited against Capt[n] Baker by Jochem y[e] Baker & findeing it not onely difficult but too tedious to decide y[e] Controuersy here, I haue thought it good to transferr y[e] matt[r] to y[e] Magistrates at Albany togeth[r] wth M[r] Delavall & yo[r] selfe as Comission[rs] who by this are as fully declared to be & Acte as Commission[rs] as if authorized by y[e] formality of a Comission, I know yo[u] will be vigilant to haue an inspection into all matters that shall relate to y[e] Publique both as to y[e] Garrison & Civill affayres y[e] Account whereof I shall expect from you both not doubting but that yo[u] will comport yo[r] selfe wth such prudence & moderation as shall tend to y[e] firme Establishm[t] of y[e] Publique interest there & giue me an occasion to subscribe my selfe

Yo[r] affectionate brother
Fran: Louelace

Fort James 11th of
Aprill 1670.

Instructions for Mr Thomas Delavall & Captn Dudly Lovelace at their Arivall to Albany. C. A. 2:400 (NYSL

1. That they show Mr Winthrops Lettr to me to ye Magistrates there & consult what is best to be done to ye Accomplishmt of a peace betweene ye Maquases and North Indians. [1670 Apr. 11]

2. To see what Condition ye Garrison is & to Contrive a way for ye reperation of ye ffort

3. To state ye Souldiers Accounts & informe me what is due to them that so they may be supplyed

4. To see in what reperations ye Confiscated houses are & (if an advantagious proffer happens) to contract for ye sale of them

5. To see how ye Excise is paid & what is in Arrears & to farme it anew for ye yeare ensueing.

6. To Examyne into Mr Renslaers Rent of Corne & what he is behynde & to speed hither as likewise to put it in a certaine method.

7. To acquaint ye Magistrates that I look upon that Church & Ministry as the Parochiall Church of Albany (for so it was found Establis'ht by my prdecessor & myselfe) & leaue ye supportation of it to ye discretion of ye magistrates to maintaine a minister eithr by way of Taxe or otherwise & that no Inhabitant of what opinion soever be Exempt but beare his proportion, & that they giue me an Account of their transactions in this perticuler.

8. To make a prohibition that no strangers coming from hence or goeing from Albany that haue no residence at Schanecktade do trade there & that ye Inhabitants of that place be likewise lymitted as to their Trade wth ye Indians

C. A. 2:490 (NYSL)

[1670 Apr. 11]

9. To inquire if it were not more advantagious to ye Towne of Albany to haue anoth^r^ house for ye Indians at ye Entrance of ye Towne below ye Hill that so ye Inhabitants may haue an Equall benefitt of ye Trade as well those that are below as those aboue

10. To prosecute ye designe of raysing a Troop of horse there of ye wch I recomend Mr Renslaer to be Captn

Col. MSS. 22:104 (NYSL)

ffrancis Louelace Esqr &c. To Silvester Salisbury Lieu^t^.

1670 July 13

By vertue of ye Comission & authority vnto me given by his R. H^s^ James D. of Y. & Albany &c. I do constitute & appoint you Silvester Salisbury, & you are hereby Constituted & appointed to bee Lieutenant of a Company of Foote under my Comand & Comander in Cheife of the Garrison at Albany, You are to take into yor Charge & Care the s^d^ Garrison under mee & duly to exercise both yor Inferio^r^ offic^rs^, & souldy^rs^ in armes, & to vse yor best Care, skill & Endeavo^rs^, to keepe them in goo[d] order & discipline, Hereby requiring all Inferior Offic^rs^ & souldyers (under yor Comand) to obey you as their Lieu^t^. And you are likewise to observe & follow such orde[rs] & directions, as you shall from time to time receive from mee, or other yor Superio^r^ Offic^rs^ according to ye discipline of Warre, Given under my hand & seal at ffort James in New Yorke this 13th day of July 1670

[Francis Lovelace.]

An Ensignes Comission to C. D. Lovelace[1] —same date.

[1] Captain Dudley Lovelace.

See Analytical Index
Vol. II.

[August 11th 1669.[1]

At a Councell then held at ffort James in New Yorke on ye Island Manhatans before his Honor ye Governor

Mr Thom: Willett
Mr Ralph Whitfeild
both of ye Councell
then present.

Perewyn Sachem of ye Hackensack Toppan & Staten Island Indians appeared this day in ye behalfe of those nations (being lately chosen their Sachem) desiring ye freindship & amity they lately had wth us in ye tyme of ye late Governor Coll Nicolls might be continued wth his Honor ye prsent Governor

The Governor answered it should be continued as longe as they carryed themselues well

The Sachem then prsented a band of Seawant to his Honor wch he said they receiued from ye Maquesses upon concluding ye peace wth them desiring it might be kept that if ye Maques should fall out wth them that band of Seawant might remaine as Testimony of their former agreement

His Honor hauing ask't whether he was chosen by those Nations to be their Sachem ye Indians then prsent (in owning him so to be) held up their hands

His Honor then ordered that a Letter should be wrytt to ye Comrs of Albany to signifye to ye Maquess & Synakers that ye Sachem of theise Nations hath declared ye peace they made wth them & are resolved to keep it inviolably.

The Sachem doth disclayme any right of imposing or receiuing any kinde of Tribute (as is Comonly giuen out) of Christians fishing upon Hudsons Ryver, if any such thing

[1] This session of the council is not entered in the regular minutes, but is supplied here from *Deeds*, vol. 3, p. 41, in office of Secretary of State.

hath beene demaunded or Exacted it hath beene w^th^out ye privity or ord^r^ of ye Cheife persons amongst them.]

At a Councell. Sept: 9th 1669.

Before the Governo^r^

Present

Mr Whitfield
Mr Nicolls.

The Busynesse of Esopus taken into Consideracon.[1]

It is Ordered That ye Garryson at the Esopus shall bee henceforth Disbanded, and Dismist of their Military Employment, They [12] being a needless Charge to ye Duke.[2]

It is Ordered, That Commission^rs^ bee appointed to goe up to Esopus to whom some others there shall bee joyned to Regulate the Affayres of Esopus and of the New Dorpes.[3]

That ye Persons appointed for Commission^rs^ bee — —

Mr Ralph Whitfield — Presid^t^
Capt Jno Manning
Capt Jacques Cortelijau
Capt Thom: Chambers
Mr Wm Beakman — Schout
Mr Henry Pawling
Mr Christopher Berrisford.

Of wch any five of them shall bee a QUORUM to settle the Affayres of all the Places thereabouts, for the which they shall have a Commission and Instructions.[4]

[1] Collateral and Illustrative Documents, No. X.

[2] The so-called mutiny of the burghers of Esopus had been quelled, and it being now a "time of peace," the garrison was disbanded, and grants of land were made to the soldiers, particularly in the newly-created villages.

[3] The dorp or village nearest Esopus or Kingston was named Hurley; the second was known as "Halfe way ground," and the third or "furthest New Dorpe or Village" was named Marbleton (or Marbletown).— *N. Y. Col. MSS.*, vol. 22, p. 99, under date of September 17, 1669.

[4] Collateral and Illustrative Documents, No. X. The commission was com-

induce their three nations to come and live at Skachkook under Your Excell^{cy} Govern^{t}—Soe wishing your Excell^{cy} and my Lady all health and prosperity wee remain with respect

May it please Your Excellency

Your Excellen$^{cy's}$ most humble & obed^{t} serv^{ts}

PE. SCHUYLER
R^{t} LIVINGSTONE.

Albany 22nd Septr 1699.

Message from Onondaga to the Commissioners for Indian Affairs.

[New York Papers Bundle, H. I. K. I 6.]

PRESENT—Coll: Pr Schuyler, John Schuyler,
Major Dyrk Wessells, Alb^{t} Ryckman,
Hend^{r} Hanse Esqr Mayor, Jan Vinnagen Aldermen, and
Jan Janse Bleeker Recorder, Hille Interpretesse.

A message sent by the Sachims of Onnondage to the Gent^{n} appointed to manage the Indian affairs by Agosennenha who arrived at Albany this 21. Septr 1699.

Who said—Brethren

Aqueenderande and the rest of the Sachims of Onnondague have sent me to acquaint you that the chief Sachim of Sinnekis call'd Cagenquarichton, has been at Onnondage five dayes agoe, to acquaint us that a company of their people, had been out a hunting near their Castle, wereof five were killed and scalp'd hard by their castle this day sevennights by the far Indians, and the said Sinnekes Sachim proposed to the Sachims of Onnondage, if it would be convenient, to goe to Canada to demand of that Govern^{t} what the reason was, why the Dowaganhaes (: Indians in allyance with the French :) came and destroyed them now in time of peace, but the Sachims of Onnondage, were of another opinion, concluded by no means to send to the French, for they knew very well, it was through instigation of the French that this was brought to pass, but by all means to goe to Albany and acquaint His Excell^{cy} the Earle of Bellomont, whom they call Corlaer, with this treatment.

This is the fourth time that the five nations have had their people killed since the peace, three times by the French Indians called Rondax and now by the Dowaganhaes Indians in league with the French of Canada, wee desire to know of Corlaer how to behave ourselves in this Extreamity, for wee can endure it noe longer.

Wee designe to goe out a hunting this winter over the Lake of Cadaracqui and fear that the French again will incite their Indians to fall upon us, therefore desire again that Corlaer will be pleased to demand of the French of Canada what they mean by such continuall breaches of the General peace made by the two great Kings over the great water

This is all I have to say only desire that wee may have an answer speedily of Corlaer about this matter being of great import and consequence.—

I cannot omitt alsoe to acquaint you that by one of our people, that has been a prisoner of Canada who is lately come home, to Onnondage brings us the news, that Monsr Marricour call'd by the Indians Stow Stow is come to Onnondage with a great company of French, to make some proposals there and was got as far as the river Cadaracqui, and that all the Sachims of the five nations are now at Onnondage, who have sent for the Indians from Hunt, to watch the motions of the French, being very mistrustfull of their actions and not without just cause.

The Messenger was answered.

That the Sachims of Onnondage were commended for their prudence in not sending to Canada as Sinnekes proposed but directly hither, about the mischief befallen them lately near their Castles by the Dowaganhaes, that His Excellcy the Earle of Bellomont, should be forthwith acquainted with this matter and that in the mean time, they be upon their guard, and to be sure hold no correspondence or communication with the French or any that might come from Canada to their Castles, but if any French came send them down hither, without entering into any treaty with them.—

Robt Livingstone—Secrtry
for the Indian Affaires.

Representation of the Lords of Trade on the Administration of Justice in New-York.

[New-York Entries, B. 483.]

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

May it please Your Majesty.

In obedience to Your Majesty's Commands signified to us by the Right Honourable Mr Secretary Vernon and upon consideration of diverse letters we have received from the Earle of Bellomont relating to the want of a good Judge and an able Atturny Genll in Your Majesty's Province of New Yorke, We humbly report to your Majesty that the Earle of Bellomont has set forth unto us the great difficulties and obstructions he meets with from the unfitnesse of the persons at present in those imployments, the consequence of which reaches every part of your Majesty's service there, and the instances his Lordship gives us thereof are so full that we are humbly of opinion, unless he be assisted by persons duly qualified, sent from hence it will be impossible for him to perfect what he has begun in the reformation of those evill practices which had formerly taken root in the said Province, and in which your Majesty has hitherto been pleased to approve of his endeavours.

It is not only the Administration of Justice in the ordinary forms of it, that suffers; but the suppression also of illegal trade and piracy cannot be accomplished without the constant assistance of persons in the foresaid places both honest and able to advise in points of Law.

Upon consideration whereof we humbly represent to your Majesty our opinion that it is of great necessity for your Majesty's service in those parts that two able Lawyers of known probity be sent from hence to supply the places of Chief Justice and Atturny Generall in the said Province of New Yorke.

thither from Scotland, being dispersed, and most of the Planters gon to Jamaica, togther with their best Frigat called the St Andrew.[1]

I send your Lordships the Collector of New York's lists of ships cleared inward and outward in that Port from last Lady Day to last Michaelmas. The Naval Officers lists do not come further than Midsummer quarter, which I am sorry for, because of the want of Method, but 'tis not for want of direction and caution from me. I shall send your Lordships very shortly the Naval Officers' Michaelmas Booke. There goes also the Naval Officers List of ships registred in Midsummer Quarter. Colonel Courtland sent me his Accounts of the Revenue unsigned, which for that reason I returned to him again. And upon looking over the King's late Instructions to me countersigned by the Lords of the Treasury, & bearing date the 4th October 1698 which (among other things) direct me to attest all the Accounts of the Revenue of that Province which I (being absent and therefore not able to assist the Council in the Audit of the Accounts as the King's Instructions also direct) durst not venture to do, unlesse I first had a Certificate from the Lieutenant Governor and Council of their having carefully examined the said accounts, and pass'd them, Upon the receipt of which certificate I will attest Colonel Courtland's Books of Accounts, and then forward them to your Lordships.

Messrs. Schuyler and Livingston to the Earl of Bellomont.

[New-York Papers. Bundle, H. I. K. 15.]

May it please Your Excellency:

The Sachims of the five nations arrived here four dayes agoe, and the propositions out of His Maj^{tys} letter sent, by the Lieut^{nt} Governor and Councill was made to them, as allsoe that relating to Pennsilvania.

The Indians were extreamly satisfied, and thank'd your Lord^{p} for your care of them, and promised to come in the springe, to returne their thankfull acknowledgement in the behalfe of all the five nations—This was noe sooner done but an expresse comes from Onnondage with the inclosed message by which Your Excell^{cy} will perceive that those Indians called the Dowaganhaes in amity with the French continue their incursions upon our Indians, and so by that means, will either provoke our Indians to a publick break or else compell them to come & truckle to the French which wee have hitherto prevented—

Wee thought it the best way for expedicion to send an express overland to be with Your Excell^{cy} before the French agents be dismissed, which may prevent your Lord^{ps} sending to Canada; The behavior of the French and their Indians has been intolerable since the peace, wee doubt not, but your Excll^{cy} will by these agents prevaile with the French Govr to prevent the like for the future—All things else is well here we have dispatched the Maquase and other Indians, as alsoe Onnagonque or Eastern Indians who were well satisfied, and will

[1] A brief account of the Scotch Settlement at Darien, above referred to, and the causes of its failure, will be found in *Holmes' American Annals*, II., 43.—Ed.

induce their three nations to come and live at Skachkook under Your Excell^{cy} Govern^{t}—Soe wishing your Excell^{cy} and my Lady all health and prosperity wee remain with respect

May it please Your Excellency

Your Excellen^{cys} most humble & obed^{t} serv^{ts}

PE. SCHUYLER
R^{t} LIVINGSTONE.

Albany 22nd Septr 1699.

Message from Onondaga to the Commissioners for Indian Affairs.

[New York Papers Bundle, H. I. K. I 6.]

PRESENT—Coll: Pr Schuyler, John Schuyler,
Major Dyrk Wessells, Alb^{t} Ryckman,
Hend^{r} Hanse Esqr Mayor, Jan Vinnagen Aldermen, and
Jan Janse Bleeker Recorder, Hille Interpretesse.

A message sent by the Sachims of Onnondage to the Gent^{n} appointed to manage the Indian affairs by Agosennenha who arrived at Albany this 21. Septr 1699.

Who said—Brethren

Aqueenderande and the rest of the Sachims of Onnondague have sent me to acquaint you that the chief Sachim of Sinnekis call'd Cagenquarichton, has been at Onnondage five dayes agoe, to acquaint us that a company of their people, had been out a hunting near their Castle, wereof five were killed and scalp'd hard by their castle this day sevennights by the far Indians, and the said Sinnekes Sachim proposed to the Sachims of Onnondage, if it would be convenient, to goe to Canada to demand of that Govern^{t} what the reason was, why the Dowaganhaes (: Indians in allyance with the French :) came and destroyed them now in time of peace, but the Sachims of Onnondage, were of another opinion, concluded by no means to send to the French, for they knew very well, it was through instigation of the French that this was brought to pass, but by all means to goe to Albany and acquaint His Excell^{cy} the Earle of Bellomont, whom they call Corlaer, with this treatment.

This is the fourth time that the five nations have had their people killed since the peace, three times by the French Indians called Rondax and now by the Dowaganhaes Indians in league with the French of Canada, wee desire to know of Corlaer how to behave ourselves in this Extreamity, for wee can endure it noe longer.

Wee designe to goe out a hunting this winter over the Lake of Cadaracqui and fear that the French again will incite their Indians to fall upon us, therefore desire again that Corlaer will be pleased to demand of the French of Canada what they mean by such continuall breaches of the General peace made by the two great Kings over the great water

This is all I have to say only desire that wee may have an answer speedily of Corlaer about this matter being of great import and consequence.—

Paroles adressées à Monsieur le Chevalier Desalleurs Chevalier de l'Ordre de S.t Louis, Commandeur de Gelos de Montbrun, et Commandant general de toute la Province de Septimanie

par trois Deputés des plus considerables des Troupeaux Nommés en Roussillonnois Soubatanau, et établis et qui ont parlé le 8.e du mois dernier Bagg comme il suit par la bouche du premier

Le Vu premier Colier

Nous avons appris Lamour de Vous.tre Soumis Dessus nous, et en même temps que Vous avez pris Sa place, et Soin de Nous Nourrir pour, c'est ce qui Nous a obligés de Venir Saluer de la part de tous les Troupeaux; et Vous témoigner La Joye que Nous en avons tous;

2.e Colier

Vous avez du Sçavoir de Mr. de Montagnac a qui des quelques Vns de Nos gens qui estoient Venus en Rouss.on Voir Leurs parents a Lamontagne; que ly dern. considerable Nbre de Nos Villages Vous avoient parlés Singulierement de paix, Vous Les Conseillés Sur Cette assurance Nous Soumettre Tous;

3.e Colier

Lon Nous a rapporté que Vous aviez toujours Vne Grande Disposition Soumettre, Nous Engagions

quelle a bien voulu se prendre pour Dessin de la maison
qui est bien considere pour nous,

1e Colin Pour ensuite de la maniere que Nous avons trouve
( ) de Colin Sortement les poignets, et envoyons
( ) de prendre des pensees de paix Nous Sauvons pas
de Nous ( ) pour tous les paniers, et elle dit
( ) sauvons tous, Ce dit aquinas que tous ( ) nous
( ) demandent la paix ;

3e Colin Pour Nous tous que Nous avons aussi tous
Nous avons rassemble tous Francois Nous comprendre
Vos femmes que Nous a deja rendus avec la fille
Et Nous sommes prest de rassembler tous les autres
4 e Marie Nous Nous Vous prions de Nous rendre Nos
quitte Nous que Vous detenez prisonniers,

6e Colin Jeanne Monsieur de Marie que Nous considerons
comme etant de notre cabane d'aller a grange pour
y prendre les prisonniers que nous y avons mis
tous, et ou se commence la grande affaire de la
paix, quelque Vu sauvage du seul Vu de la
montagne qui accompagne et qui les prend en
avoy tout apres la fonte des glaces,

7e Colin comme Nous considerons les Renvendre Tous
Bruyan et de la tenville, Nous Invitons le pere
a venir avec Nous de monter, et Nous

Vous prions de faire retourner de suite Lesdits
qui depuis deux mois nous paye toujours l'Heritage
La paix entre nos peres Onnontio et Nous,

Colier (ayant appris que la paix estoit entre les deux
grandes Onnontio de France et d'Angleterre, Nous avons
pris allez exemple des premiers de paix,

Par quatre cestecy Je Vous prie de faire sçavoir a tous
anches de Vos autres Iroquois, villages, et autres Nations
reclame dépendans et soumis a Lalgonquin afin qu'il ne
Nous frape plus,

Si la remets par Vn colier les soumages de saule
Et de la montagne de celuy qu'ils Luy ont Envoyé
pour les exorter a faire la paix pour Leurs peres

Reponse faite par Monsieur Le Recollet
De addittion aux paroles cy dessus,

Colier pren. Je suis bien aise de Voir mon fils aussi soumis
aux Loix Venerables qui sont Venues de
de la part de toutes les Nations Iroquoises, et Leur
soumages du saule et de la montagne ont eu raison
de faire soumis aux Iroquois que s'ils auroient
des Loix detestables qu'ils auroient eu a craindre

Venant dans Vos sinceres desirs d'accorder les affa

au 3e Col. Vous ne devez pas trouver Etrange que mon chagrin
soit si suspendu elle le tient toujours jusqu'a
ce que la paix soit entierement conclue, et Vous
La Voiez vous meme, cest a Vous a faire promptem
toutes les demarches que je demanderay de Vou
car je Veux que Vous et Lauriers que et Jesus
Vu Cop pour je ne te suis pas homme aussy
ame laisser Longtemps amuser,

au 4e 5e 6e
et 7e colon Je Vous en Conjure de nouveau ramene tout
a Labuse de mes sujets, et demandez que Vous me
rendre les autres qui sont avec Vous,
et Mons. pour cet effet, Vous me demande que
Jemoye, et Nous Demmandons pour les alli
et Iroquois, et Etranger ou Vous Dites que Vous
les menez, pour y faire la paix, et
Une chose, que ne peut faire puisque
que Vous dites vous mesme a tous les Colo
allemie en Montreal, est que pendant toute
que que ne peut se conclure, et que nous nous
Sauvons separez ensemble ou en celle Ville,
Les portes seront ouvertes de jour et de nuit
pour entrer et en Liberté, mais les portes

Afin qu'ils y trouvent Resources chacun chez
Eux, et dient pour Lors que Jeunesse Repere
Français, et monsieur de manieres chez Vous
pour chercher Nos Jeunes Français en sauvages-
sellier qui ne sont pas en âge de retenir deux
idiomes; Vous Voudrez aussy querir les Vôtres qui
Seront rendus de bonne foy de deux costés; et
Je tacheray pour la meilleure de faire reunir de
Français les pieces de Nambeuille pour nous Vous
Emoyer les deux,

Voyla qui est bien qua Lexemple du grand
Onoutha Nôtre maitre, a Loinonha des anglois
Vous premier Louis des pensés de Nous accorder
avec Vôtre pere; Mais ce n'est pas assés
que Vous me disiés de faire Jamais ames alliés
que Vous Voulés La paix avec moy, Il faut aussy
que Vous la fassiés avec Eux;

Après avoir repondu a toutes les paroles
Louis Jeunesse, Bien, Ce dernier colier
que Le mets entre les mains d'Onontio comme
Domontagnes reste en Otage en esperés dans
Les pourparlers que nous aurons avec Eux, Il y a
plus deux ans; afin qu'ils repette demeure

aux Iroquois. Les deux points principaux sur
lesquels ils doivent agir sont. Le premier
est que les affaires en aillent
detour lempire amortient, ce que cest
pretends quon me donne Vous trouverez bon
de changer, le second est quil faut
quelle sasseure non seulement avec moy, mais
encore avec tous mes alliés;
Je luy ay demandé sil croyoit que tous les
Iroquois consentiroient avec deux articles, il
ma repondu quil croyoit que toutes les em-
Nations les accepteroient; Iusquey je luy ay
dit Voilà ne point parler en asseure-
positivement que tous les Iroquois acceptent
ces conditions, et que je veux absolument
sauver leurs veritables sentimens, je demande
quon donne bien les jours Ils me envoyent en cette Ville
deux ou trois deputés pour me dire quils les
acceptent, et pour me promettre que des plus
considerables de chaque nation Viendront dans
le temps que je leur prescriray par le
retour des mesmes deputés a fin que je
puisse agir heureusement pour y faire trouver

Vos deputés detoure vne allie perenelle Lumble
Vus bons prins grieuelle
Lathache chea suspendie depeur de daubes
pindan les trois Jours, et Jneatiway pindan
trois jours. Les, celles dance allie des Cuiwous dix
Et partreliemen des algonquine aqui Je
deffendray dalen Vous chewiken, mais auwisés
auay Vous gens denepary alen du costé au fles
chasen, Jattendre dous Vous Enwoyés dans
soixte Jours et eslons Viennen par Jen Vous
Econtiway pleurs,
Vous pouvés prendre Le Jour que Vous
Voudrés pour Voter en retournan auechavation
aqui Jedonne La liberte dalen auec Vous, et Je
Vous feray donne les choses necessaires pour
Vôtre Voyage,
Apres ces reponses finies harangue apriés La
parole et inapriés dene resouvenir de la
Demande que on Jy ensiouanne mauvis faite
de la liberté des quatre Iroquois, que Jetenoie
prisonnier de laffaire de la chaudiere noire, Jay
finis Chupeu de difficultés la dessus, mais
Sauchem quijestois mes Intentionnés, Jeluy ay
dis que Voulans, quijls chi retournent mes Iouer

Comment, je voudrois bien quelque fois Envoyer
chez eux aussitôt, leurs en remettre deux,
à condition que Leurs Envoyeurs reviendroient
dans la demie heure. Tous les deux petites
filles à la poupée que je leur ai promises
pour ce Jour.

from ye mouth of ye Creek calld Quechoo to ye fishing place 6
& from thence by Land to onnondage Castle 20
In all 270 miles.

Albany ye 11th. June 1700

Gentn[1]

Here inclosed is ye Copy of a Message arrived from onnondage Last Night—It is therefore thought Requisite by ye Rest of gent. that you be here to give your opinion in ye matter with all Speed being the Indians are in great hast. This is all at present.

The Indians being askd what ye meeting is for doe answer that they know not but that there is Sayd. there is a great deal of news

from Gentn.
Your humble
Servant
/S/ Pieter van brugh

Present
Pr. van Brugh Mayr
Jan Janse Bleeker Recordr
Johannis Schuyler
David Schuyler
Johannis Roseboom
Evert Wendel
Albert Ryckman
Wessel ten Brooke

Albany ye 11th. of June 1700
Propositions made by 3 onnaders who are Sent messengers by ye Sachims of onnondage

Brother Corlaer & Quider

Wee come to acquaint you that ye Sachims of ye Sinnekes are gone to Canida to Speake there give 7 hands wampum.

Brother Corlaer & Quider

Wee come also to acquaint you that there are 5 waganhaes from there Severall nations arrived in onnondage give one beaver Skin

Brother Corlaer & Quider

Wee desyre ye baggs with Pouder may be made [(*torn*)] may have been which will Incourage these Strange nations to come to

[1] Not addressed, but contains the following note on the reverse side: "The Mayers letter for me [Robert Livingston (?)] & Majr wessels to come to alby."

us pray give us ane answer thereof before wee goe home yu. often told us yu would make them larger gives 3 beavr Skins.

Answer made to ye 3 onnondage messengers in ye Presence of Aqueendero ye Cheiff Sachim of onnondage in albv ye 14 of June 1700

We doe thank ye Brethren for their kind message & are Sorry to hear ye Sinnekes have forget themSelvs So much as to goe to Canada without leave of Corlaer & against yt wh. was Concluded upon by all ye 5 nations.

We doe Send Lawrence Claese to onnondage with a belt to hear what ye Dowaganhaes Indians have to Say & bring us an acct of it & if Possible to bring two of ye Dowaganhaes here to See how cheap Pouder & lead is Sold.

We doe also Send him with anoyr Belt to Stop ye Sinneke Sachims going to Canada (if they be not already gone) till such time that Corlaer comes hither.

As for ye Pouder bags yu may tel ye Sachims they are as large as they can Reasonably desire. doe give a litle wampum.

The Sachim of ye Skachkook Indians who were desired by ye onnondages to Send a messenger thither to hear what ye Dawaganhaes had to Say doe make their apology

That they are Sorry they have no Indians at home to goe thither neither is there any of ym yt can Speak ye Language and desire to be Excused, we are Satisfyed we Shall hear all when Lawrence Returns, & if we hear any news in ye mean time we shal acquaint yu.

R: L: Secry for ye Ind affares.

Instructions for Lawrence Claese
Albany, June 14th, 1700[1]

1° You will immediately go to Onondage and tell the sachems that you have been sent from Albany to hear the proposals of the Dawaganhaes Indians.

[1] Translated from the Dutch.

Deganawidah then said to the chiefs: "I place upon your heads deer antlers as emblems of your power. Your old names are taken away and new names which have more power are given you. Remember that all your power comes from the Great Peace."

2° That they will receive them well and if they want to live with them they will consent gladly and if they propose something different which violates the covenant chain, they are not to be answered before they have spoken here with me.

3° That if the Senecas have not yet departed, you will go to their territory and hold them back with wampum until they have spoken with my Lord [Bellomont][1]

4° That you will extract all the news of the far Indians so as to inform us about everything as well as what happens in Canada.

5° If it is possible, bring some of the far nations of Diowaganhaes here and tell them that they will have powder and lead enough and show them how big the sacks will be, and if the Dawaganhaes will not come with you, the sachems should bring them here when my Lord is here on August 10th, and he will be here as it has been told to them.[2]

6° That the sachems do not detain the far Indians as they have always done, but urge the Dawaganhaes to come here and give to three of the five Dawaganhaes these three stroudwaters and tell them that you could not carry any more for them this time, otherwise you would have brought more. To the other two say that they should come with you and they will have enough powder and lead and clothes. If the Senecas have left, give both belts to the Onondagas, but if not, one belt to the Onondagas, the other to the Senecas.

Present
Col Pr Shuyler
Pr van Brugh
Interpreted p
Capt Joh: Bleecker

Propositions made by Joseph henry & gideon three Christian Maquase in albany ye. 19 of June 1700

We come to acquaint yu yt about 10 days ago ye onnondages have desired us to have a meeting at onnondage, & we did not understand that they deSigned to have any of our Brethren ye Christians their wh. we thought it our duty to acquaint yu. withall. gave 7 hands of wampum.

They were answerd yt ye onnondages had Sent Two Several mes-

[1] Claese was unable to prevent the Seneca from going to the French in Canada. Schuyler and Van Brugh to Nanfan, July 5, 1700. O'Callaghan, 4: 690.

[2] Claese was similarly unable to persuade the Far Nations to come to Albany. *Ibid.*

sages for us to be present at ye meeting, & we had sent Lawrence Claese to be there to give us an acct of all Proceedings.

John Baptist van Eps's Report about ye Indians

On the 31th: of July 1700 I Arrivd in onnondage where I founde Monsr: Marricuer and the Jesuit Bruas with 12 other frenchmen from Canida who had made propositions to the five Nations of Indians Two Days before I came there, and Pressed them for an answer, but upon my arrival ye Sachims adjourned for three days, Then I Informed them what orders I had to tell them from Corlaer, that they were to make no Meeting with ye french nor to hearken to what they Sayd or to give any answer, and if ye french proposed any thing to them they were only to tell that they were goeing downe to the place appointed to Speake with Corlaer and if they had any thing to Say they might goe and Lay it Before him there.

Whereupon d. kanitsore asked me if it would be Convenient to send for ye french to hear what Corlaer Sayd, I Replyed that what I was ordred to Say was only to them and that Neither they or I were to Speak with the french, notwithstanding they sent for ye french in our Meeting and Repited to them my Instructions, the Jesuit Bruas Spoke to them in these words, Children, what are you become Corlaers doggs or his Prisoners, that he sends you such Strick orders not to Speake with us or doth he Intend a warr again, I Desyre you only to Reguarde what wee have proposed to you and doe Soe, Which forcd me to tell ye Sachims—Brethren you are sencible that Mischeif comes not from Corlaer but from ye Northwards or Canida and that they have used you Like doggs and kild yu. and when Prisoners Burnd and Tormented you which you are Sure Corlaer hath Never done.

After that ye french went out, ye Sachims Layd doune 9 Beavers and Said Broyr. Corlaer wee have had a Meeting with ye french therefore take these to Ease and setle your minde, which I would

Then Deganawidah repeated all the laws that he and Hiawatha had made for the building of the Great Peace.

not Accept of but told them Brethren you cannot Serve two Masters I am only sent in the name of Corlaer to forbid your meeting with ye french, as I have told you at first but as I am Informed you have had a Meeting with them why doe not you tell me what they have proposed to you whereupon they Sayd the french had Spoke to them by five Belts of wampum and Desyred as follows

By ye first Belt Children it is now peace between the great kings over ye great Water, Lett it Likewise be peace Between you and us and ye Rondackses ye waganhaes Twightwees tionnondadees & all our other Nations of Indians

By ye 2d. & 3d Belt Children wee desyre that our prisoners here amongst you may be Releeced as wee doe hereby Releece yours that are among our Nations of Indians and that you will appoint one out of Each Nation to fetch them where wee shall Expect you nine Days hence.

By the 4th. Belt Children now I have turned up the Bottom of my kitle which Signifyes Peace

By the 5th. Belt, Children wee desyre that a Jesuit may be admitted to Lye in your Countrey as formerly to Instruct you.

After ye 3d. days were Expired (which the Indians took to Deliberate in) they cald a Meeting with the French and Gave ye following answer to there propositions by Dekanitsore Speaker and Sayd they could not allow of a Jesuit to Lay in there Countrey and upbraided them of there former Evill Practices how they had used them and told the french if wee want a Minister Corlaer will Supply us

Sayd Further you Desyre ye Peace come Lett us have peace and gave one Belt of wampum but for ye Covenant made with Corlaer it Shall Never be Broke by us they further allow that out of Each Nation an Indian Should goe to fetch there prisoners from Canida Albany ye 5th

of august 1700. /S/ Jan Baptist van Epse

By his Excellency the Governour &c[1]

Instructions to Coll Peter Schuyler Robt. Livingston Esqr: both of his majes. honble. Councill of this Province and to ye Mayor

[1] An abbreviated version of this, omitting the introductory paragraph and the first three clauses, is given in O'Callaghan, 4: 751-752.

aldermen and Recorder of ye Citty of albany, and Sheriffe of ye County & City of ye Same for ye time being, and to hendrik hansen Esqr. one of ye. Justices of ye Peace and to ye Commanding officer of ye fort and garrison within ye Said Citty of albany, which sd. Persons are appointed Commissionrs. for management of ye Indian affares.

1. You are to use your best Skill and Endeavour to *p*serve ye Kings Peace within ye Citty of albany, and in order thereunto, tis necessary you should by your Example and admonitions discourage faction and parties as tending much to ye disturbance of ye peace and good Correspondence that ought to be between his majes good Subjects, which division of ye people, and distinction of parties have been kept on foot and fomented by ill men to Serve their own private ends, and gratifie their oun malice, without regard to ye honour and Interest of his Majestie, or ye wellfare of this province, wch. as a fronteer to ye french of Canada, has been, and will always in time of war be more exposed than any of his Majes. Provinces in america, and therefore requires yt its Inhabitants Should be entirely united, and of a peice, for their Common Security, and as bound by their allegiance to his majestie.

2. You are upon notice and Complaint of any of ye. Indians Subjects of his Maje. of any acts of hostility Committed on them by ye French or their Indians, to take and use ye. most effectuall & Speedy Coúrse to releeve and assist ye Said Indians, and if you see cause you are to Send ye Commanding officer of this garrison for ye time being with Such a number of ye Souldiers as yu Shall think fitt to ye assistance of ye sd. Indians Subjects of his Majes: giveing such orders to ye said Commanding officer, as yu in yr best discretion shall think proper for his majes Service & ye Security of his Subjects, & all officers and Souldiers in his majes. Pay are hereby orderd to obey all such orders as they shall receive from you, from time to time, for ye ends & purposes aforesaid.

3. You are by all fair means to encourage and Cherish the Indians, Subjects of his Majesty, to ye end they may Continue

The fifty chiefs of the Five Nations each gave to Deganawidah a string of lake-shell wampum as a pledge of truth and loyalty to the laws of the Great Peace.

firm under ye. obedience of his maje. and for ye advantage of ye trade of this Province.

4. You are upon all Emergences yt. shall happen to give me notice thereof to New Yorke, or in my absence from this Province to ye Leiut governour & Councill, sending at ye same time your opinion & advice, what you think most proper to be done for ye remedying all mischieffs that shall any way be putt in practice against his Maje. and his people within this his Province, or against ye Indians, Subjects of his Majestie.

5. Upon any message from all or any of ye five nations of Indians, or from ye Nation of Skachkook or River Indians Mr Livingston aforesaid as being his Majes. Secretary for ye Indian affares in this Province is Immediatly upon ye arriveall of ye Indian messenger or messengers to Summon & Convene all ye above Comrs. or as many of ym as shall then be in Town, and them being So Convened shall ConSult upon ye Subject of ye message from ye Indians, he to make a minute (in a fair well bound book to be kept for yt Purpose) of ye ReSult and opinion of ye Sd. Commissrs. upon all Such messages, every minute to be Signed by ye Commissrs. then preSent, and by him ye Sd. Mr. Livingston as Secretary.

6. And for avoiding and preventing all Superfluos Charge[1] for or by reason of any messages from ye said Indians, ye said Commissioners are hereby directed to Signifie to all ye said nations, that they send hither no more then three Indians at most on any message whatsoever, & ye messenger or messengers So Sent are allowed to Stay here at ye kings Charge, no longer then three days at most to rest and refresh themSelves, and to be allowed three shillings p day each messenger and no more, for his or their Support dureing ye Said three days and proportionatly for a lesse time if he or they shall return home Sooner, wh. said three shillings p. day is to be paid to ye Sd Messenger or messengers in ready money & yt by mr Livingston aforesaid who is hereby directed to make punctuall payment accordingly, from time to time,

[1] Bellomont was attempting to eliminate two malpractices, both of which he alleged were indulged in by Schuyler. One was the bringing in of excessive expense accounts for the entertainment of the Indians, and the other was Schuyler's personally entertaining the Iroquois sachems at the King's expense, by which means he "studies to make himself popular." Bellomont to Lords of Trade, October 17, 1700. O'Callaghan, 4: 716.

out of yt part of his Majes. Revenue of Excyse which is under his ye said Mr. Livingstones Collection, and I doe absolutely forbid that any provisions or money be given to any Indian or Indians at ye kings Charge from ye day of ye date hereof, otherwise than as is before Expressed, whereof Mr Livingston is to take notice and to Conform himSelf to this my order accordingly, and my former Instructions to ye Commissioners for management of ye Indian affares, bearing date ye first day of august 1698, are hereby Revokd. given under my hand and Seal at arms at albany ye Third day of Septemb 1700 & in ye Twelfth year of his Majes. Reign /S/ Bellomont.

Albany ye 1st of June 1701

Gentn[1]

Inclosed is a Copy of a Message sent from onnondage whereupon ye Gentn. appointed to mannage ye Indian affairs have thought Requisite to Dispatch ye Gentleman with ye Inclosed Instruction and the Bearers hereof to acquaint the honble Leiutenant Governeur therewith, to whom ye Principale is Sent, ye Gentn. also desyred me to acquaint you that the Bearers hereof are not agreed for there Trouble, but Leave it to ye Consideration of ye honble. Governr & Councill, and therefore Desyre you will be pleased to order that they may be Satisfyed before they come home. So Remain

your most humble Servt
Rt. Livingston Junr.

Albany ye 19th: of august 1701

Uncle Livingston

Here inclosed is a Message just now given by 2 Indians arrived from onnondage together with an answer thereto Given by ye Gentn appointed to mannage the Indian affairs. the Like thereof is also sent to his honr.

[1] Superscribed: "To Coll Peter Schuyler & Mr. Robert Livingston Esqrs of his Majes. Council for ye province of New Yorke &a att New Yorke."

Deganawidah made the Onondagas the Firekeepers of the Confederacy, with Onondaga the capital.

XII. LETTRE.

Toutes les Nations Alliées de la Nouvelle France tiennent des Conseils generaux à Montreal, où la Paix est concluë.

MONSIEUR,

Ce n'est ny la chair ny le sang qui m'engagent de vous entretenir de la Paix generale des Iroquois, faite avec la Nouvelle France & ses Alliez. Connoissant parfaitement les interêts des Princes de l'Europe, vous avez donné tant de preuves de votre genie & de votre habileté dans l'Ambassade de Venise, que je me sens obligé de vous parler de cette Paix qui a fait la felicité & la tranquilité de toute l'Amerique Septentrionale. Un Monarque est heureux quand il trouve un Ministre digne de remplir un poste aussi important que celui qui vous avoit confié. Vous avez eû affaire avec une Nation la plus fine & la plus politique de l'uni-

vers. C'eſt l'Ambaſſade la plus délicate qui ſe puiſſe voir. Tout eſt ſi ſacré & ſi miſterieux dans le Sen[illegible] cette Republique, que l'Eſprit le plus profond & le plus penetrant peut à peine déterrer la moindre de ſes intrigues. Pour vous, Monſieur, qui avez ſucé avec le lait l'eſprit d'Ambaſſadeur, il ne faut pas être ſurpris que vous en ayez rempli les fonctions avec tant de ſuccés & tant d'éclat.

Je veux donc vous donner aujourd'hui le plaiſir de connoître toutes les intrigues des differens peuples de ce vaſte païs, qui s'étend depuis l'embouchure du fleuve de ſaint Laurent juſqu'à la Baye d'Hudſon, à l'extrémité de l'Amerique Septentrionale.

La curioſité me porta d'aller juſqu'au Saut ſaint Louis, pour y être preſent à l'Aſſemblée des Iroquois qui nous ſont Alliez, & y voir arriver les Ambaſſadeurs des autres Nations Sauvages qu'on attendoit de jour en jour pour la Paix generale. Ils arriverent enfin le vingt-uniéme Juillet, & d'auſſi loin qu'ils apperçûrent le Fort ils le ſaluerent de pluſieurs coups de fuſil. Les notres ſe mirent en haye au bord de l'eau & leur rendirent leur ſalut.

De l'Iſle qui y commandoit fit tirer le canon lors qu'ils mirent pied à terre.

Les Ambaſſadeurs des Onnontaguez, des Goyogouins & des Onneyouts, avec d'autres de ces Nations qui étoient venuës pour traiter de leurs Pelleteries, entrerent dans la cabane de Tetacouiceré, où ils fumerent d'un grand ſang froid pendant un bon quart d'heure. Ontonnionk, qui veut dire l'Aigle, les complimenta au nom de nos Iroquois en ces termes.

Mes freres, leur dit-il, nous ſommes heureux de vous voir ici aprés être échapez de tous les perils qui ſont ſur les chemins : En effet, combien d'accidens pouvoient-ils vous arriver ? Combien de rochers ou de rapides où vous pouviez perir, ſi vous n'aviez eû autant d'adreſſe & de conſtance à les ſurmonter, que vous en avez toûjours fait paroître dans les occaſions perilleuſes ?

Je me réjoüis donc de ce que vous les avez ſçû éviter tous. Ce ſont vos ancêtres qui ont frayé le chemin que vous tenez maintenant pour venir parler de Paix chez *Onontio* *. Le Dieu de Paix vous y a conduit, voici le feu que l'on fait dans votre païs au bout des campagnes, quand les gens d'affaires y vont, c'eſt-là où l'on fait les premiers complimens. Celui-ci

* Monſieur le Chevalier de Callieres.

n'eſt qu'un petit feu de ronces ſechées pour prendre haleine, auparavant que d'arriver où eſt proprement la natte. Ainſi je commence ici à vous eſſuyer les larmes, (en leur jettant trois branches de porcelaine) à vous déboucher la gorge, & à vous donner un breuvage, afin que vous ſoyez diſpoſez à parler de la Paix avec mon Pere *Onontio*.

Au reſte quand vous paſſez droit ſans venir ici, cela nous rend l'eſprit mal fait, & nous ôte la conſolation à chacun de nous ſaluër, l'un ſon Pere, l'autre ſon frere, ſon oncle & ſon couſin. Ce n'eſt donc pas ici le feu de Conſeil, mais c'eſt comme un entrepôt tel que vous faites au bout de vos campagnes quand on va chez vous, & nous nous flâtons que vous nous viſiterez d'orénavant.

Les Iroquois firent trois cris, au nom des trois Nations, pour les remercier. Leur Orateur ſe leva quelque temps, & preſenta des branches de porcelaine, par leſquelles il les remercia de la part qu'ils prenoient à leur arrivée, exagerant beaucoup tous les dangers qu'ils avoient couru, même que les Tſonnontouans n'étoient pas venus avec eux, à cauſe du malheur qui étoit arrivé à un des Chefs que l'on avoit reporté chez eux fort bleſſé; il leur

dit que le veritable feu étant à Montreal ils ne devoient pas s'étonner s'ils n'entroient dans aucun détail d'affaires, les priant de se trouver tous au Conseil general de la Paix. L'on fit chaudiere, on les régala de * Sagamité; ils se rendirent le lendemain à Montreal où ils furent reçûs au bruit des boëtes & du canon.

Les Nations Sauvages nos Alliez s'assemblerent au Saut au nombre de sept à huit cens, dans le moment que ceux ci en partoient.

L'on ne voyoit de toutes parts dans le Fort qu'empressement pour les recevoir, on avoit brûlé les herbes qui étoient dans les ruës, & on les avoit balayées pour les rendre plus propres. Tous les Députez & les Considerables entrerent dans la cabane d'Arioteka, Chef du Calumet. Les Iroquois furent un peu surpris de ce que ils ne leurs en presenterent point un nouveau. Ils s'attendoient à y répondre par un present de fusils, de chaudieres, de chemises & de couvertures. Pendant que l'on préparoit le Festin dans une autre cabane, nos Alliez prirent le divertissement du Calumet.

Douze Sauvages se mirent en rond au

* Festin composé de Chiens que l'on avoit fait bouillir.

milieu de cette cabane, qui avoit plus de soixante pieds de long, chacun tenant une petite calbasse pleine de pois. Outachia Outaouak de nation reçût le Calumet de la main d'Ariotexa, & se tint debout derriere ceux-ci qui le chanterent. Le Calumet étoit une pipe de pierre rouge, dont la tige étoit de bois, tout couvert de plumages de tête de canard, avec des plumes d'aigle qui pendoient au milieu, ils chanterent donc remuans leurs gourdes en cadence, pendant qu'Outachia de son côté agitoit avec adresse le Calumet au son de leur voix..

On avoit attaché une brasse de tabac à une perche. Il y eut un Chef qui se leva un quart d'heure aprés que l'on fut en train, & prenant une hache il en frappa à un poteau. Les Musiciens se tûrent aussi-tôt.

J'ai, dit-il, tué quatre Iroquois il y a cinq ans à un tel endroit, & arrachant un bout de ce tabac, je prens ceci comme une medecine pour me refaire l'esprit : les Musiciens lui applaudirent par des cris & par un mouvement precipité de leurs gourdes, & l'on entendit le bruit de deux à trois cens Sauvages d'un bout à l'autre de la cabane, à peu prés comme celui d'un mousquet qui se perd dans une

Forêt où dans des Rochers. Tant que le tabac dura on ne manqua pas d'Acteurs qui citerent leurs beaux exploits. Je leur en fis preſent, que l'on attacha à la même perche. On apporta trois heures aprés ſix chaudieres pleines de chiens, & d'un Ours que l'on expedia en un moment, & il eût été difficile de voir des gens de meilleur appetit. On danſa enſuite, un Chef commença le branle, il marcha ſeul d'un extrêmité à l'autre de la cabane, en chantant d'un air animé à menacer le Ciel & la terre, donnant un mouvement à ſon corps, & diſant ce qui lui venoit en penſée, comme j'ai tué celui-ci, j'ai fait telle action, j'aime la Paix ou j'aime la Guerre.

Pendant que les Sauvages y répondoient, à meſure qu'il avançoit, par un cri de *Hô*, qui partoit du creux de l'eſtomac; & quand il ſe remit à ſa place toutes les voix ſe réünirent & ſe firent entendre ſucceſſivement. La danſe dura le reſte de l'aprés-dînée. Enfin l'on porta huit grandes chaudieres pleines de bled d'Inde boüilli, & chacun en remplit ſon Outagan, qui eſt une écuelle de bois.

Les Tſonnontouans arriverent le même jour. Ils furent conduits dans la cabane de Suſane; cette Iroquoiſe quitta

Onneyout pour venir voir le Comte de Frontenac, sur le recit qu'on lui fit de ses belles qualitez.

Je m'embarquai le lendemain pour Montreal avec nos Alliez, qui étoient au nombre de deux cens canots. Lors que nous fumes à une portée de fusil de la Ville, ils se serrerent tous les uns contre les autres sur une même ligne.

La plûpart n'ayant point de poudre tirerent peu de coups de fusils ; mais ils firent de grands cris, en faisant aller leurs avirons en l'air. On les salua des boëtes & du canon de la Ville, chaque canot donna de l'aviron pêle-mêle, & ils debarquerent tous.

Ils cabanerent le long des palissades. On eût le soin de leur faire aporter quantité de branches d'arbres pour les mettre à l'abri du Soleil : les portes furent fermées, la traite de la Pelleterie n'ayant été ouverte qu'aprés qu'ils eurent fait leurs presens au Gouverneur General.

Les Tsonnontouans que j'avois laissé au Saut arriverent l'aprés dînée. Texancot leur grand Chef, âgé de quatre-vingt ans, se tint debout dans son canot en abordant & faisant des cris de morts en criant *Hai ! Hai !* pleura en même-temps ceux qui avoient été tuez pendant la

la guerre. On tira les boëtes & le canon quand ils débarquerent. Joncaire allant au devant de lui le conduisit par la main chez le Chevalier de Callieres, où il fut acompagné de tous les Chefs qui lui donnerent la main, & Monsieur de Callieres lui témoigna la joye qu'il avoit de sa parfaite santé. Il envoya prier l'aprés-dînée les Chefs des Alliez de venir le voir, ils s'assemblerent dans sa court, les uns s'y assirent sur des sieges, & les autres à terre. Le Rat, Chef des Hurons de Michilimakinak, porta la parole au nom des Nations Alliées.

Notre Pere, dit-il, tu nous vois auprés de ta natte, ce n'est pas sans beaucoup de perils que nous avons essuyez dans un si long voyage. Les chutes, les rapides, & mille autres obstacles, ne nous ont point paru si difficiles à surmonter par l'envie que nous avions de te voir & de nous assembler ici, nous avons trouvé bien de nos freres morts le long du fleuve; notre esprit en a été mal fait, le bruit avoit couru que la maladie étoit grande à Montreal. Tous ces cadavres rongez des oiseaux que nous trouvions à chaque moment, en étoient une preuve assez convaincante. Cependant nous nous sommes fait un Pont de tous ces corps, sur lequel

nous avons marché avec aſſez de fermeté. Nous ne laiſſons pas tous tant que nous ſommes d'être malades d'un rhume qui nous accable, & tu dois juger par-là de toutes les fatigues que nous avons eûës.

Je leur fis dire qu'on les avoit abuſez en leur diſant que la maladie étoit ici, qu'ils pouvoient avoir déja vû dans la Ville ce qui en étoit.

On commença le vingt-cinq à tenir les Conſeils. Les Députez de nos Alliez eurent la liberté de parler ſur tout ce qu'ils ſouhaiterent. Chaque Nation étant bien-aiſe de faire valoir l'empreſſement avec lequel elle étoit décenduë. Ce ſont des Sauvages qui parlent, il ne faut pas s'attendre à des entretiens pleins de délicateſſe.

Ils parlent ſuivant les mouvemens de leur cœur, & ſelon leurs interêts. Vous avoüerez cependant dans la ſuite qu'ils ne manquent pas de bon ſens, & vous ſerez peut-être ſurpris de remarquer tant d'eſprit dans quelques-uns.

Outoutaga Chef Outaouax du Sable, connu ſous le nom de Talon, & communement par celui de Jean le Blanc, (ce nom lui fut donné, parce que ſa mere étoit fort blanche) qualité aſſez rare à un Sauvage qui eſt tout baſanné par les graiſſes des Caſtors, (je ne le nommerai

dans la ſuite que par ce dernier nom) porta la parole au nom des Outaouaks du Sable & des Sauteurs.

Onontio, dit-il, nous ſommes venus te voir pour ſatisfaire à la parole que tu nous as fait porter de venir te trouver, nous venons ſavoir ce que tu veux, quoi que l'on nous eut dit que la maladie étoit grande à Montreal, nous avons paſſé par deſſus toutes ces difficultez.

Voici quatre paquets de Caſtors, & un de Peaux paſſées que nous te donnons. Nous te prions de nous ouvrir la traite, que rien ne nous ſoit caché dans les magaſins des Marchands. Il eſt inutile de te demander bon marché, parce que nous ſavons bien qu'un chacun eſt maître de ſes marchandiſes, du moins exhorte-les qu'elles ſoient au même prix que l'année paſſée.

Je te parle au nom des Nations Outaouakſes, & te prie en même temps d'excuſer ſi nous te faiſons un preſent ſi peu conſiderable, nos Anciens en faiſoient autrefois de plus beaux, nous avons détruit & mangé toute la terre. Il y à peu de Caſtors preſentement, & nous ne pouvons plus chaſſer qu'aux Ours, aux Chats, & à d'autres menuës Pelleteries.

Les Députez des autres Nations aprou-

verent unanimement ce que Jean le Blanc venoit de dire.

Eloaoueſſen Chef des Nanſoakouatons réïtera la même choſe par des termes qui venoient au même ſens. Mais Haſſaky Chef des Culs-coupez prit la parole d'une voix extrêmement forte & haute : je ſuis malade, ce qui m'empêche de parler, ſi je le pouvois je crierois d'une voix ſi élevée que je te ferois entrer ma parole dans la tête, pour t'engager à nous faire donner à bon marché, étans venus pour t'écouter. Les gens de Michilimakinak n'ont jamais été deſobeïſſans à tes Prédeceſſeurs.

Chingoueſſi Chef des Outaouaks Cinagos, repreſenta que le Caſtor commençoit à être rare, & pria que l'on reçût leurs petites Pelleteries.

Haſſaky demanda au ſurplus par grace que l'on ne donna point à boire à leur jeuneſſe, étant perſuadé que c'étoit leur ruïne. Fais en ſorte, dit-il, que nous puiſſions arriver à bon Port dans notre païs, afin que nos femmes & nos enfans ſoient contens. Que diroient-ils, s'ils nous voyoient malades ; que feroit le détroit des deux lacs ſans nous, puis qu'il n'y a que de Michilimakinak d'où il puiſſe tirer du ſecours ?

Le Chevalier de Callieres répondit que

il avoit de la joye de ce qu'ils avoient surmonté tous les obſtacles qui s'étoient preſentez, ſans ſe laiſſer détourner de leurs deſſeins par ceux qui vouloient leur perſuader qu'il regnoit à Montreal une maladie contagieuſe, qu'il eſperoit qu'ils s'en retourneroient auſſi ſains qu'ils étoient partis. Qu'en attendant que l'on parlât d'affaires il permettoit la traite, qu'ils viſſent dans tous les magaſins ceux qui donneroient à meilleur marché, qu'il exciteroit les Marchands à le faire, que la guerre avoit été la cauſe juſqu'à preſent de la cherté des marchandiſes, qu'il repreſenteroit au Roi pour le ſupplier de donner ordre aux Marchands de France de vendre à ceux-ci d'orénavant à un prix plus raiſonnable, afin de contenter tout le monde. Il leur fit enſuite apporter deux ſeaux de vin & du pain, ils allerent déjûner hors du Conſeil, & firent place aux autres Nations.

Les Hurons & les Miamis entrerent avec leurs preſens de Caſtors.

Le Rat parlant en leur nom dit, mon Pere, je viens vous dire que je ſais obeïr à votre voix; ſouvenez-vous que vous nous dites l'Automne derniere que vous vouliez abſolument que nous vous amenaſſions tous les Iroquois Eſclaves qui ſont parmi

nous. Nous vous avons obeï & obeïſſons puiſque nous les amenons. Voyons en même temps ſi les Iroquois vous obeïſſent, & combien ils ont ramené de nos neveux qui ont été pris depuis le commencement de la guerre il y a treize ans. S'ils l'ont fait c'eſt une marque de leur ſincerité, s'ils ne l'ont pas fait ce ſont des fourbes. Je ſais cependant qu'ils n'en ont amené aucun. Je t'avois bien dit l'année paſſée qu'il valoit mieux qu'ils nous amenaſſent les premiers nos Priſonnieres, tu vois preſentement ce qui en eſt, & comme ils nous ont trompé. Ce Chef raiſonnoit trés juſte, & l'on vit dans le moment l'embarras où il nous alloit plonger.

Le Chevalier de Callieres ſe contenta de les remercier d'avoir amené les priſonniers Iroquois, les aſſurant qu'il ne rendroit point leurs Chefs Iroquois qu'ils ne lui euſſent rendu les leurs.

Les Puans, les Outagamis, les Maſkoutechs, les Malhomins ou Folles avoines, les Amixois & les Pouteouatemis, s'y rendirent avec leurs preſens, & Ounanguicé leur Chef parla au nom de tous. Il dit qu'ils étoient venus à la voix de leur Pere, qu'ils n'avoient point écouté ce qu'on leur avoit dit de la maladie, parce que ſon corps ne faiſant qu'un avec celui

de leur Pere, ils étoient disposez à faire ce qu'il voudroit, qu'il le prioit seulement d'avoir pitié d'eux, & qu'il leur fit donner à bon marché les marchandises, parce qu'ils avoient peu de Castors.

Haouilamex, autre Chef Pouteouatemis, dit presque la même chose, & ils déjûnerent.

Les Miamis parurent aprés.

Chichikatalo leur Chef, personnage d'un merite singulier, dont l'air ressembloit beaucoup à ces Empereurs Romains, dit qu'ils avoient écouté la voix de leur Pere, par le François qu'il leur avoit envoyé de sa part, que cette voix leur avoit fait prendre la résolution de décendre, qu'ils étoient bien aises de se trouver avec tous les enfans de leur Pere, qu'ils n'avoient fait aucune difficulté d'amener les Esclaves qu'ils avoient pris sur les Iroquois : que pour marquer le desir qu'ils avoient de lui plaire, ils en avoient acheté des particuliers de leur Nation, qu'il en étoit resté qu'ils n'avoient pû amener ; mais que son Pere *Onontio* en seroit toûjours le maître ; qu'au reste il ne remarquoit pas que l'Iroquois eût fait la même chose, puis qu'il ne voyoit point de leurs Prisonniers ; que c'étoit l'ordinaire de cette Nation-là d'en agir de même. On

leur dit que l'on parleroit de cette affaire ci dans un autre Conseil.

Chichikatalo continua. Puisque notre Pere veut que la terre soit unie, & que tous ses enfans deviennent amis, voici un Calumet de Paix que je te presente, afin que tu y fasse fumer tous tes enfans, & l'Iroquois que nous unissons à notre Corps, & que nous faisons aussi notre Frere : pour nous nous y fumerons volontiers les premiers, n'ayant d'autre volonté que la tienne. Je te prie d'avoir soin de tes enfans ; & quoique quelques Chefs ayent relâché à cause de la maladie, regardez-les neanmoins comme faisant toute la Nation. Fais en sorte que toute la Nation Miamis puisse se rassembler dans un seul endroit, proche la riviere saint Joseph ; reçois donc le Calumet. Au reste nous ne nous soucions guere des Iroquois, car si nous faisons la Paix avec eux, c'est pour consentir à ta volonté.

Le Chevalier de Callieres lui dit qu'il le gardoit pour faire fumer tous ses enfans, & il les fit déjûner.

Les Sakis & les Pouteouatemis demanderent audience le lendemain.

Onnanguicé parla au nom des premiers, jettant deux paquets de Castors, & un de peaux passées, au milieu de la sale. Je viens

toi en crainte, par l'aprehenſion que j'ai que tu n'ayes du reſſentiment de la mort d'un François, qu'un jeune étourdi de notre Nation a tué dans un choc contre les Scioins. Cependant comme tu es un bon Pere j'ai haſardé de me preſenter devant toi. Notre eſprit s'eſt égaré à l'aſpect de pluſieurs perſonnes mortes dans les chemins que les oiſeaux rongeoient, qui étoient venus de Montreal, & comme nous nous ſentions coupables, nous avions ſujet d'apprehender un châtiment proportionné à notre crime. Ouabiſkamon, un de nos Chefs, fut ſi effrayé de les voir répandus à droit & à gauche, qu'il n'a point voulu courir riſque de décendre, & même fait tous ſes efforts pour nous faire retourner ſur nos pas. Nous venons donc avec toute la ſoûmiſſion poſſible ſur la parole que tu nous as fait porter que tu leur pardonnerois.

Le Chevalier de Callieres répondit qu'il pardonnoit aux Sakis à cauſe de la conjoncture preſente, mais que ſi cela arrivoit une autrefois il ne pourroit s'empêcher de les en punir.

Ouinanguicé reprit la parole en ces termes :

Nous voyons bien que tu es un bon Pere d'oublier le paſſé. Il fit mettre un

petit eſclave parmi les Caſtors & continua: Voici une petite chair que nous t'offrons, nous l'avons pris dans un païs *. où les Peuples vont à cheval. Nous eſſuions la natte teinte du ſang de ce François en te le conſacrant.

Fais ce que tu voudras. Nous renonçons & deſavoüons preſentement Ouabiſkamon pour un des Chefs de notre Nation. Il nous à menti quand il nous a fait accroire que tu nous donnerois des medecines pour nous empoiſonner. Ne le regarde donc plus comme Chef, & ne le reçois point d'orénavant ſur ta natte, s'il eſt aſſez hardi de vouloir y venir fumer.

On leur témoigna la reconnoiſſance qu'on avoit du preſent qu'ils faiſoient de cette petite chair qui paroiſſoit bien affligée, ayant le viſage dans ſa robe de Caſtor, s'imaginant qu'on alloit le faire mourir, en repreſailles du François. Mais quand il entendit qu'on le leur remettoit entre les mains, il commença à lever la tête.

On jugea bien qu'on leur feroit plaiſir de leur laiſſer la liberté de le rendre à quelqu'un, & d'ailleurs c'étoit une ame que l'on mettoit en état de pouvoir ſe

* Les Eſpagnols du Mexique.

ſauver un jour, on leur dit que quelqu'un pourroit l'acheter, & qu'ils étoient les maîtres de le vendre.

Pour Ouabiſkamon, on promit que l'on auroit plus de conſideration pour lui.

Ounanguicé fit retirer l'Eſclave du paquet de Caſtors, le fit remettre à ſa place, & parla encore en ces termes.

Cette petite chair que nous te donnons n'a aucun raport avec la guerre que nous avons avec les Iroquois. Ouabiſkamon à une fille de leur Nation que nous t'amenions, mais il l'a ramenée avec lui, il pourroit bien l'épouſer.

On exhorta Ounanguicé de ſe charger de cette Iroquoiſe & de la ramener l'année qui vient; & ils déjûnerent.

Les Amikois entrerent enſuite, un Chef Outaouak parla pour eux.

Ils ne propoſerent que la liberté du commerce & le bon marché des marchandiſes, leurs Chefs devant arriver dans quelques jours qui pourroient porter quelque parole. Ils firent valoir la conſideration qu'ils avoient euë de ne pas traiter avec les François qui étoient dans leur quartier, n'y d'aller chez les Anglois qui leur vendoient à meilleur marché.

Le Chevalier de Callieres leur dit de faire comme les autres qui alloient viſiter

les magaſins, ils firent leurs preſens, & ils déjûnerent.

Les Outaouaks demanderent dans ce moment une Audience particuliere, ſur quelques petites affaires qui leur étoient ſurvenuës. On en fit entrer une trentaine. Jean le Blanc parla ainſi.

Nous ne voyons pas que tout ce que tu nous as promis hier ſur ce ſujet ſe ſoit executé. Il n'y a en tout qu'une choſe qui ait réüſſi, c'eſt que perſonne n'a voulu nous donner à boire de l'eau-de vie; mais quand tu nous parle qu'on nous donnera les marchandiſes à bon marché tous les Marchands nous diſent : Eſt ce que le Chevalier de Callieres eſt maître de notre bien ? ils ont raiſon, mais accommode cette affaire, car cela nous embaraſſe bien.

Ounanguicé demanda audience l'aprés-dîné au nom de ſa Nation. Il jetta un paquet de Caſtors & dit : Mon Pere je ſuis venu ſeulement pour écouter ta parole ; je ſuis cauſe que toutes les Nations du lac Huron ſont décenduës.

Le François que tu nous as envoyé le ſçait. J'ai donné tout ce que j'avois de marchandiſe pour faire décendre les Iſlinois Maſkoutechs. Je ſuis preſentement bien embaraſſé, car le Chef des Iſlinois que je t'amenois eſt mort aux Calumets, je

Je te demande une grace pour récompense de mon obeïssance. Perrot est mon corps, je te prie de me l'accorder. Les Maskoutechs l'ont pillé lorsqu'il porta la parole de ton Prédecesseur, ils ont de l'esprit, ils veulent le satisfaire. Je me charge de cette affaire-là, je le ferai dédommager de ce qu'ils lui ont pris. Il m'aidera chez toutes les Nations quand je voudrai autoriser ta parole. C'est le plus consideré de tous les François qui nous ait été envoyé. Je n'ai rien aporté avec moi, n'y mes jeunes gens. Nous sommes venus seulement pour l'écouter. Si nous avions dequoi ce seroit pour lui.

Le Chevalier de Callieres leur répondit qu'il feroit réponse à leur demande, & lui fit donner à boire & à manger.

Les Hurons du quartier des Miamis entrerent. Quarante-fols leur Chef parla en ces termes.

Mon Pere, dit-il, nous venons te dire notre pensée sur ce que tu nous as dit que tu garderois les prisonniers Iroquois que nous t'avons amené, jusqu'à ce qu'ils ayent rendu les notres. C'est la pensée du Rat & des Miamis avec qui nous ne faisons qu'un Corps.

On fit venir les Miamis pour savoir s'ils étoient du même avis. Chichikatalo

dit, quoique ſouvent les hommes étoient de ſentimens contraires, nous n'avons cependant qu'une même volonté avec les Hurons qui ne ſont qu'un Corps avec nous ; & nous te diſons de renvoyer inceſſamment les priſonniers Iroquois. S'ils ne nous rendent pas les notres, c'eſt un reproche que nous leur faiſons.

Le Chevalier de Callieres leur dit qu'il demanderoit aux Alliez ce qu'ils en penſeroient.

Les Outagamis prirent ſeance. Noro, ou le Porc épic, leur Chef, preſenta un paquet de Caſtors. Je ſuis venu, dit-il, pour obeïr à ta voix. Le Sauteur m'a tué ; ma Jeuneſſe voulant s'en venger a été arrêtée lorſque tu nous as invité de venir t'écouter. Je te demande que tu m'octroye une grace. Perrot eſt notre Pere, il a découvert notre terre, il nous à donné de l'eſprit, & nous à enſuite abandonnez. Nous ſommes preſentement ſans eſprit. Nous te le demandons afin qu'il nous en donne. Donne-nous une Robe-noire *, & un Forgeron. On nous à fait entendre que tu nous accorderois ce que nous te demanderions. Nous avons étouffé dans cette eſperance notre reſſentiment ; car tous mes gens m'ont chargé de te deman-

* Un Jeſuite.

der Perrot, & un Forgeron qui puisse accommoder nos haches & nos armes, & nous aiderons la Robe-noire à se bâtir. Je ne crains point le Sauteur, mais je t'aprehende : quand ma Jeunesse à été en guerre chez lui, elle à toûjours triomphé.

On envoya querir Ouabangué Chef des Sauteurs, qui vint avec d'autres Chefs. On lui fit dire que les Outagamis se plaignoient beaucoup de sa Nation. Ouabangué se défendit que l'Outagamis eût été tué par les gens de son quartier ; il dit qu'il étoit vrai qu'ils avoient eû autrefois de grands démêlez ; mais qu'ils avoient cessé tout Acte d'hostilité depuis longtemps, qu'il falloit que ce fussent les Sauteurs de Chagouamikon : qu'il avoit appris que les Outagamis avoient tué l'Automne derniere un Sauteur du même endroit, que toute la Jeunesse s'étant voulue soulever pour en tirer vengeance, leurs vieillards les avoient arrêtez ; cependant qu'un étourdi de ce même lieu étoit parti à la dérobée avec quelques-uns de ses camarades qui avoient fait ce coup sur l'Outagami.

Le Porc-épic répondit qu'il n'étoit pas vrai que ses gens eussent fait coup sur le Sauteur. Que pour lui il avoit été chez les Sioux, dont il en avoit tué quarante,

qu'il n'y avoit perſonne de leurs voiſins qui euſſent fait d'autre coup ; & qu'il falloit que ce fuſſent les Sauteurs mêmes qui euſſent tué par mégard un des leurs, dont ils auroient caché la mort.

Ouabangué reprenant la parole dit que l'Outagami avoit raiſon, puiſque la fléche dont avoit été tué le Sauteur, n'étoit pas de la façon de celle des Outagamis. Ils ne laiſſerent pas de boire & de manger enſemble, comme s'ils euſſent été les meilleurs amis.

Aprés que l'on eût eû cet éclairciſſement, ſans autre déciſion les Députez des Iroquois entrerent d'un grand ſang froid.

Tekaneot ſe réveillant un peu en lui-même parla enſuite. Son diſcours ne roula que ſur l'impoſſibilité où ils avoient été de pouvoir amener aucun Eſclave de nos Alliez, parce qu'ils n'étoient pas maîtres de leur Jeuneſſe. Ajoûtant qu'ayant été pris la plûpart tout petits, ils avoient trés peu d'idée de leur Patrie ; que c'étoit là un grand obſtacle pour ſe reſoudre à s'en retourner.

Ces raiſons étoient, Monſeigneur, trés-mauvaiſes, puiſque les Miamis avoient forcé leurs Priſonniers de les ſuivre ; mais comme on leur témoigna la ſurpriſe où

pouvoient être les Alliez qui avoient amené les leurs, ils parlerent long-temps entre eux tout bas. Ils dirent à la fin que nos Ambaſſadeurs leur avoient parlé foiblement ſur l'article des Alliez, & qu'ils ne s'étoient attachez qu'à reclamer nos François ; on trouva à propos de mettre cet oubli ſur Maricour, Capitaine des Troupes, qui étoit le Chef de cette députation, & Joncaire ſe chargea de la part du Chevalier de Callieres de s'attribuër à lui ſeul cette faute. Il le fit, & leur dit en même temps qu'étant leur Fils adoptif il ſembloit qu'il alloit porter le fardeau de tout ceci, les priant de lui donner les moyens de ſe tirer d'une conjoncture auſſi embaraſſante que celle-là.

Ils ſe conſulterent long-temps dans le particulier. On remarqua qu'ils étoient fort embaraſſez, l'affaire étant de plus grande conſequence qu'ils ne l'avoient crû. Aprés avoir pris langue, ils dirent qu'ils étoient prêts à donner toute ſorte de ſatisfaction. Que ſi nos Alliez qui avoient de leurs gens parmi eux, y vouloient venir avec des François, qui ſeroient témoins de toutes choſes, ils verroient de quelle maniere ils s'y prendroient : qu'ils encourageroient les Priſonniers de s'en aller, & qu'ils les con-

duiroient eux-mêmes tous en leur païs ; pour preuve de la ſincerité avec laquelle ils agiſſoient, offrant auſſi des ôtages.

On n'écouta point ces raiſons, parce qu'ils auroient dû les forcer de partir comme avoient fait nos Alliez.

Marque que nous ne ſommes pas les maîtres de ces Eſclaves reprit Tekaneot ; ne voyez-vous point que depuis quatre ans nous n'avons fait aucun coup ſur les Alliez, malgré ceux qu'ils ont fait ſur nous. Nous avons baiſſé la tête, & nous nous ſommes contentez d'eſſuyer nos larmes, ſur la perte de nos morts. Si nous n'avions pas eû deſſein de vivre d'oréna-vant en bonne intelligence, aurions-nous été ſi tranquiles ?

On ſe trouva fort déconcerté de voir tous les incidens qui pouvoient arriver de ces réponſes, à cauſe de nos Alliez qui avoient lieu de ſe plaindre extrêmement de nous, par toutes les promeſſes qu'on leur avoit faite de retirer leurs Eſclaves, conjointement avec les nôtres. Il fallut cependant trouver quelque jour pour faire connoître aux Iroquois leur faute.

On leur dit, qu'ils avoient ſigné au Traité de Paix qu'ils rendroient auſſi nos Alliez ; bien plus que Villedené Lieutenant des Troupes, qui étoit parti au mois

de Juillet pour Onontagué, leur avoit fait ſavoir que le Pere Anjalran étoit arrivé de Michilimakinak avec deux Eſclaves Iroquois qu'il avoit amené d'avance, afin d'engager par là les cinq Nations de correſpondre aux mêmes ſentimens des Alliez qui décendoient avec le reſte.

Les Iroquois remirent toûjours au Gouverneur ce qu'il jugeroit à propos, mais toûjours fort chagrins de ce contre temps qui les expoſoit à de fâcheuſes ſuites. On demanda aux Députez des Onneyouts d'où vient qu'ils n'avoient amené aucun François, qu'il ne falloit pas s'étonner ſi nous ne voyons pas de nos Alliez ?

Ils répondirent qu'ils étoient tous couverts de honte, & qu'ils en avoient l'eſprit renverſé. Ce Conſeil finit par un profond ſilence que les Iroquois obſerverent. On ne laiſſa pas de leur apporter du pain & du vin, & ils firent quatre cris au nom des quatre Nations pour les en remercier.

Les Nepiciriniens & les Algonkins, arriverent le même jour au nombre de dix Canots, ils eurent Audience le lendemain ſur les huit heures du matin.

Le Chevalier de Callieres demanda à Onaganiouitan Député des premiers, à qui appartenoit un jeune Eſclave de leur

Nation, que les Iroquois avoient amenée, & que les Nepiciriniens & les Algonkins reclamerent l'année passée dans le même quartier où ils chassoient avec les Iroquois.

Celui-ci répondit qu'il appartenoit à Ouaboutchik leur grand Chef.

On leur dit aussi qu'il y avoit une fille qui mourut cette même année, qui se disoit sa Sœur; & s'ils ne pouvoient point savoir à qu'elle des deux Nations les Iroquois adresserent un Collier lors qu'ils vinrent les chercher. Pour cet effet on leur fit la lecture de ce Collier pour éviter la confusion. Comme nous ne sommes point venus l'année passée au Conseil general, dirent-ils, nous ne pouvons savoir à qui des deux Nations il s'adressoit; mais à l'égard de ce jeune Esclave il appartient à Ouaboutchik.

On envoya querir Ounanguicé, Chef des Algonkins, pour donner une idée juste de ce Collier, & ne l'ayant pû trouver on remit à un autre jour la décision de cette affaire.

Anaganiouitak fit ensuite un present de Castors qu'il jetta au milieu du Conseil; il representa que sa Nation étant la plus voisine des François, *Onontio* devoit être persuadé qu'elle avoit toûjours pris ses interêts avec beaucoup plus d'ardeur que

les autres ; auſſi qu'il étoit venu de la part de ſa Nation à la ſollicitation du François qu'il lui avoit envoyé pour apprendre ce qu'il ſouhaitoit ; qu'Ouaboutchik étant malade avec ſa femme & ſes enfans, il venoit de ſa part pour entretenir toûjours la même alliance ; qu'il le prioit en même temps que leurs Creanciers n'exigeaſſent point le parfait payement de leurs dettes qui étoient conſiderables, que s'ils étoient obligez de leur ſatisfaire autrement, ils ſe trouvoient hors d'état d'acheter de la poudre & du plomb pour ſubſiſter. Que les Outaouaks avoient un avantage de s'étendre de toutes parts pour tuër du Caſtor, ce qui leur donnoit une grande facilité pour en avoir beaucoup ; mais que pour eux s'étant bornez dans leur terre ils l'avoient toute détruite.

On leur répondit qu'il falloit contenter leurs Creanciers de gré à gré, que s'ils en agiſſoient mal avec eux, ils n'avoient qu'à faire leurs plaintes, & que l'on pacifieroit toutes choſes ; qu'au reſte on leur conſeilloit de ſuivre l'exemple des Abenaguis de ſaint François, qui s'étant adonnez beaucoup à la chaſſe, défrichoient preſentement des terres où ils ſemoient du bled d'Inde, & qu'ils tâchaſſent de les imiter, puis qu'ils ſe trouveroient

peut-être expoſez dans la ſuite à perir par la diſette des bêtes qui s'y détruiſoient inſenſiblement. On leur apporta du pain & du vin.

Tous les Hurons de Michilimakinak & de la riviere de ſaint Joſeph ſe joignirent le premier d'Août ; Quarante-ſols porta la parole pour ceux-ci.

Il dit qu'auſſi-tôt qu'il avoit vû arriver chez lui un François de la part d'*Onontio*, il eut fort à cœur les marques d'eſtime que ſon Pere avoit toûjours conſervez pour ſa Nation, qu'il s'étoit fait une joye particuliere d'aller écouter ſa parole, & qu'il ne manqueroit pas de ſe trouver à Montreal à la déciſion de la Paix.

Il exagera fort les ſecours qu'il avoit donné aux Miamis qui n'avoient point de Canots, leur en ayant fait faire, même qu'il les avoit engagez d'amener trois Eſclaves Iroquois, & qu'ils étoient tous partis enſemble juſqu'à Michilimakinak, que s'il faiſoit un recit de toutes ces circonſtances, *Onontio* devoit bien connoître en même temps le zéle qu'il avoit eû de lui plaire.

Le Rat ſe trouva mal dans ce Conſeil, on eut de la peine de le voir avec une fiévre trés-violente. Comme il étoit le premier mobile de ſa Nation & de tous les

Outaouaks, & la partie que nous avions le plus à ménager ; on étoit bien-aise qu'il parlât. Il s'étoit mis d'abord sur un siege pliant, on lui fit apporter un grand fauteuil de commodité afin qu'il pût se reposer & parler plus à son aise, on lui donna du vin pour le fortifier : il demanda à boire de l'herbe, on reconnut qu'il vouloit ducapilaire. Aprés que Quarante-sols eût fini, le Rat que l'on crût assoupi reprit un peu ses sens, & parla d'un ton assez languissant l'espace de deux heures. Il fit un long narré qui aboutissoit d'abord à peu d'éclaircissement, & l'on ne comprenoit pas où il en vouloit venir. Il étoit si chagrin de s'être vû la dupe des Iroquois qui n'avoient amené aucun Prisonnier de sa Nation, que l'on s'apperçût aisément de son inquietude. Sa politique lui fit prendre un nouveau biais. Il dit que Quarante-sols étant arrivé avec les Miamis à Michilimakinak, il lui communiqua & à toutes les Nations des lacs, ce qui s'étoit passé lors qu'il se trouva l'année derniere au Conseil general. Comme je vis, dit il, que les Isiinois, & plusieurs autres vouloient s'en retourner chez eux, je leur representai qu'il étoit à propos de ne pas se desister de l'envie qu'ils avoient eû d'abord de venir écouter ta parole,

Ounanguicé nous fit comprendre que nous nous avancions trop de ramener tous les prisonniers Iroquois. Les Nations n'entrerent que trop dans ces sentimens. Je lui fis present d'une chaudiere & d'un fusil pour l'engager à me suivre à Montreal, l'assurant qu'il auroit plus lieu d'être content qu'il ne se le persuadoit. Il se détermina donc de venir, mais les Illinois, les Missisaguez & les Goxapatagans; relâcherent. Voilà ce que j'ai fait pour mon Pere. Te dirai-je encore que je fus touché de ce que quelques-uns de nos jeunes guerriers voulurent former un parti pour aller donner sur les premiers Iroquois qu'ils rencontreroient. Je desavouai leur procedé; mais il ne faut pas que ce qu'ils ont effectivement fait sur eux gâte les affaires. Ce sont de jeunes étourdis; au reste je donnai quelque temps aprés mon retour du Conseil general un Collier à des Iroquois que je rencontrai, & je leur dis positivement que si le premier de tes Alliez où eux-mêmes venoient à rompre la Paix, tu les mangerois toi-même: Que peux je faire davantage pour tes interêts. La Robe-noire, (c'est le Pere Anjalran que tu nous as envoyé) peut te confirmer ce que je dis. Je ne l'ai que trop fait connoître à ceux qui s'étoient assemblez

à Mi-

à Michilimakinac pour décendre ici. Je leur dis que je ne voulois pas qu'ils ajoûtassent foi à mes paroles, & qu'il le leur confirmeroit par une preuve plus authentique : Nous n'avons pas laissé en notre particulier de t'amener onze Iroquois, dont six veulent revenir avec nous, & les cinq autres souhaitent de retourner chez eux.

Nous suivrons en cela ce que tu jugeras à propos. Considere un peu de ton côté que nous n'avons pas voulu encore traiter de nos Pelleteries. Mets-y donc ordre, & regle toi-même le prix de chaque chose.

Ce Grand Chef tint lui seul toute l'Audience, malgré l'état languissant où il étoit. Ces Nations l'écoutoient avec admiration, & à chaque affaire differente dont il parloit, elles l'applaudissoient par des tons de voix qui partoient du creux de l'estomac, dont les Sauvages ont coûtume de se servir. Nous ne pûmes pas nous empêcher d'être touchez de l'éloquence avec laquelle il s'énonçoit, & d'avoüer en même-temps que c'étoit un homme de merite.

Ounanguicé avoit effrayé à la verité bien des Nations, qui donnerent trop facilement dans son sens. D'ailleurs il pré-

voyoit avec un grand discernement toutes les suites fâcheuses qui pouvoient arriver de la trop bonne Foi que l'on avoit de vouloir amener tout d'un coup tous les Prisonniers, parce que connoissant le caractere de l'Iroquois qui est si fourbe, il ne faisoit aucune difficulté de croire qu'ils seroient eux-mêmes leur dupe. J'avouë, Monsieur, que l'on ne peut être plus déconcerté qu'ils le parurent à leur arrivée de ce qu'Onanguicé avoit rencontré si juste.

On remercia Quarante-sols des bons sentimens qu'il venoit de témoigner à la Nation Françoise. On lui dit que les secours qu'il avoit donné aux Miamis, étoient une preuve de l'attachement qu'il avoit à nos interêts. On passa sous silence ce qui regardoit Onanguicé qui n'étoit pas dans le Conseil. Il est veritablement ami des François. Il nous à donné dans ces dernieres guerres des preuves éclatantes de sa fidelité. On ne voulut point lui faire des reproches publics, qui auroient pû aigrir les esprits. Il étoit même à propos d'étouffer le ressentiment qu'on auroit pû avoir contre lui.

On dit au Rat & aux autres, que leurs interêts étoient les nôtres. Que l'on n'envisageoit la Paix que comme un lien qui

devoit nous attacher plus étroitement ; que la guerre diviſoit quelquefois les amitiez les plus fortes ; mais que cette affaire-ci étant commune, on la prenoit également. Que l'on avoit fait de grands reproches aux Iroquois de ce qu'ils n'avoient pas amené leurs Priſonniers, que l'on avoit réſolu d'envoyer chez eux des François pour les retirer, & qu'il ſeroit bon qu'ils donnaſſent quelqu'un pour voir ce qui ſe paſſeroit, & les ramener dans leur païs ; où s'ils aimoient mieux qu'on les conduiſit ici, pour les renvoyer l'année qui vient. Que ſi les Iroquois où quelque Nation de nos Alliez venoient faire coup il en falloit avoir raiſon par une ſatisfaction entiere. Que ſi on ne vouloit pas la faire il falloit ſe lier contre l'agreſſeur ; mais quand on leur dit qu'il falloit qu'ils laiſſaſſent leurs priſonniers, ils répondirent que ceci demandoit quelque reflexion.

On leur parla de l'établiſſement des deux lacs, qui avoit été fait en leur faveur afin qu'ils y puſſent commercer. Ils ne firent point trop d'attention à cet établiſſement, parce que je remarquai que ces Peuples ont deſſein d'envoyer leurs Pelleteries au Miſſiſipi ; ils ne pûrent s'empêcher de nous reprocher l'indifference avec laquelle nous agiſſions avec eux, de ne

les avoir pas logez, comme nous avions fait les Iroquois. On leur dit à la fin que Maricour étant leur fils adoptif, il ne falloit pas s'étonner s'ils étoient tous chez lui.

Le Rat se trouva trop foible pour pouvoir s'en retourner à sa Cabane. On le porta dans un fauteuil à l'Hôpital; sa maladie augmenta toûjours, & il mourut à deux heures aprés minuit. Je ne saurois vous exprimer, Monsieur, l'accablement où étoit sa Nation de la perte d'un homme si rempli de bonnes qualitez. Il étoit difficile d'avoir plus de penetration d'esprit qu'il en avoit, & s'il fut né François il étoit d'un caractere à gouverner les affaires les plus épineuses d'un état florissant. Il étoit l'ame & le mobile de la Nation Outaouakse, qui est la plus puissante de nos Alliez. Ses paroles étoient autant d'oracles, & quand les Iroquois savoient qu'il se mettoit en mouvement pour faire coup sur eux, ils évitoient d'en venir aux prises avec lui. Il avoit les sentimens d'une belle ame, & n'étoit Sauvage que de nom. Il n'étoit pas moins considerable pour sa pieté, il prêchoit souvent dans l'Eglise des Jesuites de Michilimaxinak, où les Sauvages n'étoient pas moins touchez des veritez du Christianisme qu'il leur enseignoit.

Sa perte nous étoit trop sensible pour ne point verser des larmes à un homme que nous regardions comme le plus fidelle de nos amis. Messieurs de Callieres & de Champigni allerent faire les complimens de condoleance à sa Nation. Ils allerent couvrir sa mort, pour me servir des expressions des Sauvages, on l'emporta de l'Hôpital à sa cabane enseveli, à la reserve de la tête.

On l'étendit sur des peaux de Castors. On lui mit sur la tête un Chapeau orné d'un plumet rouge tout neuf. On le couvrit d'une grande couverture d'écarlate, d'une chemise blanche par dessus, d'un capot, de mitasses, * d'une paire de souliers à ses pieds, une chaudiere de cuivre à droit de sa tête, un fusil, & une épée à gauche. Personne ne répondit, & ces Messieurs s'en retournerent & le laisserent dans cet état.

Les Iroquois vinrent deux heures aprés couvrir la même mort. Ils prierent Joncaire de marcher à leur tête; ce qu'ils firent avec beaucoup de gravité, au nombre de soixante. Tahartakout Chef Tsonnontouan marchant tout le dernier pleuroit pendant le chemin la mort du Rat. Lors qu'ils furent auprés du corps, ils

* Bas à la Sauvage.

firent un cercle, & s'assirent tous à terre. Ce Chef resta seul debout, pleurant cette mort pendant un quart-d'heure, il s'assit aprés & Aouenano se levant, parla en ces termes, au nom des quatre Nations, par trois branches de porcelaine.

Puisque nous ne sommes pas maîtres de la vie, & que celui qui est au Ciel l'est seul, il faut le prier de vous consoler; car il n'y a point de remede dans votre malheur. J'essuye vos larmes par ces trois branches. Vous autres Hurons qui avez perdu aujourd'hui ce que vous estimiez le plus, je les essuye donc. Je débouche votre gorge, afin que vous puissiez répondre à vôtre Pere & à nous autres qui sommes vos Freres, quand nous vous saluërons, & par cette troisiéme nous vous donnons une medecine douce qui puisse rendre votre corps sain.

Aouenano tirant aprés un Collier, continua de même.

Le Soleil est aujourd'hui éclipsé, c'est la mort de notre frere le Rat qui en est la cause.

Nous vous prions, vous Chefs de guerre, & vous Chefs de Paix, de ne vous point trouver dans les tenebres, au contraire nous vous prions d'avoir le même esprit, les mêmes sentimens qu'il avoit

de ne faire d'orénavant qu'un même corps, qu'une même chaudiere, & d'accomplir également la volonté de notre Pere. Tel étoit le ſentiment du Rat. Nous vous exhortons donc par ce Collier d'en faire de même par le premier grain de porcelaine.

Et par le deuxiéme grain de porcelaine nous couvrons le corps de nôtre Frere défunt; nous le pleurons également, mes Freres, mais puiſque le Maître de la vie l'a bien voulu, il faut tâcher de s'en conſoler. Nous allâmes enſuite au Conſeil, où les Outouaks & les Députez des Nations du lac Huron s'aſſemblerent.

Jean le Blanc porta la parole au nom des Outaouaks du Sable, Outaouaks-Cynagos, des Culs coupez ou Kiskakons, des Puans, des Pouteouatemis, des Outagamis, des Hurons, de la riviere ſaint Joſeph, des Folles avoines ou Malhominis & des Maſkoutechs.

Il rappella tout ce que le Pere Anjalran leur avoit dit de la part d'*Onontio*, pour les engager à venir le trouver, & qu'ils venoient écouter ſa voix. C'eſt le propre des Sauvages de repeter ſouvent ce qu'ils ont dit dans les mêmes conſeils, où ils ajoûtent quelques circonſtances nouvelles. Mais comme on étoit bien aiſe d'entendre les Députez de chaque

Nation, on les pria de le faire les uns auprés les autres.

Jean le Blanc reprit la parole :

Je parle au nom des Outaouaks du Sable.

Mon Pere, peux-tu douter de nôtre fidelité. La Nation Outaouakſe, qui s'eſt toûjours liée avec les François dans toutes les guerres qu'ils ont eûës avec l'ennemi commun, n'a-t'elle pas lieu que tu nous regarde comme tes veritables amis ; je ſuis venu pour faire les bonnes affaires de la Paix ? Voilà quatre priſonniers Iroquois que je t'amene, je ne les rends point à leur Nation, car je la hais & la mépriſe. C'eſt à toi à qui j'en fais preſent ; fais-en ce que tu voudras.

Haſſaki, Chef des Culs-coupez, dit : Pour moi quand j'ai vû que le Pere Anjalran revenoit te trouver, je lui ai donné deux Iroquois. En voici deux Maſles, dont je te fais preſent. Mais ſache que je ſuis embaraſſé ; je ſuis malade, peut-être que nous pourrions mourir en chemin, que dirons nos femmes & nos enfans ? ayez donc ſoin de nous, je prie le Maître de tout, que nous ayons à nous rendre à bon port, & faites faire des prieres.

La maladie devint univerſelle dans leur camp ; ils étoient dignes de compaſſion ;

par le rhume qui les accabloit. La plûpart ne vouloient point aller à l'Hôtel-Dieu, où ils auroient eû tous les secours possibles, s'imaginans qu'on vouloit les y empoisonner. Comment n'être pas accablez de rhume, puis qu'ils étoient tous nuds, n'ayant qu'une peau de Castor qui leur traînoit à terre ?

Chingoueſſi Chef des Outaouaks-Cynagos, dit. Je ne t'amene point d'Iroquois car j'ai mangé tous ceux que j'ai pris ; cependant j'ai été bien-aiſe de faire connoître que j'ai cherché les occaſions de te faire plaiſir, j'en ai amené un que j'ai acheté bien cher.

Chichikatalo, que l'on étoit bien-aiſe d'entendre, parut.

Nous ſommes ici comme des paſſagers qui avons profité des Canots de nos voiſins Nous n'y ſommes pas accoûtumez ; ainſi nous ne t'avons amené que huit Eſclaves, nous en avons encore d'autres dans nôtre païs ; mais ce n'eſt pas notre faute ſi nous ne te les avons pas amené, je te prie d'avoir quelque égard pour nous, & de nous regarder comme des gens qui ne t'aimons pas moins que le ſont les autres Nations.

Ounanguicé finit cette Audience au nom des Poutéouatemis, des Outagamis,

des Masroutechs, & des Puans.

Nous t'aurions amené plusieurs Prisonniers, mais nous les avons tous mangez; il en font autant de nous qu'ils mettent à la chaudiere, quand ils nous prennent; cependant en voici deux, nous te les mettons entre les mains, fais-en ce que tu voudras.

On les remercia en general des marques de leur attachement, on leur dit qu'il falloit presenter au Conseil general tous leurs Esclaves, & qu'il étoit à propos qu'ils nommassent les Villages & les Cabanes, où pouvoient être ceux qui étoient restez, afin que les Iroquois & tous les Alliez pûssent joüir d'une profonde Paix.

On fit le lendemain les funerailles du Rat. On voulut faire connoître aux Hurons & à toutes les Nations, que l'on étoit touché de la perte d'un Chef qui s'étoit rendu si recommandable: on rendit donc à sa memoire toutes les preuves d'estime qu'ils pouvoient souhaiter.

De Saint-Ours, premier Capitaine des Troupes, marcha à la tête de soixante hommes, seize guerriers Hurons en robes de Castors, le visage matachié de noir pour marque de leur deuil, suivirent quatre à quatre avec leurs fusils sous le bras,

le Clergé enſuite, & ſix Chefs de guerre porterent le Cercueil couvert de fleurs, ſur lequel étoit un chapeau avec ſon plumet, une épée, & un hauſſe-col. Son frere accompagné des enfans du Rat, de la Nation Huronne & des Chefs Outaouaks ſuivoient le corps, & Madame de Champigni, Monſieur de Vaudreuil Gouverneur de Montreal, accompagné de tous les Officiers, fermoient la marche. Aprés que le Service fut fait, les Soldats & les Chefs de guerre firent deux décharges de fuſils. Quand on l'eut inhumé, ils en firent un troiſiéme en défilant, & l'on mit ſur la foſſe cette Inſcription.

Cy gît le Rat, Chef des Hurons.

Un heure aprés que les Funerailles furent faites, Joncaire qui eſt fort conſideré parmi les Hurons, attendit qu'ils fuſſent rentrez dans leurs Cabanes; il alla à la tête de cinquante-trois Iroquois de la montagne de Montreal, leur faire ſon compliment particulier ſur la mort de leur Chef.

Il leur parla par un Soleil de porcelaine, ſoûtenu de deux Colliers.

Le Soleil s'étoit éclipſé, dit-il, & je le fais reparoître. Il eſt vrai que le Chef des Hurons eſt dans la terre, mais ſon eſprit

regne encore avec vous. Songez qu'il a toûjours été fidelle à la Nation Françoise par un attachement inviolable à tout ce qui la regardoit, il est inutile de rapporter les actions qui l'ont rendu recommandable; comme vous ne faites qu'un même esprit avec nous, que cette perte ne vous éloigne point des mêmes sentimens qu'il avoit pour nous. Je vous réünis tous par ce Soleil qui est suspendu de ces deux Colliers, & je vous attache étroitement avec nous. Ecoutez toûjours *Onontio*, comme vous avez fait jusqu'à present, & soyez-lui toûjours fidelle.

Les Hurons de saint Joseph demanderent Audience le lendemain, & voici de quelle maniere Quarante-sols s'énonça.

Tu nous avois proposé de laisser ici les Esclaves que nous t'avons amenez, jusqu'à ce que les Iroquois nous rendent les nôtres, je te dis de la part de nôtre Nation que nous voulons bien que tu les remettes entre leurs mains, sans attendre le retour des nôtres. Tu dois par-là être convaincu de l'estime & de la confiance que nous avons en toi; si les Iroquois en usoient mal avec toi & avec nous, qu'ils s'imputent à eux-mêmes leur mauvaise Foi, nous sçaurons bien le leur faire ressentir dans l'occasion; au reste si ils les don-

donnent au François que tu envoyeras chez eux ; nous aimons mieux que tu les envoye directement au détroit des deux lacs, que le Commandant aura soin de nous envoyer pour éviter un plus grand embarras.

Jean le Blanc voulant trop prendre les interêts commune, fit un discours qui ne plût pas extrémement aux Hurons.

Comme nous sommes ici, dit-il, de differentes Nations, enfans de nôtre Pere, & quoique les hommes soient souvent de differens sentimens, les Hurons que voici, & nous Outaouaks, nous ne faisons cependant qu'un même corps, nous te demandons, mon Pere, que nous n'emportions point d'eau de vie, à cause de la maladie qui regne parmi nous.

Les Hurons reprirent, dequoi te mêles-tu ? nous demandons nous autres à notre Pere de permettre que nous en faſſions notre provision pour notre retour. Enfin le dernier Conseil se tint l'aprés-dînée par une Audience que les Iroquois demanderent ; Ils eurent dequoi méditer pendant quelques jours sur l'incertitude où ils étoient de la décision de la Paix, & quelque fiere que soit cette Nation belliqueuse, elle craignoit fort que l'on ne ramenât tous les Esclaves qui auroient

couru grand risque d'être brûlez. Tekaneot parla donc au nom des quatre Nations. Nous avons apris, mon Pere, que tes Enfans t'avoient remis nos neveux entre les mains, qui étoient Esclaves chez eux, que vous êtiez convenus ensemble de les garder sur ta natte jusqu'à ce que nous t'eussions ramené les leurs. Cette proposition n'a jamais été faite depuis que le monde est monde. Garde-les puisque tu le veux. Nous nous en retournons, & nous ne penserons plus à eux. Cependant si tu avois voulu nous donner Joncaire notre fils, & nous remettre sans difficulté nos neveux, chacun se feroit plaisir de te rendre tes Alliez, & on n'auroit point lieu de se méfier de ta sincerité.

Le Chevalier de Callieres leur dit qu'il verroit cela avec ses Alliez, mais que cette proposition étoit trés-difficile à leur accorder. Il envoya querir les Hurons, Outaouaks & les Miamis, ausquels il communiqua ce qui s'étoit passé. Ils répondirent qu'ils consentoient la liberté de leurs Esclaves s'il le jugeoit à propos; mais que si les Iroquois n'executoient point leur parole en les remettant à Joncaire, ils n'auroient rien à se reprocher, & que leur peu de Foi tourneroit à leur confusion.

On disposa toutes choses pendant deux jours pour l'assemblée generale, on fit venir plusieurs femmes Sauvages qui accommoderent des Colliers. On couvrit encore la mort d'Houatsaranti, le plus considerable de la nation Huronne, aprés le Rat. Ses obseques ne se firent pas tout-à fait avec la même pompe : plusieurs autres moururent aussi.

Les Hurons paroissoient les plus maltraitez de cette maladie, qu'ils regardoient comme un fleau, & ils s'imaginoient tous que nous avions jetté un sort sur eux. Quelques Chefs vinrent trouver le Pere Anjalran avec un paquet de Castors, pour le prier d'engager Messieurs de saint Sulpice d'éloigner d'eux le sort qui les desoloit. Nous admirâmes dans cette triste conjoncture la misericorde du Seigneur, qui a permis que tous les moribonds mourussent avec le Baptême.

Les mouvemens de la Grace parurent avec éclat. Car ces nouveaux Chrétiens n'étoient pas plûtôt baptisez qu'ils donnoient des marques d'une Foi vive, en embrassant à la mort le Crucifix, avec des sentimens pleins d'amour & de tendresse pour celui qu'ils n'avoient pas bien connu.

Les pleurs ayant cessé, & les affaires assez bien disposées, on destina le quatre

Août, pour la conclusion de la Paix. Ce fut dans une belle plaine hors de la Ville, où l'on avoit fait une enceinte de branches d'arbres de cent vingt-huit pieds de long sur soixante & douze de large, avec une allée tout autour de dix pieds. Il y avoit une Sale couverte de feuilles, de vingt-neuf pieds de long & de vingt cinq de large, qui regardoit en face toute la Place.

Plus de mille Sauvages s'assemblerent avec tous les Députez. Chaque Nation s'étoit mise à part pour un grand ordre, & les Soldats environnoient le Camp. Tout ce qu'il y avoit de personnes de qualité & de Dames, ne manquerent pas de se rendre dans cette sale. On avoit dressé de petites fourches de bois à l'entrée, sur lesquelles on avoit mis une tringle où étoient suspendus trente & un Colliers de porcelaine, pour autant de Nations.

Le Chevalier de Callieres fit l'ouverture, il leur déclara que n'y ayant l'année passée que des Députez des Hurons, & des Outaouaks, lorsqu'il termina la Paix, il avoit jugé à propos d'envoyer le Pere Anjalran pour inviter toutes les Nations de députer de leurs Chefs, afin de ratifier ce qui avoit été conclu entre eux seu-

lement. Il leur témoigna la joye qu'il avoit euë de leur arrivée : Il ôta la hache à tous, faisant une profonde fosse, afin que personne ne rehaussât la hache ; que s'il arrivoit quelque desordre, l'offensé s'adressât à lui, qu'il feroit faire satisfaction ; que si l'offensant étoit desobeïssant & irraisonnable, il se mettroit avec l'offensé pour mettre l'agresseur à la raison.

Lors qu'il eut expliqué ses sentimens, par la lecture qu'il fit d'un papier. Le Pere Bigot qui en avoit une copie en expliqua le contenu mot à mot aux Abenaguis & aux Algonkins, le Pere Garnier aux Hurons, le Pere Anjalran aux Outaouaks, Peraut aux Islinois & Miamis, & le Pere Bruyas aux Iroquois, qui tous firent les cris de consentement de *Niotica*, & afin que ce que l'on venoit de leur dire fut une Loi inviolable, on distribua ces trente-un Colliers aux Chefs de chaque Nation. Nos Alliez parlerent ensuite ; je vous raporterai seulement les paroles les plus considerables qui se soient dites.

Hasseki Chef des Culs-coupez, en robe de Castor qui lui traînoit jusqu'à terre, une branche de porcelaine & un Collier à la main, marchant d'un air majestueux à la tête de quatre Iroquois fort bien-faits, qui avoient les yeux baissez. Il les

fit d'abord mettre à ſes pieds, en abordant le Chevalier de Callieres, & parla ainſi. Voici nos Priſonniers que tu nous as demandé, que nous te preſentons. Je les délie puiſque tu le ſouhaite, par cette branche que je te donne, ils ſont à toi preſentement, puiſque tu leur donne la liberté de s'en retourner dans leur païs, je les regarde comme mes freres. Voici un Calumet que je leur donne afin qu'ils fument avec moi. Que les Nations Iroquoiſes ſachent (en ſe tournant de leur côté,) qu'il n'a tenu qu'à moi de les manger, & que je n'ai pas fait comme eux: qu'ils ſe ſouviennent donc en même-temps lorſqu'ils nous rencontreront dans les Partis de chaſſe, que nous avons regardé ceux-ci comme nos freres, & nos propres enfans. Ils nous ont obligation de la vie, ne faiſons d'orénavant qu'une même chaudiere.

On porta ce Calumet à Tekaneot qui le reçût, les Iroquois remercierent en même-temps Haſſaki & les Culs-coupez par quatre cris que fit un Chef de chaque Nation. Quarante ſols environné de huit Eſclaves, s'approcha enſuite & dit:

Toi qui eſt le maître de nous autres, tu vois que nous n'agiſſons que par toi, tu nous as envoyé porter ta parole. Nous

ſommes venus voir ce que tu ſouhaitois ; nous t'avons dit tous nos ſentimens, fais de nos corps ce que tu voudras.

Nous avons hiverné avec les Miamis. Sachans donc ta parole, nous nous ſommes dépouillez de ce que nous avions, pour les engager à rendre les Eſclaves Iroquois en donnant des chaudieres, des fuſils, & des couvertures. Nous leur avons dit, qu'il étoit de conſequence de décendre avec nous. Nous avons crû que les Iroquois auroient agi à notre égard comme nous l'avons fait avec eux, & nous avons été ſurpris de ne pas voir les nôtres. Ecoutez-moi bien, mon Pere, & vous Iroquois. Je ne ſuis pas fâché de faire la Paix, puiſque mon Pere le veut. Voila que je délie mes Colliers, (en les jettant à terre, & ſe tournant du côté des Iroquois) je veux vivre en Paix avec mon Pere & avec toi, je veux que la terre ſoit toute unie, & que la chaudiere ſoit encore toute entiere.

Jean le Blanc tenant un Collier à la main produiſit une Iroquoiſe & un homme : Je t'ai donné tout ce que j'ai, & je n'aime rien quand mon Pere me demande quelque choſe ; mais je veux abſolument mon corps, parlant des Outaouaks qui ſont chez les Iroquois. Je n'ai rien à te

dire, preuve que je suis ta volonté, c'est que nos gens ayant pris des Iroquois, je les ay retirez avant qu'ils ayent été maltraitez.

J'en avois deux que j'ai remis au Pere Anjalran, que tu as renvoyé chez eux à son retour. Prend ceux ci, & il jetta son Collier à terre.

Chingouessi marchant, un Calumet d'une main & une branche de porcelaine de l'autre, dit :

Mon Pere je vois que tu reçois aujourd'hui les Iroquois qui se sont bien écartez. Nous nous racommodons aussi avec eux. Ce Calumet que je leur donne est une preuve qui doit les persuader que nous voulons vivre d'orénavant avec eux d'intelligence.

Chichikatalo suivi de deux Iroquois & de trois femmes, qui paroissoient fort tristes, marchant d'un air à imprimer du respect, parla ainsi. Je viens vous presenter aujourd'hui les Prisonniers que j'avois destinez pour le feu ; mais le François qui nous a expliqué votre pensée, nous a fait déliberer de vous en faire absolument le maître. Si j'avois eû des canots, je vous en aurois amené un plus grand nombre, comme je vous l'ai déja témoigné. Nous en avons encore, & je

suis prêt à leur ouvrir les portes. Je vous avouë que j'ai un cruel ressentiment contre les Iroquois qui m'ont brûlé mon Fils il y a quelques années, le sort de la guerre à voulu qu'il fut prisonnier; mais de l'avoir fait mourir, parce qu'ils savoient que il étoit mon Fils, j'avouë que j'ai été vivement touché, cependant j'oublie tout aujourd'hui.

Helas, mon Pere ! je n'ai point d'autre volonté que la votre. Si j'ai des oreilles c'est pour écouter votre parole, & ma langue expliquera à ma Nation vos sentimens. J'ai un cœur que je vous prie de joindre au votre, & dont je vous laisse entierement le maître. Quoique les Sioux m'ayent tué, & qu'ils n'ayent pas payé mes morts, j'ai fermé mes œils, & j'ai bouché mes oreilles de ce côté là, dès le moment qu'on est venu me parler de ta part, je ne veux pas faire comme les Iroquois qui n'ont pas obeï à ta voix, quoique je n'entende pas leur langue, je veux manger aujourd'hui avec eux, comme s'ils étoient mes freres.

Ounanguicé qui parla au nom du Chef des Missillagez, que quatre Esclaves suivoient, vint parler pour lui. Il avoit un tour de tête d'un jeune taureau Islinois, dont les cornes lui batoient sur les oreilles.

Dans le moment qu'il voulut parler, il l'ôta & dit au nom de ſes Chefs.

Je fais honneur, mon Pere, de me preſenter devant vous, vous en ſavez la raiſon, à cauſe du François que ſa Nation avoit tué, & dont je vous ai parlé, on nous a inſpiré de ramener les Iroquois que nous avons, je te les amene, & je les délie en ta preſence, je te les remets entre les mains pour en faire ce que tu voudras. J'en ai encore d'autres que je ſuis prêt de leur rendre : Je ſuis trop glorieux que tu me mettes au nombre de tes Alliez. Je ne veux faire d'orénavant qu'un corps avec toi. Reçois mon cœur ; qui ne ſoit qu'un avec le tien. Il parla enſuite pour les Pouteouatemis & preſenta ſes Eſclaves.

Je n'ai que ces deux Eſclaves, je me joints avec toi afin que toutes choſes ſoient ſtables. Si tu leur donne la vie, ſouffre que je mette ce Calumet entre les mains de mon frere l'Iroquois, j'en ai gardé les plumets, & quand il me les fera voir je les lui montrerai & le bâton, avec lequel nous fumerons enſemble.

On porta ce calumet aux Iroquois qui remercierent par quatre cris, au nom des quatre Nations.

Miſkouaſouath, Chef des Outagamis, vint de l'extrémité de l'enceinte, ſuivi

des trois Prisonniers. Son visage étoit peint de rouge, & il avoit sur la tête une vieille Perruque poudrée, toute mêlée, sans chapeau. Il s'en étoit fait un ornement pour se mettre à la Françoise, qui lui donnoit un air, outre sa laideur, à faire rire toute l'Assemblée, & voulant faire voir qu'il savoit vivre il en salua le Chevalier de Callieres comme d'un chapeau. Malgré le sang froid que l'on est obligé d'avoir devant des gens qui sont d'un si grand flegme, principalement dans une conjoncture aussi serieuse que celle-là, on ne pût s'empêcher de s'éclater de rire, & de le prier en même-temps fort serieusement de s'en couvrir.

Mon Pere, dit-il, je ne vous rends point d'Esclaves, parce que tous ceux que j'avois sont échapez. Je n'ai pas beaucoup de different avec les Iroquois, les tenebres se sont dissipées, voici presentement un beau jour que le Soleil nous donne aujourd'hui, je regarde presentement l'Iroquois comme mon frere; mais je suis broüillé avec les Sioux.

On ne voulut point toucher ce dernier article.

Kisratapi Chef des Maskoutechs, qui étoit malade, pria Haoualamek, Chef Outagami, de venir parler pour lui.

Mon Pere, je ne suis pas venu par moi-même, je suis venu par emprunt ; pour moi je ne vous presente pas d'Esclaves, parce qu'il y à long-temps que je ne me bats plus avec l'Iroquois : le François que vous m'avez envoyé pour m'engager de venir écouter votre parole, m'a regardé comme une Fille qui ne se bat contre personne. J'ai laissé faire les autres, & j'ai regardé, il est vrai, que nos Anciens se sont battus contre eux. J'avois un Iroquois, je l'ai troqué pour éviter tous les embarras de te l'amener, & j'ai été seulement bien-aise de te venir voir.

Pour moi, dit Paintage, Chef des Malhominis, j'en ai rendu un, il y a deux ans.

Ouabangué chef des Sauteurs qui avoit un plumet rouge autour de la tête en forme de rayon, dit :

Je ne te presente aucun Esclave, j'ai rendu d'ailleurs tous les Prisonniers que j'avois pris sur les Iroquois, accorde moi ton amitié. Sa Nation est fort dans les interêts des Iroquois ; mais comme ils ne peuvent guere se passer des François, ils profitent d'un côté des avantages qu'ils tirent de nous, & ménagent en même-temps le plus qu'ils peuvent les bonnes graces des Iroquois.

Maligatouei chef Nepicirien, témoigna plus

plus de joye que les autres, de la Paix.

Je ſuis bien-aiſe, dit-il, de la Paix, je vois bien que je pourrai d'orénavant manger tranquillement ſur ma natte, & que je chaſſerai ſans trouble.

Ounanguicé Chef des Algonkins, jeune homme extrêmement bien-fait, habillé à la Canadienne, avoit acommodé ſes cheveux en crête de Coq, avec un plumet rouge qui lui venoit derriere la tête. Il approcha d'un air aſſez deliberé, & dit:

Je ne ſuis point un homme de Conſeil, j'écoute ordinairement ta parole: Voici la Paix, oublions le paſſé. Son diſcours, quoique fort court, diſoit beaucoup. Ce fut lui, avec une trenteine de jeunes Algonkins, dont le plus âgé n'avoit pas plus de vingt ans, qui finit la guerre par le coup qu'ils firent ſur un Parti d'Iroquois qu'ils taillerent en pieces.

La Chaudiere-noire, le grand Chef des Iroquois, la terreur de toutes les Nations alliées y perit, il ne pût s'empêcher de dire en mourant. *Faut-il que moi qui ai fait trembler toute la Terre, je meure par la main d'un Enfant.*

Laigle parla en ces termes, au nom de nos Iroquois du Saut ſaint Loüis.

Onontio nôtre Pere, tu as ſans doute de la joye de voir aujourd'hui tous tes en-

ſans raſſemblez ici ſur ta natte. Tu dois croire que comme nous avons le bonheur d'être de ce nombre, nous la partageons avec toi.

La promptitude avec laquelle tant de Nations differentes ſont parties des extrêmitez de ce vaſte païs, le courage & la conſtance qu'ils ont fait paroître à ſurmonter la longueur, les fatigues, & les riſques du chemin pour venir entendre ta voix, marquent aſſez la diſpoſition où ils ſont de la ſuivre fidellement. Toutes tes vûës ſont ſi droites & ſi raiſonnables, qu'il faudroit n'être pas homme pour refuſer de s'y ſoûmettre. Tu dois donc croire que la diverſité de tant de langues qu'ils parlent, non plus que leurs interêts & leurs reſſentimens particuliers, ne ſera nullement un obſtacle à la bonne intelligence dans laquelle tu leur ordonne de vivre enſemble à l'avenir. Ils ne feront deſormais d'attention qu'au deſir que tu as de les rendre heureux, en arrêtant les ſuites funeſtes de la guerre, par la Paix que tu viens d'établir parmi eux.

Pour nous qui avons l'avantage de connoître plus particulierement, & de plus prés qu'eux les veritables ſentimens de ton cœur, nous jettons volontiers ſur ta parole la hache, que nous n'avons priſe

que par ton ordre, & nous mettons à l'Arbre de la Paix que tu as dreſſé de ſi fortes & de ſi profondes racines, que n'y les vents, n'y les orages, n'y aucun autre accident ne pourra le renverſer. Ce ſont-là les ſentimens de ton fils l'Iroquois du Saut ſaint Loüis.

Tſahouanhos, Orateur des Iroquois de la montagne de Montréal, ne fit pas moins paroître d'attachement à nos interêts que leurs voiſins. Voici de quelle maniere il parla :

Tu as aſſemblé toute la Terre ici, pour faire un grand amas de haches. Pour moi je n'y en jette point : Il ſe tût un moment. Vous robes-noires ſe tournant du côté du Chevalier de Bellomont qui les gouverne, & de Mr. de ſaint Sulpice : vous ſavez que je n'en ai point d'autre que celle de mon Pere. Comme il nous porte dans ſon ſein, je lui rends la mienne, & je retire en même-temps ma main, puiſqu'il jette ſa hache. Au reſte je me conjoüis avec toutes les Nations de ce qu'ils ont jetté la leur : Il n'y eut plus que les Abenaquis de ſaint François à parler.

Haouatchouath dit, mon Pere : Tu viens d'entendre parler tous tes Enfans. Il n'y à plus que nous à parler. Il n'eſt pas neceſſaire que nous le faſſions dans

cette assemblée, tu nous connois il y a long-temps, tu n'ignore pas l'attachement que nous avons toûjours eû à tes ordres. *Onontio* ton prédecesseur nous à enlevé la hache il y à quatre ans. Sache que le premier qui la levera contre toi, nous la leverons contre lui.

Enfin, Monsieur, les quatre Nations Iroquoises qui avoient toûjours été tranquilles à écouter les derniers sentimens de tous nos Alliez, parlerent par la voix d'Auenano, qui presenta de leur part quatre Colliers.

Onontio, dit-il, nous sommes ravis de tout ce que tu as fait, & nous avons écouté ce que tu viens de dire; marque de cela voilà nos paroles (en donnant quatre Colliers) pour t'assurer que nous serons fermes à garder tes ordres. Pour ce qui est des Esclaves que nous ne t'avons pas amenez, nous t'en avons fait le maître, & tu les envoyeras querir.

Il fallut confirmer cette grande Alliance par quelque endroit éclatant, & pour le faire avec toute la circonspection possible, Messieurs de Callieres, de Champigni & de Vaudreuil, fumerent dans le Calumet, que l'on porta ensuite aux Iroquois & aux Députez de tous les Alliez, qui en firent de même. On le chanta, &

pour cet effet trois François alternativement à travers de tous les Peuples, qu'étoient assis sur l'herbe, marchant en cadence, leur visage animé, & le mouvement du corps qui répondoit à la vehemence de leurs paroles, marquoient assez la cadence des Soldats, apporterent pendant ce temps-là dix grandes Chaudieres dans lesquelles on avoit fait boüillir trois bœufs que l'on avoit coupez en petits morceaux. On fit le Festin qui étoit extrêmement frugal pour tant de monde, & on alla allumer le feu de joye derriere l'Eclos au bruit des Boëtes, de la mousqueterie & du canon.

Tel fut le jour heureux qui fut l'accomplissement de tous ses travaux de feu Mr. le Comte de Frontenac, l'amour & les délices de la Nouvelle-France, le Pere des Nations Sauvages ses Alliez, & la terreur de cette redoutable nation, qui faisoit trembler toute l'Amerique Septentrionale. Il avoit porté le fer & le feu chez eux à l'âge de 74. ans, en 1695. Il les avoit forcez de lui demander plusieurs fois la Paix; mais comme il ne vouloit pas abandonner ses Alliez, il la leur refusa, il les força de consentir à la fin qu'ils y fussent compris. Ils cesserent tous Actes d'hostilité en mil six cens quatre-vingt-dix huit, & si la

ort ne l'eût prévenu cette année, qu'il donna le repos à ce vaſte continent, il auroit eû la ſatisfaction de voir amener generalement tous les Priſonniers ſes Alliez qui avoient toûjours donné matiere à differer la Paix.

Tous les Députez ratifierent la Paix en mettant chacun leurs armes, qui étoient un Orignac, un Caſtor, un Chevreuil, un Cerf, un Rat muſqué, & une infinité d'autres animaux.

Les marques d'eſtime & d'amitié que l'on avoit témoigné juſqu'alors à tous nos Alliez, auroient fait peu d'impreſſion ſur leur eſprit, ſi l'on n'en étoit venu en même-temps à quelque choſe de plus réel & de plus efficace, pour reconnoître tous les bons ſervices qu'ils venoient de nous rendre. On ſongea donc à leur faire les preſens que l'on prépara dans les magaſins du Roi.

Aprés qu'ils ſe furent repoſez un jour, on leur donna l'Audience de congé dans la Cour du Chevalier de Callieres, où ils avoient amené tous leurs Eſclaves, il leur recommanda d'abord de conſerver cette Paix, il exhorta les Hurons de la Riviere de ſaint Joſeph de s'établir au détroit des deux lacs, & aux autres de venir chaſſer vers ces quartiers, il encouragea

Chichikatalo de rassembler toutes les Nations Miamises à cette riviere, afin de n'y faire qu'un seul établissement : il témoigna à Ounanguicé & à Elouasen son ressentiment de ce que Noensa Chef des Illinois-Kaskakias, avoit quitté son Village où étoit la Mission pour s'établir tous dans le Missisipi. Je croi, Monsieur, que le changement est arrivé par les intrigues secretes des François du bas du fleuve, il couvrit la mort du Chef des Illinois qui venoit à Montreal, l'on aporta pour cet effet un capot, une chemise, & des mitasses, dont on chargea Ounanguicé, qui avoit ordre de les envoyer à la Nation de ce Chef. On fit faire la Paix entre les Outagamis & les Sauteurs.

On couvrit la mort de l'Outagamis, que ceux-ci avoient tué, par un present que l'on donna au Porc-épic. On lui presenta le Calumet de Paix dans lequel il fuma : afin, dit-on, d'avaller la vengeance qu'il auroit pû en tirer.

Ouabangué, Chef des Sauteurs, en fit autant, ainsi l'alliance devint solemnelle. Tous les Chefs des autres Nations fumerent comme témoins de cette réünion.

On distribua les presens qui consistoient en poudre, balles, capots chamarez de dentelles de gallon d'or. On en fit en par-

ticulier à ceux qui avoient pris nos interêts avec plus d'attachement. Toutes ces liberalitez furent faites aux dépens du Roi. Tous les Députez prirent en même-temps congé. Voici leurs dernieres paroles.

Quarante-sols dit. Il y a quelques années que la hache est arrêtée, nous l'avons mise ces jours ici dans le plus profond de la terre, faisons donc passer une riviere par dessus, afin qu'on ne la reprenne plus de part n'y d'autre. Quiconque le fera de son Chef, tires-en vengeance. Nous te remercions de tes presens. Nous conservons pour toi tous les mêmes sentimens que nous t'avons témoigné jusqu'à present.

Hasslaki vint ensuite. Voila les Prisonniers que tu nous as demandé que nous te presentons pour la derniere fois. Ils sont à toi presentement, tu leur as dit dans le Conseil general que tu leur donnerois la vie, puisque tu leur permets de s'en retourner dans leur païs, qu'ils se souviennent en même-temps lors qu'ils nous rencontreront dans nos Partis de chasse, que nous les avons regardez comme nos freres, & comme nos propres enfans ils nous ont obligation de la vie, ne faisons d'orénavant qu'une même chaudiere.

Jean le Blanc fit un grand discours. Je

parle, dit-il, au nom de toutes les Nations Outaouakſes & des Alliez, qui ſe ſont aſſemblez dans ta Cabane pour écouter ta voix. Il eſt inutile de te repeter, mon Pere, que nous l'avons fait par celle du Pere Anjalran, puiſque nous ſommes venus te voir. Prie le Maître de la vie qu'il nous conſerve dans notre voyage, qu'il diſſipe nos maux de tête & d'eſtomach, afin que nos Parens nous voyent tous contens, ils ne croyent pas qu'on ait voulu nous faire mourir. Ce Chef regardoit le Chevalier de Callieres, comme un Jongleur qui jettoit un ſort, pour le retirer quand il le veut. Le rhume qu'ils avoient tous étoit ſi violent, que l'on étoit touché de les voir retourner dans cet état.

Voici un Collier de porcelaine, continua-t'il, que je te donne pour le Pere Anjalran. Depuis que deux Maringouins l'ont piqué, nous ne l'avons plus vû à Michilimakinak. Il vouloit dire depuis qu'il fut bleſſé de deux coups de bâton; dans un combat que Mr. de Denonville livra aux Iroquois il y a plus de treize ans. Nous l'eſtimons, & nous avons toûjours remarqué qu'il prenoit nos interêts.

Comme il commence à avoir quelque âge, nous te demandons Perrot qui ſoit ſon ſoutien, afin qu'il puiſſe lui aider

dans toutes les occaſions où nous aurons beſoin de lui. Je ne te demande qu'une grace en quittant ta natte, d'empêcher que l'on ne vende de l'eau-de-vie à qui que ce ſoit de tes Alliez. C'eſt une boiſſon qui nous gâte l'eſprit. Fais en ſorte que l'on puiſſe éviter tout.

Je te prierois volontiers que ſi quelque François venoit par hazard en apporter à Michilimakinak, il nous fût permis de le piller, afin qu'il ne vienne point renverſer l'eſprit de notre Jeuneſſe. Je te dis adieu, mon Pere, & je reviendrai te voir l'année qui vient.

Toutes les Nations applaudirent Jean le Blanc, il n'y eut que Quarante-ſols qui fut ſcandaliſé de ce qu'il venoit d'oüir pour toutes les Nations, ſans avoir demandé l'avis particulier aux Hurons. Que veut-il dire, repartit ce Chef entre ſes dents, de piller l'eau-de-vie que les François pourroient apporter à Michilimakinak, ils ont bien la mine de piller eux-mêmes ce qu'ils auront, ſous prétexte de l'eau-de-vie.

La penſée de Quarante-ſols convenoit aſſez aux mouvemens de ſon cœur, il entroit moins dans l'inconvenient que pouvoit produire cette viſite, qu'il n'avoit envie lui-même & toute ſa Nation d'en

emporter, & il le fit paroître avec assez de finesse, puis qu'ayant laissé partir tous les Outaouaxs que l'on alla excorter à plus de huit lieuës. Il representa à son départ qu'il étoit bien obligé de ce que Monsieur de Vaudreuil étoit allé reconduire les Alliez, & qu'il le prioit de ne faire aucun détachement de sa garnison à son sujet, par l'apprehension où ils étoient que le mouvement ne dérangeât peut-être les affaires particulieres du Gouvernement.

On ne jugea pas à propos d'acorder cette licence de piller l'eau de-vie qui arriveroit à Michilimaxinax, mais on leur dit que s'il y en venoit sans la participation du Gouverneur, il falloit en avertir les Peres Jesuites, qui regleroient toutes choses, qu'ils avoient quelque raison de ne pas souffrir que leurs gens en embarquassent, puis que plusieurs en abuseroient, qu'indubitablement elle incommoderoit tous ceux qui sont malades, & que l'on prieroit le Maître de la vie de leur être propice pendant leur Voyage. On promit de leur donner le Pere Anjalran, dont les conseils ne leur seroient pas desavantageux, puis qu'on ne pouvoit leur accorder presentement Perrot qui pourroit partir l'année prochaine.

Ounanguicé fut plus judicieux que Jean

le Blanc : Il eut la précaution d'apostrophe toutes les Nations Outaouakses l'une aprés l'autre, pour demander leur consentement ; conjointement avec tous les Alliez. Il exagera ce que Jean le Blanc venoit de dire en faveur des Nations qui avoient fait paroître un attachement particulier à nos interêts.

Sois persuadé, dit-il, encore que ma Nation & celle du fond du lac Huron, n'oublieront pas ce que tu as si heureusement achevé, la terre est applanie presentement.

L'Arbre de Paix, est donc planté sur la plus haute montagne ; il faut que les Iroquois & tous tes Alliez jettent souvent les yeux sur lui. Vivons d'orénavant paisibles ; mangeons dans la même chaudiere lorsque nous nous rencontrerons à la chasse.

Si quelques Nations viennent troubler ce beau jour, il faut que tu exige de lui une satisfaction entiere : Nous t'en remettons la vengeance, tu peux t'assurer que nous t'en laissons le maître. Il est bon même que l'offensé te fasse ses plaintes ; tu y auras égard, & tu prendras le casse-tête en sa faveur, de peur qu'il ne le fasse de son propre mouvement.

Chichikatalo touché de la joie qu'il avoit

avoit que tout étoit paisible sur la terre, finit l'Audience.

Mon Pere, dit-il, je suis ravi de voir l'Iroquois réüni avec nous autres. Mon Pere j'apprehende une chose, qu'il ne vous trompe; car souvent il m'a parlé de bouche, mais son cœur ne correspondoit pas à ses paroles. J'ai de la joye de ne plus entendre le bruit des armes qui se choquent les unes contre les autres, pour venger l'insulte qu'il nous faisoit. C'est donc aujourd'hui que le Soleil éclaire, que la terre va être unie, & que nous n'aurons plus de querelles. Quand nous nous rencontrerons, nous nous regarderons comme freres, & nous mangerons le même morceau ensemble. Je me tourne du côté de l'Iroquois & je lui parle, (il n'y avoit pour lors que les Prisonniers,) la paix se fait en presence de celui qui a crée le Ciel, la terre, & à qui rien au monde n'est caché. Ils peuvent vous tromper, mon Pere, & nous autres; mais ils ne le tromperont pas, car celui qui est le vrai Dieu en prendra la vengeance. Mon Pere, je vous prie de croire que j'ai l'esprit bienfait. Je ne suis point comme mes freres les Outaouaks qui vous demandent d'arriver paisiblement chez eux, comme si cela dépendoit

de vous. Je sais qu'il n'appartient qu'à Dieu de donner la vie ou la mort, & que s'il ne tenoit qu'à vous nous arriverions tous où nous souhaitons d'aller ; mais à l'égard de mes morts je n'en aurai aucun ressentiment, Dieu en est le maître, car si il souhaitoit m'appeller moi-même qui vous parle, il y faudroit passer comme les autres ; Ainsi, mon Pere, je vous dis adieu, peut-être ne reviendrai-je jamais, car je me vois bien farigué. Je vous prie de fumer bien paisiblement dans mon calumet, & de vous ressouvenir de moi. Adieu mon Pere.

Ce ne fut pas sans raison que Chichixagalo fit cet adieu qui devint éternel. Etant mort huit jours aprés avec les sentimens d'un trés bon Chrétien ; tout ce qui lui tint le plus au cœur, en mourant, fut l'apprehension où il étoit que sa Nation ne tirât quelque mauvaise conjecture de sa mort. Si quelqu'un, disoit-il, pouvoit bien faire comprendre à nos Alliez ce qui s'est passé ici, je mourrois content.

Mais j'ai peur que quelque mauvais esprit n'aigrissent les choses, & qu'ils ne croyent que l'on m'ait empoisonné. Toute cette negociation se termina le sept Août, que les Iroquois demanderent leur Audience de congé. Et voici, Monsei-

gneur, le resultat de tous les Conseils.

PAR UN PREMIER COLLIER.

Mes enfans les Iroquois, je parlai hier aux Sauvages des Nations d'enhaut, qui me reïtererent toutes les assurances qu'ils m'ont données en votre presence, dans l'Assemblée que je fis le quatriéme de ce mois, qu'ils garderoient inviolablement tout ce qui à été reglé par la Paix que j'ai faite avec vous, & qu'ils m'obeïroient en toutes choses. Je suis persuadé que vous en userez aussi de même. Ils m'ont accordé vos Prisonniers, pour que j'en fisse ce que je voudrois; sur la promesse que je leur ai faite que vous me renvoyeriez les leurs pour les leur remettre, suivant la parole que vous m'en avez donnée. Ainsi je veux bien vous les rendre presentement, à la reserve de cinq qui ont voulu rester avec les Hurons, afin que vous vous en retourniez tous contens de moi, & je vous donne le Sieur Joncaire comme vous l'avez souhaité, pour me ramener leurs gens, ne manquez pas pour réparer la faute que vous avez faite en les laissant à vos Villages, de surmonter toutes les difficultez qui pourroient se rencontrer parmi les Particuliers qui les ont, afin que je contente aussi mes Alliez en leur rendant incessam-

ment tous leurs Prisonniers, & leur faire connoître votre sincerité, pour que dés cet Hyver vous puissiez chasser ensemble tranquilement, & sans qu'ils ayent aucune méfiance de vous. Je vous redemande aussi le reste de mes François, afin que les affaires soient entierement terminées.

Par une Branche de Porcelaine.

Je vous ai déja fait dire par Theganissorens & par le Pere Bruyas, que j'ai envoyé rétablir le Fort que nous occupions autrefois au détroit.

Que si il arrivoit quelque démêlé dans le temps que vous serez à la chasse les uns les autres de ce côté-là, sans avoir la peine à cause de l'éloignement de me venir trouver, le Commandant que j'y ai mis puisse vous proteger, & vous accommoder, en m'en rendant compte; comme à fait celui du Fort Frontenac l'Hyver dernier, avec les Nations qui étoient à la chasse aux environs; auſquels il envoya dire de ma part de ne vous y pas troubler, afin que ce soit un moyen de maintenir la Paix. D'ailleurs quand vous voudrez aller au fort du Détroit, vous y serez bien reçûs, & y trouverez les marchandises à un prix raisonnable.

Par un second Collier.

Je vous ai fait dire aussi par les mêmes

que si la guerre recommençoit entre nous & les Anglois, où les ennemis, vous penſiez à ne vous en point mêler. Je vous le repete encore, en vous repetans par ce Collier, qu'en cas que la guerre arrive vous demeuriez paiſiblement ſur vos nattes, ſans prendre aucune part dans nos démêlez, parce qu'autrement ils vous engageroient de nouveau à la guerre avec moi & avec tous mes Alliez, qui vous boucheroient le chemin de chez vous ici, & dans tout vôtre établiſſement, qui vous eſt preſentement libre, pour aller & venir chercher vos neceſſitez.

Par un troisie'me Collier.

Vous m'avez fait entendre que les Aniez décendroient ici par le lac Champlain, pour être preſens à ce que je regle-rois avec vous : cependant comme je ne les vois point arriver, je vous recommande de les y faire venir inceſſamment pour être compris dans tout ce que nous venons d'arrêter enſemble.

Je ne veux pas vous laiſſer partir, vous autres Chefs & gens de Conſeil, Députez de vos Nations, pour venir ici ſans vous faire à chacun un preſent, en reconnoiſſance des fatigues que vous avez eſſuyées pour vous rendre ici, pour terminer enſemble toutes les affaires.

Nous vous remercions de l'établiſſement que vous avez fait au détroit, parce qu'allant à la chaſſe de ce côté-là, nous ſerons bien aiſes de trouver nos beſoins.

Nous ſerions fachez que vous euſſiez la guerre avec les Anglois, parce que vous êtes de nos amis & eux auſſi, cependant ſi cela arrivoit, nous vous laiſſerions en fumant paiſiblement ſur vos nattes, comme vous nous le demandez.

Nous ferons ſavoir aux Aniez ce que vous nous recommandez, & nous leur marquerons le chagrin que nous avons eû de ce qu'ils ne ſe ſont pas trouvez ici preſens avec nous.

Les Aniez arriverent quelques jours aprés le départ de ceux-ci, & aprés qu'on leur eût fait le détail de ce qui avoit été conclu, ils l'approuverent par toutes ſortes d'aplaudiſſemens, & aprés avoir ſalué le Chevalier de Callieres, & lui avoir fait leurs preſens & reçû les ſiens, ils prirent congé de lui & s'en retournerent fort ſatisfaits de leur voyage. Je ſuis avec un profond reſpect,

MONSIEUR;

Votre trés-humble, &c.

May pleas yo Exc[y]

Boston 25th ffebrus 699/1700

formerly giuing Acco[t] of my Entering on
the Gouern[m]t in Province New Hampshire, my Landing of
the Land
my Lupon Entering on y[e] Gouern[m]t displaced all officers
& putt in new officers
made New judges, those y[t] are for Temp[r] Wealth Gouernm[t] more
then Singly: Of such who are Allens greatest opposers
as to his right Soe the Lands and judicial bonds therein here
is thus bin about a Twelue Month endeavoring for a tryall
cant obtain itt God judge us wher will it Can be a vnder
Hinck[s] &c whome formerly I charged wth rebellion, and
the judges & Com[rs] informed design if possible to starue
& ruine Allen & his Family. As to Allens condition you are
not vnacquainted wth. I am Established as to my Estate
right & new is Allens: as far as capable designd to
defeat him in recouering his right vpon Colonel his
is must come to England for judicial w[ch] both Colonel I shall
do it
If Allen should send an Address to ye King I doe humbly beg
Yor Favor in procuring of his request & ye Honor &c
Friendship I shall by god be fourdly acknowledged
As to News in three Months you will att large have
from myself. Prouatt talks of ye Five Nations &
all other Indians joining with Confederation to cutt
the English off, & if they will destroy all the outt
Plantations that Indians are marching Northwards
from the Indian to another & more Security & good
hunting. From the English ye Repitit proceedings al
ways been acted by them before breaking out yea war
Such Enmity often Indians bid belonging to the King
decease the King did send Sworn to Highlanders
Scotts to Build all Pinnaces they would be a

grand & security for all the Eastern Countryes
we stand in many years in a defensive war
confirmed our States & incase they make a war
& we do right of ye offensive as well as defensive
part in a ten months years we shall with
might with the place that King Louis a Countryes
have some effects in England may be taken
for our securitie & ye next we
can undone readily crave Excuse for giving
you the trouble of these lines I subscribe

15 Feb: 99

Isaac Allen

Dll April 1700

For

The Right Hon.ble William Lowthwaite

Esq.r

&c

Whitehall

Hon.d Sr

London 27th Sept.r 1702

there are several vessells arrived from N England, since the last of Boston Gover.r hath given Sr Wm Ashhurst leave to come for England, & Coll Dudley hath given great dissatisfaction in making use of the change of the Gover.rs & Gov.rs Cabinet Council to their Party & Faction; many Letters are written to Coll Dudley from his friends either they will say or write or render a reason why & what the Assembly was to set.

I have also from Coll Allen who waited on Coll Dudley at his house acknowledged his right & readiness to serve him but when he was at Plaistow on Saturday he told his friends there still to be wary & on their guard, & not to permitt to call a Tick of the watch around the Gov.r lest from the house by any small may be capable to serve him.

Coll Dudley & Lord Bellamont differ, & Sr Charles Vaughan hath built his new Fort for a Citadel on a Peninsula in a ware of Boston Neck & runs where the Gov.r is the Name of Castle Cartridge &c. Sr Charles the Governor's Commission for Collection to be Gov.r & Commander in Chief of the Province of Maine Sr Charles Vaughan he hath built his three Castles & knows not yet if finds they are wanting & what shall wear with Coll Dudley Parliament was a fine thing dare not stir in any matter: Coll Walsh wrote Sr Wm Ashhurst thinks to get two Sloops there will be occasion & needs many years to get effect

There are abundance of privateers fitted out at Boston Salem Rhode Island judge very proper persons to be admitted to redress the Piracys, complaints &c that may redound to the Queens & Sr David Kirke for N England

Wiltshire hath brought the Duke of Ormond's Ship for N England design 18 pair wine to the Gov.r there is none for Mr Auchmuty hath served Mr Auchmuty &c by what I hear a person will will prove her Loyalty in sincere close to the Revolution proceedings & the State hath in it a Countenance to Loyalty & Crown not Patriots for the trouble of these lines I Remain

Sr Your &c Dutifull Servt

J Dr Usher

1700.

fen, Abr. Hill, Geo. Stepney. [*Board of Trade.* Bermuda, 29. *pp.* 261–264.]

Feb. 28. Whitehall. **166.** Mr. Secretary Vernon to the Council of Trade and Plantations. Referring the enclosed petition for their opinion and the report of what advices are to hand from the Governor concerning the matter. *Signed*, Ja. Vernon. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read March 4, $\frac{1699}{1700}$. *Enclosed*,

166. i. Petition of John Smith of Bideford to the King. Petitioner equipped the *Pearl* for a fishing voyage in Newfoundland last April. She was seized by Bourke, an Irish pirate, and carried into Hispaniola. The English prisoners seized the ship by killing several of the pirates, and brought her into Port Royal, Jamaica. The Governor sold her and her goods for about 463*l*, though the first cost was upwards of 3,000*l*. Petitioner prays for redress. 1 *p. Enclosed*,

166. ii. Affidavit as to the cargo, etc., of the *Pearl* and the disposal of it by the Governor of Jamaica. 1 *p. Signed*, John Smith.

166. iii. Affidavit of the boatswain of the *Pearl*, as to the voyage and seizures of the *Pearl*. 1 *p. Signed*, Tho. Taylor. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 9. *Nos.* 10, 10.i.–iii.; *and* (*with first enclosure only*) 57. *pp.* 16–19.]

Feb. 28. Boston. **167.** Governor the Earl of Bellomont to the Council of Trade and Plantations. I was in great hopes I should have received your Lordships' commands before this time, having understood by marchand ships that left England in company of Capt. Foster and Capt. Mason, masters of ships belonging to this town, that they had packets for me, but they being not yet arrived we conclude 'em blown off the coast. We have had an ugly alarm of late of a general insurrection and rebellion of all the Indians in all these Provinces intended to be this next April or sooner, which has mightily frighted the English, especially those that live in the frontier towns and places, who are forced to be on their guard and in arms. What advice I have had by letter concerning the intended rising I herewith send. Col. Schuyler's letter telling me that things were well and quiet with our Five Nations, I sent Gov. Winthrop a copy of it, yet I do not at all like that part of it that the French at Cadaracque Fort are supplied with provisions from our Onondage Indians. I am against all manner of correspondence and commerce between the French and these Nations, especially the Onondages, who have a greater leaning to the French than any of the other Nations, which is supposed to proceed partly from the neighbourhood of Cardacque Fort, which is a terror to 'em, and partly from the pains the French missionaries take to proselyte (*sic*) 'em and at the same time engage 'em in the French interest. But that which most induces my belief that there is a general combination among them to make an insurrection upon the English, is what Mr. Sabin, who

1700.

lives near Woodstock, about 70 miles from hence, has related. He came here this last week by night that it might not be known to his Indian neighbours. He was under great apprehension of the Indians. I got Dr. Cooke and Mr. Secretary Addington to discourse with him, who wrote what he told them from memory, for he would not suffer them to write any relation from his mouth for fear it should be known. I doubt not but the Indians that informed him of the plot meant the French Jesuits under the words "cunning men." Without all doubt their missionaries are endeavouring to debauch our Indians from us, and I question not but M. de Bruyas, the Jesuit that was sent to me by M. de Callière, and a great many missionaries besides, are at this time among our Five Nations and practising to alienate them. I sent you a copy of this Jesuit's letter, Nov. 29 last. He seems cunningly to ask my consent to go among the Mohacks and Onondages, and, to induce me to it, quotes Sir E. Andros' great civility to him and the rest of the missionaries in that respect: he never told me while he was with me at Rhode Island the least syllable that he had been among our Five Nations or intended to go among 'em. His letter bears date Oct. 13 from Albany, and came not to my hands till Nov. 22. Probably there was a design in the slow conveyance of the Jesuit's letter, that it might not be in my power to prevent him. The first account I had of the Indians intending to rise was from an Indian that came from New Roxbury, a plantation lying towards Connecticut, and it was so little regarded by the Council that he went away without any reward or the least thanks for his pains. I well remember that he told me there was a rumour spread among the Indians that exasperated them above all other things, that our King had ordered all the Indians in these Plantations to be disarmed, in order to a total extirpation of them. This has made me reflect on what is given in command to the Governor of Canada by the French King, March 25, and to me by His Majesty, April 4, about disarming our Indians. I confess I thought it a very unhappy step when I first read His Majesty's letter, and it then ran in my thoughts that the French would most certainly improve that part of the King's letter to our disadvantage, and to be sure they would not be such fools as to discover to the Indians that their own King had sent the same orders, but our King's letter, I believe, they have made it their business to make known all these provinces over. Your Lordships may consider whether the Indians would submit to be disarmed, when 'tis by their guns they maintain their families with food and provide the several sorts of peltry which is their only trade, and that alone by which they furnish themselves and their families with clothes: there is a third reason most prevalent of all with them, the extreme delight they take in hunting, to kill beavers, and others beasts, but especially deer and moose. The delight they take in it cannot be better conceived than by the vast range they take in the country, which is all, generally speaking, covered with thick woods, and they frequently go 7 or 800 miles on the stretch in their hunting season. I believe an Indian

1700.

has a greater passion for hunting than for wife or children, and whoever talks of disarming them will set 'em all in a flame. If a speedy and effectual course be not taken, we shall lose the Five Nations irrecoverably. The French never applied themselves so industriously to debauch them from us, and we have nothing nor do nothing to keep 'em in good humour. The forts at Albany and Schenectady are so weak and ridiculous, that they look liker pounds than forts. Our soldiers who ought to be 400 men are not above 180, and not half of those would be suffered to muster in a regiment in England, and this for want of recruits. Such weakness makes us contemptible to the Five Nations above all other things: they know such pitiful forts and a handful of ragged, half-starved soldiers will not be able to protect 'em from the French. It falls out too very unluckily that Col. Schuyler and Mr. Livingston, who are the men of best figure in Albany and are most popular with our Five Nations and the principal men in managing them, are at this time in the highest discontent imaginable, and truly not without reason, for they had good estates, but by victualling the companies they are almost broke. I believe they cannot have disbursed less than 7,000*l.* between 'em, besides what Col. Cortland has disbursed at New York, which I believe is 3,000*l.* by this time. If those three men knew what Sir W. Ashhurst writ to me, it would make 'em quite desperate, but I dare not let them know a word of it nor yet any of the officers. I appeal to your Lordships whether it be possible to be in worse circumstances than I am, to defend these countries, if another war should happen. I have been informed that the Paymaster General neglected to put the four companies at New York into the estimate he laid before the House of Commons, though he was put in mind of it several times and though they have been for several years upon the establishment with the army in England, so that he could not pretend an oversight. Our Five Nations are the barrier at present between the French of Canada and Virginia and Maryland as well as New York. If the French can seduce them, Virginia and Maryland will be quite destroyed and with the greatest ease. Three hundred of those Indians with their usual rapidity would not leave a Planter or Plantation in those Provinces in two months, for the Planters there live scattered, and there is not a town in either of them. Jamestown, the only place called a town in Virginia, has not above twenty houses. If those two Provinces are destroyed everybody knows what a considerable revenue will be cut off from the Crown. If I were not so pinioned for want of orders, soldiers and money, I would have sent a message to the Five Nations immediately upon the first of this alarm to meet me at Albany in the middle of May. The messengers should have been ordered to suggest to 'em that I intended 'em a good present. I would meet with 'em with good presents and give 'em a greater quantity of fire-arms and powder and lead than ordinary to make the report of our King's order appear a French fiction. I would agree with the Onondage Nation that a fort should be immediately built where their castle stands and would

1700.

send Col. Romer out of hand to mark out the ground for it and 100 soldiers should fall to work. Col. Romer is of opinion that a good fort well stockaded may be made for 1,000*l.* or 1,200*l.*, that would be a good defence for the Onondage Nation against the French. There I would have 100 soldiers constantly in garrison and employed in making tar and pitch, which would have a water carriage all the way to New York, down the Mohack's river and so into Hudson's River. A fort built there would draw some English families, and a minister might live there to instruct those Indians as desired. By money or extraordinary presents I would engage the Sachems of the Mohack and Onondage Nations to deliver me up all the Jesuits they have among 'em, who I would send prisoners to England, for without doubt they have been tampering to debauch our Indians from obedience to the King, and such a discovery of their ill practices which would naturally follow from the Sachems, would very well justify my sending those vermin to England to be punished as they deserve. The Jesuits would never trust themselves again among those Nations, and it would create an eternal implacable hatred between our Indians and them. I proposed the building of a sod-fort at the Onondage's Castle in my letter of Nov. 29, but I doubt if you approve of it, yet your order may come so late that this summer will be lost, and then I fear the consequence of such a loss of time. The truth is, the great distance between England and these Provinces, and the necessity which that causes of my waiting for orders upon all occasions is very discouraging. I should think a discretionary power ought to be allowed a Governor upon emergencies, but under such restriction as that if he could not give very sufficient reasons for his proceedings, then to be accountable to the King. There ought in my opinion to be an order from the Treasury Board giving me credit for a sum limited, and then I draw for money as the necessity of the service requires, taking up the money of the marchands of New York, and giving them my bills on the Treasury Board. In that case, there would be a necessity at this juncture of time of drawing for about 1,300*l.*, 800*l.* to be laid out in presents for the Five Nations and 500*l.* for beginning the immediate building a fort: the rest of the money to be drawn for as the work advanced, for the Revenue of New York is so small at present and so clogged with debts, that there is no money to be had there nor credit with the monied men. There is a concurrence, I think, of ill accidents to cross my measures. The Board of Ordnance have sent Col. Romer an order to return. For my part I do not think fit to part with him till I receive your orders upon my letters about the forts. I do not dispute that Board's right of appointing an Ingineer, but as to the expediency of his continuance here I think they would do well to consult your Lordships. Col. Romer is mightily disturbed how to behave himself between their order and my injunction. Their retrenchment too of 10*s.* per day off his allowance troubles him. I hope you will please to obtain the King's order for his stay here. Notwithstanding my former proposition about

1700.

making tar and pitch at New York, or the tar there and the pitch in England, and of the King's sending soldiers thither to make up 1,000 in all, yet I would not advise the sending all the soldiers at once, because I would not engage the King in so great an expense at first, till I can satisfy His Majesty demonstrably that my proposition is practicable. I therefore desire that for the present 250 recruits may be sent to complete the four companies, and that two new companies of 100 men each may be also sent, who will not only be useful for work, but also an encouragement to our Indians to see that care is taking to strengthen our frontiers. The three forts should be begun out of hand. I am in hopes the Assembly of New York will give a tax for the materials of the forts at Albany and Schenectady, which would be about one-third of the charge, and if I have a good Judge and Attorney General from England, I hope so to improve that Revenue as to make it answer the rest. Let it be considered that each of these forts will require the work of 100 soldiers, which will hinder their working at tar and pitch a considerable time. If the arrears of pay and subsistence be not paid to the four companies, I know not how any part of this design can be carried on. The victuallers should be paid in the first place, and our companies being so defective as they are, the pay and subsistence that would otherwise have been due will answer the charge of the 250 recruits now required and of the transportation of the two new companies proposed. Mr. Livingston lately writ from Albany that the Governor of Canada has been fortifying Montreal this last summer. I send over Lt. Hunt this second time for recruits, and at the same time he has in charge the pirates' effects now sent over in the *Advice* frigate. I entreat you to honour him with your favour and protection. If he performs this trust faithfully I hope he may be thought to deserve a company of foot, if there be any new ones raised for New York, for he has served the King honourably these several years as Lieutenant. I send you minutes of Council of New York for Oct., Nov. and Dec. last, and the muster-rolls of the four companies at New York. My L. G. has altered the dates of the Rolls of his company and mine to make them agree with the date of the muster-rolls sent from Albany of the two companies quartered there. I know no hurt in it but that it makes an ugly blot. The L. G. and I are put to great straights for want of the present made us by the Assembly of that province, which we meddle not with till we have the King's leave. I hear the faction have sent a petition to England signed by 5 or 600 hands wherein, among other grievance, they complain of that 2,000*l.* tax, but they could formerly submit to Col. Dongan's having 1,600*l.* and Fletcher's having a penny in the pound upon all estates, which I have been told would have amounted to 2,000*l.*, but that Col. Fletcher by his greediness so mismanaged the collection of it that he lost the greatest part. I remember he told me at my first going to York that he received but 600*l.* of the country's benevolence, and he railed very scurrilously at a marchand that he had entrusted with the collection

1700.

of that money, but was deceived by him. I am informed their petition was sent from England and intended for Parliament. The signing, I hear, was managed by Bayard, Nichols and a club of such men, and to encourage people to sign they reported confidently that I was to be superseded and named the man that was to succeed me. I send you the printed laws of this Province. *Signed*, Bellomont. All things are in a miserable condition in this Province as well as New York, should there happen a war. There are not in this whole province fourty barrels of powder. There is a necessity for clothes for the soldiers at New York against next winter, as well as for the recruits and new-raised companies. I send the Naval Officer's Registry and book of Entries of ships at New York from Midsummer to Christmas. *Endorsed*, Recd. April 13. Read April 17, 1700. *Holograph.* 9 *pp. Enclosed*,

167. i. Abstract of above. $2\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.*

167. ii. Governor Winthorp to Lord Bellomont. New London, Jan. 29, $\frac{1699}{1700}$. A few days ago one of the Council (Capt. Mason) informed me that Owaneco, Sachem of Monhegan, told him that the Five Nations, the Shachkook and Eastward Indians had agreed upon a design to cut off the English, and had sent him wampom, which was their letter, to engage him in it. His account makes our farmers a little uneasy, as yet very sensible of the calamities of the former war. I cannot reasonably think that the Five Nations or Shachkook Indians would break the least link of their Covenant Chain, or the Eastward Indians the peace which your Excellency has so lately made with them, but 'tis rather to be doubted a design of our former enemy Indians to make an adventure upon our Upper Plantations, whose guilt in the murther of many of our people makes them keep at a distance. One Toby, who is reported as the principle instigator to this design, had a particular hand in killing one Johnson. I have sent out a principle Indian to find out Nanaquabin, who brought the wampom to Owaneco, and, if possible, to bring him in, of whom I hope to hear further concerning Toby. *Signed*, J. Winthorp. *Copy.* 2 *pp. Endorsed*, Recd. April 13, Read April 17, 1700.

167. iii. Information of Owaneco, Sachem of Monhegan, given to the Governor and Council of Connecticut, New London. Jan. 22, $\frac{1699}{1700}$. About two months ago a Dutchman at Albany had persuaded the Mohawks to buy 20 barrels of powder from him by telling them that King William had ordered all the Indians to be cut off, and that the English and French had letters about it. The Canada Indians, having heard the same, came over presently and held a great Council with the others against the English. An Indian, Toby, that lives at New Roxbury and had a hand in killing one Johnson near there in the last war with the Indians, told them that, if

1700.

they did but draw off the friend Indians, they might easily destroy the English. Whereupon they sent him with presents to the Nipmug or Wapaquassett Indians and to the Mohegans to draw them off from the English. About a month since he heard that the Mohawks and the Nowonthewog, or Eastward Indians, had combined against the English, and that they had agreed to send wampom to the Seewonkeeg, or Western Indians, and that they had sent a girdle of wampom to the Wapaquasset, or New Roxbury Indians. A week after, Nanaquabin, a principle Indian among the Wapaquassets, told him of the design and gave him a part of the girdle of wampom, which he had delivered to Capt. Mason. He tried to persuade him to draw off from the English. *Copy.* 3 *pp. Same endorsement.*

167. iv. Information of Black James, Feb. 1, $\frac{1699}{1700}$. Whilst hunting near Massomuck he came upon Toby and a party of Indians with Mohawks' wampom plotting against the English. *Copy.* 1 *p. Same endorsement.*

167. v. Information of Spuna, an Indian Squaw, about the Indian plot, Feb. 3, $\frac{1699}{1700}$. Toby and a Sachem of the Pennicooks induced the Wapaquassets, when a hunting last fall, to be ready to fall upon the English this February. They agreed that Norwich in Connecticut was a good place to begin with, and resolved to kill any that should make a discovery. 1 *p. Same endorsement.*

167. vi. Col. John Pynchon to Lord Bellomont. Feb. 5, $\frac{1699}{1700}$. Gives information as to the movements of the Wapaquasset Indians, gone eastwards to the enemy, probably to the Pennicook Indians. *Copy.* 1 *p. Same endorsement.*

167. vii. L. G. of New Hampshire to Lord Bellomont. Portsmouth, Feb. 20, $\frac{1699}{1700}$. Capt. John Tuttle of Dover informed me yesterday that the Indians late converging at Cochecha were suddenly withdrawn. They have of late narrowly viewed the houses at Dover, and given occasion of suspicion that they design mischief. The Indians that appeared at Cochecha are believed to be both Albany and Eastern Indians. I pray your directions, and meantime have ordered watches and wards to be kept in the out towns to prevent a surprize, but so that if any Indians still come in they may be treated as before without discovering anything of our suspicion of them. *Signed,* Wm. Partridge. *Copy.* 1 *p. Same endorsement.*

167. viii. Information of John Waldron of Cochecha, Feb. 19, $\frac{1699}{1700}$, as to the departure of the Indians. Account

1700.

of an Indian Squaw's warning to Nathaniel Hird's wife at Cochecha. *Copy.* 1 *p. Same endorsement.*

170. ix. Col. Schuyler to Lord Bellomont. Albany, Feb. 1, $\frac{1699}{1700}$. I shall endeavour to prevent the exportation of horses to Canada. Here is news that the settlement at Cadaracque by the French are so much in want of provisions that they must be supplied by the Onnondages and Sennecks, and as far as I can understand is very scarce in Canada. *Signed,* P. Schuyler. *Copy.* $\frac{3}{4}$ *p. Same endorsement.*

170. x. Copy of information of John Sabin of Woodstock. Feb. 20, $\frac{1699}{1700}$. More than half a year since some of the friend Indians hinted to him that there was great likelihood of a rebellion against the English through the instigation of the Governor of Canada, who had sent his cunning men among the Indians to insinuate that the King of England designed to cut them off. He has since discovered that the plot has made progress and was concerted for the end of April, near Pennicook, but that now, having understood that their design is since disclosed, they design it for this month. The Sachem of Penicook boasted that he had the longest bow that ever was in New England: it reached from Penobscot to the Mohawks' Country, meaning that all the Indians throughout the country were engaged in the design: the Mohawks and others of the Five Nations were already fixed not to engage on the side of the English, and they hoped to engage them actually against them: the Governor of Canada's cunning men had made them understand that in case of a breach between the English and the Indians, he would invite the Indians to him and protect them; the peace between the French and English would not last long, and then the French and Indians would be all one, for the French Governor loved the Indians. *Copy.* $2\frac{1}{4}$ *pp. Same endorsement.*

170. xi. Copy of an Order from the Board of Ordnance for recalling Col. Romar. Nov. 10, 1698. 1 *p. Endorsed,* Recd. April 13, 1700.

170. xii. Memorandum of Minutes of Council of New York, Oct. 4–Dec. 20, 1699. $\frac{1}{2}$ *p.*

170. xiii. Muster-roll of Governor Lord Bellomont's Independent Company of Fuzileers at New York, Nov. 18, 1699. 1 *large p. Same endorsement. Signed,* A. D. Peyster, D. Provoost, mayor, Peter Matthews, John Bulkley, lieutenants.

170. xiv. Muster-roll of the L. G.'s Company of Fuzileers at New York. *Signed,* A. D. Peyster, D. Provoost, mayor, John Nanfan, John Riggs, Charles Oliver, lieutenants. 1 *p. Same endorsement.*

the affairs at Canada which our people has brought from thence lately, as by the inclosed examination appears.

It should seem that the French have no good design, but will again trouble the 5 Nations, not looking upon the peace concluded at home any waies to concern them. We hope they will be more wise; but it would be well to have a watchful eye over them.

They keep the 5 Nations in a continual fear that they know not how to behave themselves to be at quiet, the far Nations are destroying them on one hand, the French threatning them on the other, which makes their life very uncomfortable; but we hope your Lordps arrival will dissipate all these clouds, and make our horizon once more shine brightly. We do commend your Lordp to the protection of the Almighty and remain

May it please your Excy.

Your Lordps most humble
& obedient Servants
Pe. Schuyler
Robt Livingston
Hend: Hanson

Albany
11 May 1700

A true Copy
(signed) Bellomont.

Negotiation of the Commissioners sent by the Earl of Bellomont to Onondaga.

[New-York Papers, L. M., L 28.]

An accompt of the Negotiation of Col. Peter Schuyler and Robert Livingston Esqrs of his Matys honble Council of New Yorke and Hend: Hanse Esqr commissionate by his Excy. Richard Earl of Bellomont to visit the Maquas, Oneydes, and Onnondages Nations; who departed from Albany the 9th of April 1700 and returned the 2d of May following:—

Having visited both the Maquas Castles & their villages we found none of their Sachems at home, except one who was of no great account among them, and understanding they were at their fishing places upon our river we proceeded, and on the 14th April found the 2 principal Sachems vizt Onnucheranorum & Sinnonquirese above the Little carrying place about 108. miles from Albany, where our river divides itself into two branches, and after we had some discourse with them by John Baptist the Interpreter to try to find out whether the French of Canada had not been endeavouring to intice and debauch them from us or any of the 5 Nations, they said they knew of nothing, neither had the French sent any messages to them. The[y] were desired to consider of it till to morrow, being late, and we would discourse further with them.

Two Sachems of the Maquas inform ye Comrs That ye French never impart their ill designs to ye Maquas but to the other 4 Nations.

The 15th of April the sd two Sachems came to our tent early in the morning, and told us that when the French of Canada had any ill designe, they never used to acquaint them with it, but the other 4 Nations, vizt the Oneydes, Onnondages, Cayouges & Sinnekes, for they look upon us Mohawks or Maqua's as inseparable from Corlaer, that is, the Earl of Bellomont, Govr of New Yorke &c but what information we have from other hands we will now acquaint you.

About 5 days ago a Sinneke Indian Sachem came by our Castle and told us that a praying Sinneke Indian cal'd Tiorheensero[1] áls Squedese had been with a Company of Oneydes, Onnondages, Cayouges, and Sinnekes two months ago, that were hunting at a place called Tohonade 3 days journey from Cadaracqui, and told them.—Your four nations of Oneyde, Onnondage Cayouge and Sinnekes are ignorant of what designs are on foot between the Governour of Canada and Corlaer the Governour of N. Yorke. You think probably there is a firme peace made between the Governour of Canada and the 5 Nations, but you are mistaken, and therefore I am come as a friend to warn you not to go afar off a hunting; for tho' I am now an inhabitant of Canada, where I designe to live and dye in the Christian Religion; yet I have an inclination for the welfare of you four Nations; for I must tell you plainly the Governour of Canada has overcome and been too hard for the Earl of Bellomont Governour of N. Yorke in the business of the limits and bounds of the 2 governments aswell as he overpowred and subdued you with the sword; for your land belongs to the French and the Governour of Canada will speedily make 5 Forts, viz[t]

French insinuations to ye 4 Nations to draw them from us.

That the Govr of Canada will speedily make 5 Forts &c

One at Onyagare, that is, on the mouth of a great river w[ch] comes into Cadaracqui Lake on the South west end thereof.

The second at Jerondaquat, that is, on this side of Cadaracqui Lake where the path goes up to the Sinnekes Castles, about 30 miles from where the Sinnekes have now built their Castles.

The third at Kaneenda a fishing place of the Onnondages 8 miles from their Castle, their landing place when they come from hunting over Cadaracqui Lake.

The fourt Fort at Kahioghage a place where the Oneydes fish being upon a River that vents it selfe into the south side of Cadaracqui Lake about 12 miles from s[d] Lake, being a days journey & a halfe from Oneyde.

The fifth Fort at Ojeenrudde which lies upon a branch of our river, about 3 days journey from a village of the Maquas called Dekanoge.

These 5 Forts, said he, the Governour of Canada designs to garrison with souldiers, and besides all this he intends to put souldiers in all convenient places & passes between Canada and the s[d] Forts where he shall think fit, as a testimony that he is master of your land which he conquered by the sword.

Wee Sachems are of opinion, if the French offer to do these things and will not be diverted by fair means, that we shall be necessitated to rise up all hands and resist him with force; for certainly our Great King that lives over the Great Lake will never suffer us thus to be penn'd up round about on all sides.

The three Agents replied.

We met the Sinneke Sachem that told you this news; he had a piece off his nose, according to your description; he told us that they had an accompt in the Sinnekes country that 25. of their people were killed upon their hunting this winter, but not a word of this about the design of building forts by the French.

The Maquas Sachems said further.—

That the English were design'd to destroy ye 5 Nations by depriving them of powder &c—

We must also tell you that we have heard from Onnondage awhile ago and now lately also, that the French of Canada do say that the English were design'd to destroy us the 5 Nations, and the way they design'd to do it was to deprive us of powder, lead, guns, hatchets, and all instruments of war; and the French Gov[r] says further that Corlaer the

[1] Compare note in III., 453.—Ed.

Earl of Bellomont Governor of N. Yorke should say, if the 5 Nations had bows & arrows it was enough for them.

The 3 Agents told them.—

That the Earl of Bellomont was not a stranger to the false reports the French spread among 'em to delude & abuse them in order to make the English odious to them.

The Maquas Sachems said—

We believe none of the French lies and stories, and regard not the French flatteries nor braggs, tho' the French Governour upbraid us, saying; Why, if your Govern^{r} loved you so well as I do my Children the Indians, he would cloath you as I do.

That the English Govr does not cloath them.

The 3 Agents told them:—

That his Excellency the Earl of Bellomont Govern^{r} of N. Yorke &^{c} had given a greater present to the 5 Nations when he saw them last at Albany, than ever any Govr of Canada had done in their days.

The Maqua's Sachems replied

We do owne it, for the Govern^{r} of Canada has but a handful of Indians and he can easily cloath them, but our Govr Corlaer has a great many and is liberal enough.

They said further.

Now Gentlemen, what we have told you is a certain truth, and if the Upper Nations should be shie to divulge it you may tell them plainly you have heard it from us, and that we have it from some of their own people, and therefore it would be ill done to deny it.

Whereupon Col. P. Schuyler, Robt Livingston & Hend. Hanse answered and said:—

The Comrs reply

We are sent by your great Brother Corlaer the Earl of Bellomont Govern^{r} of New Yorke, New England &^{c} to see the Brethren, and cal'd at your Castles, but found none of your Sachems at home, and are glad we have found you here, and do thank you in the Earl of Bellomont's behalfe for your plainness & candid dealing in declaring what you have heard; and we do tell you that my Lord Bellomont is no stranger to the false reports the French spread abroad among you; nay, Corlaer is informed that the French Jesuits and other Missionaries have been so wicked as to invent among other false suggestions that our King has ordered you to be disarmed, but we do assure you from the Earl of Bellomont, called by you Corlaer, that this and all the other stories are so far from being true that my Lord Bellomont intends (God willing) to meet you and the Chief Sachems of all the 5 Nations at Albany on the 10th day of August that is in 118 days time, when my Lord Bellomont will not only make you a good present of such Cloaths and other things as you stand most in need of, but also of a good number of fuzels, and a proportionable quantity of powder and lead.

That ye Earl of Bellomt will meet ym at Albany 10th Augst

And we do assure you, as we shall do all the rest of the Nations where we go, of the Kings favour, and that you may rest satisfied of his Ma^{tys} royal protection of you, which you will quickly find the good effects of, for Corlaer the Earl of Bellomont is in daily expectation of the Great King of Englands orders to build a Fort at the Onnondages Castle which shall defend that nation and the rest from the excursions and attacks of the French at Cadaracqui & elsewhere; and that his Lord^{p} also expects orders to settle some Protestant Ministers among you to instruct you in the Christian religion. And therefore you are in the mean time to exhort your young Indians not to go to Canada to be instructed by the Jesuits (as you told us last night it was their daily practice, to your great grief) but send for them back.

Of orders expected from ye King abt a Fort & Ministers.

And as for the French designs of building the 5 forts, we do not believe it, neither will it be suffered, and when you come to Albany at the time appointed, my Lord Bellomont will satisfy

you in that particular. Now in token of our Great Kings friendship to the Five Nations and to you in particular, we do give you in Corlaers name, the Earl of Bellomont, this Belt of Wampum.

After the discourse was over the two Maquas Sachems Onnucheranorum & Sinnonquirese said, they would be glad to see some ministers come to instruct them; they would both turn Christian themselves & would give a large tract of land for a Ministers maintenance and do admire that the English cannot as well send a Minister to instruct them in the Christian Faith as the French do so many Jesuits among their Indians; by which they do not only gain the reputation of making their Indians, praying Indians, but keeps their Indians firm to them and draws ours from us.

At the Fishing place of Onnondage cal'd Kachnawaacharege the 25th of April 1700.

Meeting with the Onnondage Sachems.

Col. P. Schuyler Mr Livingston & Mr Hanse arrived here the 23th Instant, and finding three Sachems of Onnondage who told us that Aqueendera the Chief Sachem was at his fishing place beyond the Oneyde Lake, but would be here tomorrow, we pitched our tent, and he not coming sent one of our birch Canoes and 4 men for him, who met him by the way. As soon as he arrived he bid us welcome, and said:—

Brethren.

They give acct of ye French contrivances to alienate the 5 Nations.

We are firmly link'd into the Covenant Chain that I think nothing ought to be conceal'd from one another. I am very glad to see you 3 gentlemen here since I can now impart to you what we have heard from the French of Canada, which Corlaer ought to be acquainted withal.

There is a Frenchman who was some time a prisoner in our Castle of Onnondage this last war, cal'd by us Diondori; he is the Governor of Canada's Interpreter and now an officer at Cadaracqui; who told one of our people called Tahayeeri some news, but charged him that he should tell Dekanissore and some of the Sachems of it, but by no means to me Aqueendera, fearing I would tell it to Corlaer the Govr of New Yorke. Neither did Dekanissore ever tell me of it, but went out a hunting; but before he went he told it to a friend of his cal'd Kenaachkoone, who told it me, Whereupon I forthwith communicated it to all the Sachems who condemned Dekanissores proceedings in this matter, since the English and we were one.

The sd Frenchman said:—

That the Governor of Canada charged the Five Nations not to hearken to Corlaer the Governour of N. Yorke for he would kill and destroy them; he would poison them, and so by little and little cause them to dwindle away to nothing; adding further it was certain the English were designed to make away with the 5 Nations, for their destruction was concluded on by the King of England, the certainty of which news they had from France, which they revealed to the Five Nations to be upon their guard, and one of the principal means which the Governor of N. York would take would be the prohibiting the sale af any powder to them.

There being a jealousie and a murmuring among the Indians what this news might be it was thought convenient to proclaim it in the Onnondage Castle and the sd Kenaachkoone cry'd it about.

This news (says the sd Aqueendera) I have reason to beleive that Dekanissore and Onnagogga give credit to.

The sd Sachem was told by the 3 Gentlemen to consider and call to mind what further news he had to tell, against the morning, and come with the other four Sachems and say what he had to say publickly.

Aqueendera, Speaker
Karachquae áls Kexcenda
Karentsondie.
Adiadoroonde.
Jughnaongoghte.
Teioceraga.

The Sachems of Onnondage gave the following information to Col. P. Schuyler, Robt Livingston and Hend. Hanse, sent by his Excy the Earl of Bellomont concerning news from Canada, at their Fishing place 16 miles from the Castle the 26th day of April 1700.

Wt past between ye Sinneke Indns &c & ye Govr of Canada by means of Sinneke Sachems.

Last Sûmer we had an alarm from the Sinnekes that the Dowaganhaas were there with an army, upon which our young men went up for their assistance. Among whom was one Tohonsiowanne of our people, whom the Governour of Canada used to send as a Messenger to the 5 nations. This Tohonsiowanne the Sinneke Sachems thought fit to employ in a message to the Governour of Canada, to treat of peace, and accordingly gave him two belts of Wampum. The Sinneke Sachems that sent this message were Assichqua and *Awenano, and they pray'd the Messenger to make what haste he could, that they might once live quietly & enjoy the benefit of peace.

*This Sachem was pitched upon last year by the 5 Nations to go to Canada from Albany to bring away the 2 Indians that the Govr of Canada detained, but by good luck was stop'd; news coming in the mean time that they were free.

The s^{d} messenger brought the s^{d} two Belts to the Govern^{r} in the behalfe of the Cayouges and Sinnekes (which we would have hindred if we had known it) the Governour of Canada received the Belts very kindly and was glad to see they sued to him for peace & returned two Belts of Wampum by the Messenger to the Sinnekes and Cayouges, telling them to send two Sachems of each nation to him to treat of peace, for he was satisfied with Onnondage and Oneyde they had been with him already. Now the Cayouges declare they know nothing of message, but depend wholy on Corlaer the Governour of N. Yorke and the Oneydes say the same. This news we sent to the Oneydes by one of our Sachems cal'd Aradgi, this winter, and the Oneydes were desired to send it forward to the Maquas and they to Albany, but it stop'd at Oneyde and was not sent forward, the snow being so deep.

The Belts sent by the Governour of Canada to the Sinnekes and Cayouges came to Onnondage and lay there a long while, at last were carried up by the s^{d} Aradgi, but the Sinnekes would not own they had sent any Belts to the Governour of Canada, and after a strict inquiry it was found to be only the s^{d} two Sachems that had done it, vizt Assichqua and Awenano, without the privity of the rest.

Further suggestions of ye French agst the English.

The Speaker Aqueendera in the presence of the other four Sachems repeated the same he told us yesterday *That the Governour of Canada's Interpreter told Tuhayeeri one of their people at Cadaracqui that the Governour of N. Yorke would call the 5 Nations to Albany and give them a present and in their drink poison them all, and would for ever hereafter deprive them of powder; for they see already they got but little bags of powder for a bever, and he would not only withhold powder from them, but guns, lead, hatchets and all instruments and âmunition of war, and what cloathing you get at Albany was rotten.*

The s^{d} Interpreter said further, that the King of England had concluded to make an end of the 5 Nations and had given directions to Corlaer his Governour of New Yorke to fall upon them with an army this winter and hinder their getting any ammunition and *to poison* them; and therefore advised them to leave their Castles and come over to the other side of the Cadaracqui Lake and live there with their wives and Children and plant and hunt in safety; for their ruine was certainly concluded of by the King of England, for they had it from France, and therefore warned them as friends.

The Jesuits of Canada do likewise threaten hard to come and live in our Castles, in each Castle a Jesuit Father Millett at Oneyde, Father Bruyas that was with my Lord last sûmer at Onnondage, & others among the Cayouges and Sinnekes; which causes us continual disturbance.

When Father Bruyas was sent from Canada last summer, to Lord Bellomont, some of our people happened to be at Canada, to whom the s^{d} priest said, I am going to the Governour of N. Yorke, Corlaer, to see why he hinders us to come among the 5 Nations to instruct you in the Christian Faith, and if he hinders us we will fight him; for he is but a child in understanding and knows nothing; he is but lately come into the country, and I have been long among you.

The s^{d} Jesuit further said, I will discourse my Lord Bellomont why he always sends for you to speak with you at Albany, why the general place of treaty is not to be kept at Onnondage according to the ancient custom.

The said Sachems were told by Col. P. Schuyler Robt Livingston and Mr Hanse:—

The Comrs reply That the Earl of Bellomont Govern^{r} of N. Yorke, N. England &^{c} would rather lose his life than be the inventer of such falsehoods as the French have infused into you. It is a shame and scandal for such that pretend to be Christians and to be instructors of heathens, to give you so bad an example and to teach you such abominable practices of lying and deceit, which is from their father the Devil.

Now to shew you what ill men these Jesuits are this Father Bruyas never durst so much as mention any such thing to my Lord Bellomont as you speak of, but on the contrary when he returned to Albany spoke so much to my Lord Bellomont's praise & applauded him so much for his wisdom, prudence, ingenuity, generosity and kindness, that tongue could not sufficiently express it. But this is like them.

Now Brethren.

We need not tell you how just and constant this Governm^{t} has been to the 5 Nations and what benefits you have had from the English from time to time, and from the present Governour the Earl of Bellomont in particular; and you will hear when we come to your castle, whether we are now a going, what he has cômanded us to tell you, which will sufficiently convince you of his affection and inclination and also of our Great Kings favour, and that you may rest satisfied of his Ma^{ty} royal protection. We are grieved to hear that any of the 5 Nations and especially of the Sachems should hearken, believe or give credit to the French, to send any Belts to or receive any Belts from the Governour of Canada, you being the King of Englands subjects, especially now since there is a peace made between the 2 Kings, wherein you are included; But we will not insist, it growing late, and therefore expect you will go with us to your Castle, where you will hear what Corlaer hath directed us to speak.

The Comrs proceed to ye Onondage Castle. When we approached the Castle of Onnondage two Sachems came out and congratulated our safe arrival, that we had escaped the danger of the Lake and of the enemies the Dianondado's who often kill of their people near their Castles, conducted us to our lodgeing where the rest of the Sachems were met, who bid us welcome again with a present of some Wampum, and then, according to their custom, hung over a great kettle of hasty pudding made of parch'd Indian meal, and sent it us; we staid here this night and all

Saturday till they had sent for some of their Sachems that were out a fishing: in ye mean time we examined Keenaachkoone as follows:—

Onnondage 27 April 1700, die Sât.

The former Acct of ye French suggestions confirmed.

Kenaachkoone one of the Sachems of Onnondage being examined by Col. Pr Schuyler, Robt Livingston & Hend: Hanse, in the presence of Aradgi about what he heard Dekanissore say concerning the discourse of the French Govern^rs^ Interpreter at Cadaracqui, who did own that Dekanissore had told him the matter so as he related it to Aqueendera, vizt *That the Govr of New York would poison the 5. Nations in rum, & forbid the selling of them guns, powder, lead, & all sorts of ammunition, which the French knew very well for they had it from all hands and from Albany likewise; and therefore advised the 5 Nations as friends to desert their Castles and come and live on the other side of Cadaracqui Lake, else the 5 Nations would be all destroyed this winter by Corlaer who would come with an army and knock 'em all in the head.*

The s^d^ Kenaachkoone said further I must withal tell you that I do not believe these French stories.

The Sachems that were present.
Aradgi
Kayendagasos
Kanaachkoone
Anooware
Wadachninoortha
Karachque.
Orentsoondie
Tekiathasere.

Propositions made by Col. Peter Schuyler & Robert Livingston Esqr of His Ma^tys^ Honble Council of New Yorke, and Hend. Hanse Esqr To the Sachems of Onnondage at their Castle which lyes Westward of Albany by water about 270 miles; this 27th day of April 1700

The Comrs deliver their message from ye Earl of Bellomont abt his design of coming to meet them at Albany, &c

We are sent by his Exc^y^. the Earl of Bellomont your great Brother Corlaer to visit you, and to see whether the accompt his Lordship has of the French spreading false reports among you to delude & abuse you, be true, in order to make the English odious to you; and we do find that his Lord^p^ has a right information of that matter, for the Maquas, Oneydes, and your selves all agree that the French have endeavoured to debauch you and the rest of the 5 Nations from your obedience to his Ma^ty^ by suggesting to you that the King of England has concluded your destruction by poisoning and disarming you and bringing an army to kill you &^c^ and this is all insinuated to you by the French upon pretence of friendship; but we hope you are no strangers to the wicked principles & lying artifices of the French who are restless in their endeavours to seduce and withdraw you from your allegiance to his Ma^ty^ without regard to the late treaty of peace between the two Crowns.

We are therefore now sent by his Ex^cy^ the Earl of Bellomont to assure you, 'tis so far from being true, that he intends (God willing) to meet the Chief Sachems of all the 5 Nations at Albany, on the 10th of August, that is 104 days hence, at which time his Lord^p^ will not only make you a good present of such cloaths & other things as you stand most in need of, but also a good number of fuzils & a proportionable quantity of powder and lead.

We are also directed by the Earl of Bellomont to assure you of the Kings favour and that you may rest satisfied of his Ma^tys^ Royall protection of you, which you will quickly find the good effects of, for the Earl of Bellomont is in daily expectation of the Kings orders to build a Fort at this Castle, which shall defend this Nation and the rest from the excursion and attacks of the French at Cadaracqui and elsewhere, and that his Lord^p^ also expects orders to

settle some Protestant Ministers among you to instruct you in the Christian Religion. We do in the Earl of Bellomont's name, as a token of our King's friendship, give you this Belt of Wampum, and here are three Belts more, one for the Oneydes whose Sachems were not at home, whom we sent word to meet us here but are not yet come; and the other two Belts you are to send with some trusty Indians to the Cayouges and Sinnekes and acquaint them with this whole message, and that his Excy. will certainly meet all the Sachems of the 5 Nations at Albany in 4 moons and a halfe, to be reckoned from this day.

This is the message we are directed by the Earl of Bellomont to bring you, and have nothing to add but this, that your great Brother Corlaer will take it amiss that you have not acquainted him with all these stories you heard of the French, tho' you now see he is no stranger to the false reports the French spread among you.

Another thing we must remind you of, which his Excy. told you when he was at Albany, to be cautious of keeping correspondence with the French, which we understand is not observed by your people, by their going to trade at Cadaracqui. This is a great evil and the source of all your uneasiness.

The French tell you that the English will poison you, but we have great cause to suspect ye French have a hand in seduceing you to poison one another; for we observe those Indians that have done signal services for your Nation against the French and are true to the English interest, their whole families are poisoned, and dwindle away to nothing. Let us not hear of such wickedness any more among you.

And lastly, we advise you to make your dwellings and habitatious compact together, that upon occasion they may be secured and not stragling to and again, as we see they are; which will be a means to preserve your name and keep you from any suddain assault or incursion of an enemy.

The Sachems replied by Aradgi their Speaker.—

We are thankful to Corlaer the Earl of Bellomont for the grateful message he hath sent us by you three Gentlemen, which hath eased our minds very much, and will come according to his cômands, but desire withal that when the 104 days are near expired the Interpreter may be sent to advertize us, that we come exactly according to the time mentioned by Corlaer.

Most of the Sachems of this Castle as well as of ye Sinnekes are abroad, and as soon as they come home we will advise and consult about what hath been proposed.

ROB^t^ LIVINGSTON, Sêcry
for the Indian Affairs.

A true Copy
(signed) BELLOMONT.

1700.

was permitted to sell his cargo of Indian corn, shipped from N. Carolina for Maryland, to one bound for Bermoodus. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 53. *pp.* 412, 413.]

April 20. Boston. **345.** Governor the Earl of Bellomont to the Council of Trade and Plantations. I gave your Lordships an account, Feb. 28, by the *Advice* frigate, of the alarm the country were in of a general insurrection of the Indians. In my letter of March 6 by the said *Advice* frigate I also acquainted you that the Council advised my letting the General Assembly meet the 13th of last moneth, to provide against all attempts of the Indians. I complied. The discourse I made the Assembly goes. The laws we passed are No. 2. We sat but nine days and passed 12 Acts, which was such a dispatch as was never known in this Province. I remembered your commands, Feb. 3, 1699, to avoid as much as possibly we could the passing of temporary laws, and renewing them from time to time, a fault you observe the Assembly of this Province are much addicted to. Most of the laws we passed this last session being military ones, we were willing to follow the example of the Parliament of England in making them to cease after a year, and therein I believe you will not blame us. I confess I was in my judgment for those laws being made temporary for the same reasons I was so in the Parliament of England. Yet there is one of the military laws, against deserters, which we have made perpetual, because there is no hazard in it, for it cannot operate but in time of alarm or actual war, when forces are raised. The 8th, 9th and 10th Acts as they stand in the Book of Laws now sent are also made perpetual. The 11th and last of the public Acts is intended a probationary law, and is made to have continuance for three years only. The Assembly were not willing to make it perpetual till they should first make an experiment how well it would answer. March 14 I issued a Proclamation for undeceiving the Indians and quieting their minds under the terror and apprehension they were made to have of the King's ordering them to be disarmed and cut off, and also requiring the English in the country to carry it towards them with kindness and moderation. I sent this Proclamation to all parts of this Province by expresses, even as far as Casco Bay, where I understood there was got together a number of Eastern Indians; and those people pretended to receive great satisfaction from it. But whether the sudden march of the forces I ordered to the frontier towns did not operate more effectually, is a question. I send Proclamations for a General Fast and for dissolving the Assembly. Nobody here doubts but the Indians within this Province, Conecticut Colony and those called Eastern Indians intended an insurrection against the English, and if the Five Nations were not concerned in the design, which I shall shortly know, tho' at present I do not, there is good reason for suspecting the Shacthook or River Indians, who are a distinct nation from the other five, and live at the head of Hudson's River, above Albany. I have had a great many accounts from several hands of the Indians designing mischief to us. I transmit the most

1700.

material, including further information of Mr. Sabin, which, among other things, confirms me in the opinion of the Indians being stirred up by the Governor of Canada and his Jesuits. Mr. Dwight's letter also goes; he is Minister of Woodstock, bordering on Conecticut. Because Col. Schuÿler's letter, Feb. 1 (a copy whereof I sent you, Feb. 28) assured me the Five Nations were quiet and satisfied, I was not so expeditious in sending to Albany to inquire after those Indians, as otherwise I should have been, yet I thought it proper to write to the Commissioners at Albany for the Indian affairs, directing their sending three of them, Col. Schuÿler, Mr. Livingston and Mr. Hanson, on a message from me to the Five Nations, and giving them my instructions for their negotiations. I hope this message will have a good effect for keeping the Indians steddy in their obedience to the King, till your Lordships direct me to do such things for their encouragement as I have formerly proposed. I enclose the reply of the Commissioners and the examination of three Indian Sachems taken at Albany. The Commissioners and Mr. Livingston express a jealousy of the French missionaries tampering with our Five Nations. 'Tis but too apparent we are in a probable way of loosing them; and the King seems to slight the Indians too much when, instead of taking measures to secure their affection and obedience, by protecting them from the French, the few ragged soldiers are to be reduced and the miserable wooden forts suffered to fall with meer rotteness.

I pretend to be able to demonstrate that if the Five Nations should at any time, in conjunction with the Eastern Indians and those that live within these Plantations, revolt from the English to the French, they would in a short time drive us quite out of this Continent. For their way of fight is not to come hand to hand, but they lie sculking in the woods behind bushes and flat on their bellies, and if those they shoot at drop, then they scalp them, but if they perceive they have missed their shot, they run away without being so much as seen, and 'tis to as much purpose to pursue 'em in the thick woods as to pursue birds that are on the wing. They laugh at the English and French for exposing their bodies in fight, and call 'em fools. At my first coming hither, I used to ridicule the people here for suffering 3 or 400 Indians to cut off five times their number, but I was soon convinced it was not altogether want of courage in the English that gave the advantage to the Indians this last war, but chiefly the Indians' manner of birding, as I may call it, the English and using the advantage of the woods. Yet the Government were faulty too; they did not push the war vigorously enough, which gave the Indians boldness and discouraged the English. Another misconduct was that, upon every slight application of the relations of those men that were out upon service against the Indians, the Government yielded to their coming home, and raw men were sent in their places, who, by being unacquainted with the Indian way of fighting, contracted such a dread of 'em that they often proved cowardly. If there should be a general defection of the Indians, the English in a

1700.

moneth's time would be forced on all the continent of America to take refuge in their towns, where I am most certain they could not subsist two moneths, for the Indians would not leave 'em any sort of cattle or corn. Mr. Sabin's informations are worth your Lordships' observation. There is something in his last that looks as if the Indians, or the French and they, had in their thoughts what I have been now saying is my apprehension. Mr. Sabin seems to be a sober, discreet man, and I cannot believe he would be at the pains to come two journies of a 150 miles each to tell me an untruth. Your Lordships know the value of these Plantations to England, though I am confident 'tis what is known but by few besides. I am every day more and more sensible of it, and 'tis great pity the king is not made to have a right notion of their usefulness and advantage to the Crown. I reckon the French have been and still are with indefatigable pains undermining the interest of England on all this Continent. I believe you will be of opinion these Plantations are not in a certain state of security at this time: how then comes the king to be so ill-advised to order the breaking, or at least reducing, two of the four companies at New York, and that they are no better paid than if the Government were in no concern what became of the Province or people? Yet I will be bold to say that, should these Plantations be lost by neglect, it would be an irreparable loss to England, and would tarnish all the great things the King has done for the nation. What return I have to the messages I have sent to the Five Nations, I will communicate by the first opportunity. The persons that I employed expected to be a moneth abroad in performing that journey. I drew the letter and instructions with my own hand, because I would omit nothing that I thought necessary for them to do and me to know. *Signed*, Bellomont. I had like to forget a Bill sent up by the House of Representatives for mine and the Council's passing, an Act in addition to the Act against piracy, etc. It was intended to make piracy punishable with death, and to patch up their present law, which your Lordships know will not touch the life of a pirate. But I told the Council I would by no means give the assent to any Bill of that nature, till I knew the King's pleasure upon the miscarriage of the Bill, which your Lordships sent with me, entituled, An Act for restraining and punishing Privateers and Pirates, which the Council refused formerly. *Endorsed*, Recd. June 27, Read July 2, 1700. *Holograph*. 4*pp*. *Enclosed*,

345. i. Abstract of above. $1\frac{1}{2}$ *pp*.

345. ii. Speech of His Excellency the Earl of Bellomont to the Council and Assembly, Boston, March 13, 1699 (1700), recommending that measures be taken against the threatened insurrection of Indians. *Copy*. *Printed by Bartholomew Green and John Allen, Boston*. 1 *p*. *Endorsed*, Recd. June 27, Read July 2, 1700.

345. iii. Memorandum of Acts of the Massachusetts Bay passed at an Assembly held March 13, $\frac{1699}{1700}$. $\frac{1}{2}$ *p*.

1700.

345. iv. Proclamation, calling upon the inhabitants of Massachusetts Bay to undeceive the Indians, who have been falsely taught that His Majesty had withdrawn his protection from them and designed to cut off and utterly extirpate them; and requiring them to avoid giving the Indians any just provocation, but in the meantime to watch them carefully. *Signed*, Bellomont. Boston, March 14, 1699 (1700). *Printed copy.* 1 *p.* *Endorsed*, Recd. June 27, Read July 2, 1700.

345. v. Proclamation for a General Fast in the Province of the Massachusetts Bay, April 25, and supplication for the preservation of Peace and the blasting of the evil designs of all that hate Zion, etc. *Signed*, Bellomont. March 20, 1699 (1700). *Endorsed*, Recd. June 27, 1700. *Printed copy.* 1 *p.*

345. vi. Proclamation dissolving the Great and General Court of Assembly of the Massachusetts Bay, April 16, 1700. *Signed*, Bellomont. *Endorsed*, Recd. June 27, Read June 2, 1700. *Printed copy.* 1 *p.*

345. vii. The further information of John Sabin, living near Woodstock, Boston. March 27, 1700. His Indian friends acquainted him that the Indian Sachems are now holding a Court, as they call it, or general consultation to carry on their design of an insurrection upon the English; and particularly Nenaquabin, this informer's pretended special friend, who is a very subtle man, tells him *that it has been reported among them from Canada that the King of England did resolve to destroy and utterly extirpate all Indians out of the country*, and most of the Indians believed this. Another, (being uncle to Toby), told him that they *would not attack the English with any great body, but would scatter themselves in small parties throughout the country, and keep them so constantly alarmed that they should not be able to stir about, and so in some few years should weary and starve them out, and the Indians should enjoy their country again.* And the French have insinuated to them that the Virgin Mary was a French lady and Our Saviour a Frenchman, but the English are hereticks, and that it will be a meritorious service to kill Englishmen, and that, if any of the Indians happen to die in so good a cause, they would certainly be saved and go to Heaven. The Indians have contrived a method for communicating intelligences speedily by posting men at several stages. If their design be discovered and the English take to their garrisons and be provided to resist them, the Indians would lie still for some time, until the English believed it was all peace, and then come upon them by surprise. *Copy.* $1\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.* *Endorsed as preceding.*

345. viii. Josiah Dwight to Governor the Earl of Bellomont. Woodstock, March 11, $\frac{1699}{1700}$. We cannot be more

1700.

fully persuaded of mischief boding than we are, nor can we give other assurance, unless we would be content to be the amazing butchered spectacles of so many miserable cadavers for any would come and take pains to behold us. Pity our strait and grant us men and means. *Signed*, Josiah Dwight. *Copy.* 1 *p.* *On back,*

Benjamin Sabin to the Earl of Bellomont. We are satisfied a great war is intended, not as of old a paganish, but papist war. We pray you send a messenger to learn our need. The Governor of Connecticut urged us to inform you how the case is. This is signed in addition by two Connecticut gentlemen who have been here three days to assist us in Council taking. *Signed*, Benjamin Sabin, Thomas Lessingwell, John Chandler. *Copy.* ½ *p.* *Same endorsement.*

345. ix. Joseph Storer, John Wheelwright, and Jonathan Hamond to the Earl of Bellomont, March 27, 1700. We, the inhabitants of Wells, have received a suitable supply of soldiers and acknowledge your fatherly care. We beg for a supply of arms and ammunition. An Indian lately said that last summer there was a great plot among the Indians at Pennycook and Winnebessehkick to make war upon the English about our Indian harvest, and had it not been for Kahton Bamet, Sagamoor of Pegnohket, they had struck the blow upon us before winter. *Copy.* 1 *p.* *Same endorsement.*

345. x. William Rayment, Lt. of the new detached company posted in the county of York, to the Earl of Bellomont, April 13, 1700. Divers of the Eastern Indians have shown themselves about the town of Wells. One of them, Capt. Tom, said the Indians were gathering together because Governor Winthrop had seized the Natick Sagamore and said he would kill the Indians. Fifteen Natick Indians had come to Pennicook to stir up the Indians there to make war, and also to Uncas, another Sagamore to the west, and the Pennicooks had sent unto the Kennebeck Indians, who refused to join them. The Pennicooks could do nothing with the Eastern Indians: they were no more than a papoos (child). Narrator denied that the Governor had seized any Indian or intended any harm to the Indians. Capt. Tom professed to be very well satisfied with your Excellency's Proclamation, and said the Indians have design for war: they have hunted much this winter and taken but little game, and are very poor and pinched. They are now going out a hunting for the space of two moons. *Copy.* 1¾ *pp.* *Same endorsement.*

345. xi. Governor the Earl of Bellomont to the Commissioners for Indian Affairs at Albany. Boston, March 21, $\frac{1699}{1700}$.

1700.

This letter is to supplement that which I wrote to you on the 16th. We are alarmed with a design of a general insurrection of all the Indians in this and the neighbouring colonies. If our advices be true the Eastern Indians are not only engaged in confederacy with the others but also the Five Nations, and all this mischief contrived against us by the French missionaries, and, if some Indians inform us aright, the Governor of Canada is as deep in the design as his Jesuits. I am confident the Five Nations are staggering in their affection to His Majesty, and we must not longer delay the sending such a message to them as will defeat the artifices of the Jesuits and retrieve the affection and submission of those nations. I advise that Col. Peter Schuÿler, Mr. Livingston and Mr. Hendrick Hanson take the message and John Baptist van Eppe go with them as interpreter. I will take care to give the King's ministers an account of the affection and zeal they shew in this occasion for His Majesty's service. Their expenses and recompense shall be punctually paid them. If they are hindered, appoint others in their stead, and let them go as soon as possibly they can. *Copy.* 1½ *pp. Same endorsement.*

345. xii. Governor the Earl of Bellomont's Instructions to Peter Schuÿler, Robert Livingston and Hendrick Hanson. (i) You are to visit in my name the Mohack, Oneydes and Onondage Indians and try to find out whether the French Jesuits have been endeavouring to entice them or any of the Five Nations from their allegiance to His Majesty, and by what artifices. If they own that the French missionaries have so endeavoured, then you are by degrees to discover to them that I am not a stranger to those false reports. (ii) As to the report that His Majesty has ordered them to be disarmed, you are to assure them that 'tis so far from being true that I intend, God willing, to meet the Chief Sachems of all the Five Nations at Albany on Aug. 10, at which time I will not only make them a good present of cloathes, etc., but also of a good number of fuzils and some powder and lead. (iii) You are to assure them of His Majesty's favour and protection, and that I am in daily expectation of the King's orders to build a fort at the Onondage's Castle to defend them from the French of Cadaraque etc., and that I also expect orders to settle some Protestant ministers among them. (iv) You are to send some trusty Indians to the Cayouges and Synneke Nations to acquaint them with this whole message, and that I will meet their Sachems at Albany, Aug. 10. You are also to carry five belts of wampum in my name as a token of our King's friendship for the

1700.

Five Nations, and, if you think proper at your return to Albany, a belt of wampum in my name to the Schackhook. (v) You are to inform yourselves what number of Jesuits and other French missionaries are now or lately have been among the Five Nations, what are their names and what lies they infuse into the Indians, and whether they use the Governor of Canada's name. You are to learn what you can about the French designs, to put all particulars in writing and not to suffer these Instructions to be copied, but, after making use of them, you are to lodge them with Mr. Livingston, as Secretary for the Indian Affairs. Boston, March 21, 1699 (1700). *Copy.* 2 *pp. Same endorsement.*

345. xiii. Commissioners of the Indian Affairs at Albany to Governor the Earl of Bellomont. Albany, April 8, 1700. We have not heard the least mention of the intended Indian insurrection, except a copy of an examination taken before the Governor of Connecticut. We are not apprehensive that any of our Indians are concerned in that matter. We know the French are very industrious to debauch the Five Nations from us, and have got some families to Canada, where they caress them at another rate than we can, since of late we have not been able to gratify the well-deserving Indians as they merit, there being nothing in store. We have sent for the Sachims of Skachkook and a New Roxbury Indian lately come from thence, whose examination we enclose. We thought it requisite the three gentlemen should stay till that was over, the better to inform themselves; they will have a hard journey of it, being the worst time of the year. We have cautioned the Skachkoke Indians to be watchful and give us an account whatever passes, who have engaged to do it. *Signed*, Dirck Wessells, J. Janse Bleecker, Johannes Roosebone, Erbert Wendell, Albert Ripman, Wessell Ten Broock. *PS.*—Last week, when we received your letter, there were three Cayouges Indians here, who said that all the Indians are out a hunting and never better satisfied nor quieter in their lives. *Copy.* 1¾ *pp. Same endorsement.*

345. xiv. Robt. Livingston to Lord Bellomont. Albany, April 8, 1700. I do really believe our Indians, both Skachkooke and Five Nations are innocent, except some particular ones probably instigated by the French, for our Skachkook Indians insist, as they did last spring, to have their land plowed by the Christians, whom they are willing to pay, and I have desired our gentlemen to procure some fit persons to do it. And I could wish the Pennacook Indians would come and settle among 'em, which would divert their evil thoughts

1700.

of falling upon the English. Then we could have a watchful eye over them. We are fearful here that the English to the eastward are too rigid and jealous of their Indians, and their keeping them so in awe does rather exasperate them than keep them under, but we doubt not but your Lordship will prescribe such good rules and methods for them that will prevent those mischiefs, which by their unskilful management of Indian affairs have formerly proven very fatal to that country. Last Saturday our burch cano that was carrying up the hill was suddenly taken up with a whirlwind and broak to pieces. We have got two other small ones which we hope will carry us on the journey. Our provisions is gone to Shennectady and we follow immediately on horseback, and hope to return in less than four weeks and to speak to the Cayouges and Sinnekes too. The way we go, they tell me, is not above a day and a half from Cadarachqui. I could wish I had your Lordship's liberty, I would have gone and seen that fort, which annoys us so much in war-time, but then it would create a jealousy in the French. *Copy.* 1½ *pp. Same endorsement.*

345. XV. Examination of Suckquans and Sasquehaan, two Sachems of Skachkook, and of Nichnemeno, a New Roxbury Indian. Albany, April 7, 1700. Nichnemeno said that last fall the Pennecoke Indians to the eastward sent a belt of wampum by Toby the Indian to the New Roxbury Indians, saying they were glad there was a general peace concluded between the English and all the Indians and that they might now go a hunting without any fear: if the New Roxbury Indians were minded to go a hunting towards the eastward they would be safe. No women nor children were present when this belt was given, because the New Roxbury Indians were afraid lest the English, if they should hear of it, would forbid the selling of powder wholly, for now an Indian could get no more than two charges. Sucquans said the English of New England were so jealous of their Indians that they would not suffer them to go out a hunting without some English went with them, and gave them so little powder that they could not go far. A New Roxbury Indian, Ninnequabbin, brought the Belt of Wampum to Oneco, a Sachim of the Mowhegans, who gave it to the English and told Ninnequabbin that they corresponded with the Onnagouques, or Eastern Indians, and had some ill design, whereupon Ninnequabbin was put in prison, and the Indian women fled to the the woods, but he being in some few days released, they returned. Sucquans said, if there were windows in his breast and we could see his heart we should find nothing amiss in it. About six weeks ago three high-

1700.

land Indians came to Skachkook, having heard that there was like to be troublesome times in New England, for the Maquase had sent to the Catskill Indians to come and live at Tronondoroge, 32 miles above Shinnechtady, and the Skachkook Indians had been ordered to come and live at Albany. They brought a small girdle of wampum to the Catskill Indians and another to Col Schuyler, but could learn nothing of any disturbance, and were therefore come to Skachkook with the third girdle and gave it to us. We told them all was quiet and peaceable. Two are gone out a hunting with our Indians, and the third has returned well contented to the Highlands. The two Sachems were asked what propositions the three Pennecokes and three Onnagouques or Eastern Indians made to the Maquase last fall, when they went with you Skachkook Indians to the Maquase country with our leave? They replied that the substance was that, since there was now a General Peace, they (*the Pennecoke and Eastern Indians*) desire to be linked in the Covenant Chain, to be united to this Government and to be looked upon as Skachkook Indians. The Maquase said, you have been enemies to the English, and we have been enemies to the French, but now we have a great Governor come over, who has brought us a General Peace, concluded between the two Kings, which we adhere to, and do keep close to the Covenant Chain made with the Earl of Bellomont, whom they call Corlaer, and there being a Tree of Welfare planted at Skachkook by our Governor, which, if he accepts of your coming to live and plant there, we are willing for our parts to receive you into the Covenant Chain, but we depend wholly upon Corlaer. *Copy. Signed*, Robt. Livingston, Secretary for the Indian Affairs. 3½ *pp. Same endorsement.*

345. xvi. Copy of an Act in addition to the Act against piracy and robbing upon the sea. "Whosoever shall commit piracy and be thereof convicted shall be accounted felons and adjudged to suffer the pains of death." House of Representatives, March 19, 1699 (1700). Sent up for concurrence. *Signed*, James Converse, Speaker. ¾ *p. Same endorsement.*

345. xvii. Duplicate of Bellomont's letter (*No.* 31.) [*Board of Trade.* New England, 10. *Nos.* 31, 31. i–xvii.; *and* (*without enclosures*) 38. *pp.* 33–45; *and, memoranda of above*, 12 *pp.* New York, 9. *No.* 25; *and* (*without enclosures*) 54. *pp.* 252–262.]

April 20. Jamaica. **346.** Governor Sir William Beeston to the Council of Trade and Plantations. I have received the duplicate of your letter of Jan. 26, but the original and the two letters you mention from His Majesty about pirates, I hear nothing of. The Act for the

1700.
April 24. Whitehall. **357.** Council of Trade and Plantations to the Earl of Jersey, enclosing Representation about Indians to be laid before His Majesty at the first conveniency. *Signed*, Lexington, Ph. Meadows, Wm. Blathwayt, Jno. Pollexfen, Abr. Hill Geo. Stepney. *Annexed;*

357. i. Council of Trade and Plantations to the King. We have received from the Earl of Bellomont a letter dated Feb. 28, giving us an account of an alarm they had of late of a general insurrection and rebellion of the Indians, intended to be this month, or sooner, which had mightily frighted the English, especially those that live in the frontier places, who are forced to be on their guard and in arms, which had been occasioned by a rumour spread among the Indians by the Governor of Canada and the French missionaries that your Majesty had ordered the Five Nations and all the Indians in those parts to be disarmed in order to a total extirpation of them, the said Governor and missionaries having published over all their Provinces a copy of your Majesty's letter to the Earl of Bellomont sent to that Governor, and perverted the sense of that part thereof relating to the disarming of the Indians to the disadvantage of the English, without discovering to them that their own King had sent the same Orders to his Governor, all which will more fully and particularly appear to your Majesty by a copy of his Lordship's letter. For remedy, therefore, of such great mischiefs as may happen to your Majesty's Plantations on the Continent by the defection of your Five Nations, or hordes of Indians and the combination of others with them against your Majesty's subjects, and to prevent the ill effects of the artifices of the French and their missionaries in those parts in drawing them to their interest, his Lordship proposes the building of a sod fort in the country of the Onondages, one of those Five Nations nearest to Cadaracqui, a fort newly rebuilt by the French, the charge of which by the computation of Col. Romer, may require 1,000*l.* or 1,200*l.*, towards which his Lordship desires 500*l.* to be advanced by your Majesty to begin the work, and hopes to carry it on with what may be raised in the Province of New York. His Lordship further proposes that, whereas there are at present no more than 180 private men of the four Companies of foot now remaining there, which are in a very necessitous condition, they may be made up 400, for the security of this fort and of Albany and Schenectady, which are much out of repair, and that Col. Romer be continued there with his former allowance for the taking care of the building and repairing of the said forts, notwithstanding the order he has received from the Office of Ordnance to return home, and that provision be

1700.

made for the pay, subsistence and clothing of the said Companies. His Lordship likewise thinks it absolutely necessary that your Majesty would be pleased to order 800*l.* to be laid out in buying the usual presents for the Five Nations whom he may meet at Albany, to make them sensible of the ill practices of the French and their designs in alienating their affections and stirring them up against your Majesty and your subjects. We cannot but agree with his Lordship in the several particulars proposed by him on this extraordinary occasion, humbly offering that the said 500*l.* be advanced by your Majesty out of your Office of the Ordnance or otherwise towards the immediate building of a fort in the Onondage country, the rather for that the French are very busy in carrying on their fortifications in those parts and particularly of Cadaracqui and Mountreal. We believe 400 able men, to be employed as well towards the building and repairing of the forts as the further security of that country, to be very necessary, but in case your Majesty shall not think fit to order that number of men from hence, we humbly offer that the four Companies now there, consisting by the establishment of 50 in each Company, may be made up 200 men effective, besides officers; and, for replacing the men unfit for service, that 100 men be sent hence under the command of two Lieutenants and non-commission officers proportionable, and that the pay and subsistence due to the Companies from the time they are to be satisfied their arrears by debentures upon Ireland may be duly paid and answered to their use, they being under a debt contracted with the victuallers and others concerned in their support for no less than 10,000*l.*, as we are informed by his Lordship; and it being altogether necessary that a full clothing be immediately ordered and sent to them; as also that your Majesty be pleased to write letters to the several Colonies of New England to supply the further number of men demanded by his Lordship for this occasion. As to the presents demanded by his Lordship for the Five Nations, who are the only barrier between the French of Canada and your Majesty's Plantations, as far as Virginia and Maryland, which by such a combination would be in very great danger, we think the same absolutely necessary at this time to hinder the French from seducing them; and that the sum of 800*l.* be furnished by your Majesty and laid out in the usual species of fire-arms, ammunition and clothing for the chief of those Indians. And that, for the rendring these proposals the more effectual, your Majesty may be pleased to order his Lordship to go immediately in person to Albany, there to convene

1700.

the Five Nations of Indians, and to assure them of your Majesty's grace and favour, and to undeceive them of the design of disarming them or anything else intended to their prejudice, and to do everything else that his Lordship shall in his prudence and discretion find requisite to secure their affections and subjection to your Majesty. And to the end this service may be performed with all possible speed, we humbly offer that the several particulars herein proposed may be forthwith provided and taken care of so as that your Majesty's ship the *Advice*, now bound thither, may take everything on board, together with your Majesty's orders to the Earl of Bellomont in this whole matter. *Signed*, Lexington, Ph. Meadows, Wm. Blathwayt, Jno. Pollexfen, Abr. Hill, George Stepney. *Annexed*,

357. ii. Abstract of Lord Bellomont's information, referred to in his letter of Feb. 28, 1700, relating to a conspiracy of the Indians. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 54. *pp.* 198–213; *and* (*rough draft*), 44.A. *Nos.* 41, 42.]

April 24. **358.** Journal of Council of Trade and Plantations. Letter to Lord Bellomont concerning New Hampshire, signed.

Representation about the conspiracy of the Indians signed and sent to Lord Jersey.

April 25. Ordered that the Muster-rolls of the Companies at New York (Feb. 28th) be delivered to Mr. Champante, that he may put them into the proper offices.

Letter from Lord Bellomont, March 8, read.

Letter from Mr. Addington, March 1, together with the Minutes of Council of the Massachusets Colony, Sept. 7–Dec. 14, 1699, read.

Papers relating to the misdemeanours of the Government of Rhoad Island ordered to be sent to Mr. Attorney and Mr. Solicitor General.

April 26. Ordered that, as there may be occasion to write to the Governors of His Majesty's Plantations, they be directed to send all private Acts under several seals, separate and distinct from those that are public. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 13. *pp.* 14–16; *and* 97. *Nos.* 76–78.]

April 24. **359.** Minutes of Council of Virginia. Capt. Passenger, reporting that Mr. Broadbent's sloop was unfit for service, was ordered to make enquiry for another, and in the meantime to cruize in the Bay of Chisapeake and about the capes thereof for the defence of the Colony against pirates, this being the most dangerous time for them coming upon this coast.

The Trustees and Governors of the College of William and Mary having made an offer to His Excellency and the Council of whatsoever rooms within the said college shall be wanted for the use of the country to hold their General Meetings and

1)

An Accompt of the

Negotiation of Colo Peter Schuyler and Robert Livingston Esqrs of his Matys hon.ble Counail of New Yorke, and Hend. Hanse Esq.r Commissionate by his Excy Richard Earl of Bellomont to visit the Maquas, Oneydes and Onnondages Nations, who departed from Albany the 9th of April 1700. and returned the 2d of May following.

Having visited both the Maquas Castles & their Villages we found none of their Sachems at home, Except one Schowey of no great Account among them, and understanding they were at their Fishing places upon our River we proceeded and on the 14th of April found the 2 principal Sachems Viz: Onnuchcranorum & Sinnoquirese above the little carrying place, about 108 miles from Albany, where our River divides it selfe in two branches, and after we had some discourse with them by John Baptist the Interpreter to try to find out whether the French of Canada had not been endeavouring to intice and debauch them from us, or any of the 5 Nations, they said they knew of nothing, neither had the French sent any Messages to them. They were desired to consider of it till to morrow, being late, and we would discourse further with them.

The 15th of April the 2d two Sachems came to our Tent early in the morning, and told us that when ye French of Canada had any ill designe, they never used to acquaint them with it, but the other four Nations Viz.t the Oneydes Onnondages, Cayouges & Sinnekes. for, they look upon us Mohawks & Maquas as inseparable from Corlaer, that is the Earl of Bellomont Gov.r of New Yorke &c. but what Information we have from other Hands we will now acquaint you.

two Sachems of ye Maquas informe us that ye French never impart their ill designe to ye Maquas, but to the other 4 Nations.

17 About

About 5 days ago a Sinneke Indian Sachem came by our Castle and told us That a praying Sinneke Indian call'd Tiorhoenero alt Iquderondad been with a Company of Oneydes. Onnondages. Cayouges & Sinnekes two months ago that were hunting at a place called Tohemade 3 days Journy from Cadaraqui. and told them

(French insinuations to ye 5 Nations to draw them from us

You four Nations of Oneyde, Onnondage Cayouge & Sinnekes are ignorant of what designs are on foot between the Governour of Canada and Corlaer the Governour of N. Yorke. You think probably there is a firm peace made between the Governour of Canada and the 5 Nations, but you are mistaken and therefore I am come as a Friend to warn you not to go afar off a hunting for tho I am now an Inhabitant of Canada, where I designe to live and dye in the Christian Religion Yet I have an Inclination for the welfare of you four Nations; For, I must tell you plainly the Governour of Canada has overcome and beaten hard for the Earl of Bellomont Governour of N. Yorke in the business of the Limits and Bounds of the 2 Governm^ts as well as he over powred and subdued you with the Sword. for your Land belongs to the French and the Governour of Canada will speedily make 5 Forts Viz^t

(That the Govr of Canada will speedily make 5 forts &c

One at Onyagare, that is, on the mouth of a great river wch comes into Cadaraqui Lake on the South west end thereof.

The Second at Jerondaquat, that is, on this side of Cadaraqui Lake, where the path goes up by the Sinnekes Castles, about 30 miles from where the Sinnekes have now built their Castles -

The third at Kancenda, a Fishing place of ij^e Onnondages 8 miles from their Castle, their Landing place when they come from hunting over Cadaraqui Lake

The fourth Fort at Kahioghage, a place where the Oneyde fish being upon a River that vents it Self into the South side of Cadaraqui Lake. about 12 miles from s^d Lake, being 4 days Journy & a half from Oneyde

The

the fifth Fort at Ojeenrudde; which lies upon a branch of our River. about 3 days Journy from a Village of the Maquas called Dekanoge.

These 5 Forts, said he, the Governour of Canada designs to garrison with Souldiers, and besides all this he intends to put Souldiers in all convenient places & passes between Canada and the s[d] Forts, where he shall think fit. as a testimony that he is Master of your Land which he conquered by the Sword.

We Sachems are of opinion. If the French offer to do these things. and will not be diverted by fair means that we shall be necessitated to rise up all hands and resist him with force. For certainly our great King that lives over the great Lake, will never suffer us thus to be pennd up round about on all sides.

The three Agents replied

We met the Sinneke Sachem that told you this News he had a piece off his Nose. according to your description he told us that they had an Accompt in the Sinnekes Country that 25 of their people were killed upon their hunting this winter, but not a word of this, about the design of building Forts by the French.

The Maquas Sachems said further.

That the English were designd to destroy 5 Nations by Land & Water &c:

We must also tell you that we have heard from Onnondage a while ago. and now lately also. That the French of Canada do say that the English were designd to destroy us the 5 Nations and the way they designd to do it was to deprive us of Powder. Lead. guns. hatchets and all Instruments of War. and the French Govern[r] says further That Corlaer the Earl of Bellomont Govern[r] of N. Yorke should say. If the 5 Nations had bows & arrows it was enough for them.

The 3 Agents told them

That the Earl of Bellomont was not a Stranger to the

false Reports the French spread among em to defame
abuse them in order to make the English odious to them

The Maquas Sachems Said

We believe none of the French Lies and Stories, and regard
not the French Flatteries nor braggs, thô the French
Governour upbraid us saying, Why, if your Govern lov'd
you so well as I do my Children the Indians, he would
cloath you as I do it.

That the Engl
Govr does not
cloath them

The 3 Agents told them

That his Excellency the Earl of Bellomont Govern of
N. Yorke &c had given a greater Present to the 5 Nations
when he saw them last at Albany, than ever any Gov.
of Canada had done in their days.

The Maquas Sachems replied

We do owne it, for the Govern of Canada has but a hand-
ful of Indians, and he can easily cloath them but our Gov.
Corlaer has a great many, and is liberal enough

They said further

Now Gentlemen, What we have told you is a certain Truth
and if the upper Nations should be shie to divulge it, you
may tell them plainly, you have it from us, and that
we have it from some of their own people, and therefore
it would be ill done to deny it.

Whereupon Col. P. Schuyler, Robt Livingston
& Hend: Hanse answered and said

The Com.rs Reply. We are sent by your great Brother Corlaer, the Earl
of Bellomont Govern.r of New Yorke, New England &c
to see the Brethren, and call at your Castles, but
found none of your Sachems at Home, and are glad we
have found you here, and do thank you in the Earl of
Bellomonts behalfe for your plainness & candid dealing
in declaring what you have heard, and we do tell you
that my Lord Bellomont is no Stranger to the false

Reports

Spoke the French spread abroad among you
Mayr Corlaer is informed That the French Jesuits and
other Missionaries have been so wicked, as to invent
among other false Suggestions, that our King has ordered
you to be disarmed, but we do assure you from the
Earl of Bellomont, called by you Corlaer, that this
and all the other stories are so far from being true
that my Lord Bellomont intends (God willing) to
meet you and the Chief Sachems of all the 5 Nations
That ye Earl of Bellomt will meet ye 5 Nations at Albany 10th Augt
at Albany on the 10th day of August, that is, in
11th days time, when my Lord Bellomont will not
only make you a good Present of such Goods &
other things as you stand most in need of, but also
of a good number of Guns and a proportionable quantity
of Powder and Lead.

And we do assure you as we shall do all the rest
of the Nations where we go, of the Kings favour
and that you may rest satisfied of his Matys Royal
Protection of you, which you will quickly find the
good Effects of, for Corlaer the Earl of Bellomont is in
daily expectation of the great King of Englands orders
to build a Fort at the Onnondags Castle, which shall
Orders from ye King to build a Fort at Onnondag
defend that Nation & the rest from the excursions
and attacks of the French at Cadaraqui & elsewhere.
And that his Lordp also expects Orders to Settle some
Protestant Ministers among you to instruct you in the
Christian Religion, and therefore you are in the mean
time to exhort your young Indians not to goe to
Canada to be instructed by the Jesuits (as you told us
last night, it was their daily practice to your great
grief) but send for them back.

And as for the French designs of building the 5
Forts we do not believe it, neither will it be suffered
and when you come to Albany at the time appointed
my Lord Bellomont will Satisfy you in that particular
Now in token of our great Kings Friendship to the

Five

five Nations. and to you in particular we do give
your m Colaers name, the Earl of Bellomont, this
Belt of Wampum

After the discourse was over, the two Maqua's
Sachems Onuacherano um & Sinnonquiese said. They
woube beglad to see some Ministers come to instruct
them, they would both turn Christian themselves & would
give a large Tract of Land for a Ministery maintenance
and do admire that the English cannot as well send a
Minister to instruct them in the Christian Faith as the French
do so many Jesuits among their Indians, by which means
they do not only gain the reputation of making their
Indians, Praying Indians, but keep their Indians firm
to them, and draw others from us --

At the fishing place of Onnondage call'd
Cahnawaacharege the 25th of April 1700.

Coll. P. Schuyler, Mr Livingston & Mr Hanse arrived
here the 25th Instant, and finding three Sachems.
Meeting w.th the of Onondage, who told us that Queen Dera the Chief
Onondage Sachem Sachem was at this fishing place beyond the Oneyde
Lake, but would be here to morrow, we pitched our
Tent and he just coming sent one of our Brish Canoe, &
4 men for him, who met him by the way. As soon
as he arrived he bid us Welcome and said.

Brethren

We are so firmly link'd into the
They give acct Covenant Chain that I think nothing ought to be
of y.e french concealed from one another. I am very glad to see you 3
contrivances to Gentlemen here Since I can now impart to you what we
alienate the 5 Nations have heard from the French of Canada, which Colaer
ought to be acquainted with al

There

There is a Frenchman who was sometime a prisoner in our Castle of Onnondage this last war, cald by us Dionderi, he is the Governour of Canada, Interpreter and now an Officer at Cadaraqui, who told one of our people called Tahayeeri some news, but charged him that he should tell Dekanissore and some of the Sachems of it, but by no means to me Aqueendera fearing I would tell it to Corlaer the Gov.r of New Yorke, Neither did Dekanissore ever tell me of it but went out a hunting, but before he went he told it to a Friend of his cald Kenaachkoone, who told it me whereupon I forthwith communicated it to all the Sachems who condemned Dekanissores proceedings in this matter, since the English and we were one

The s.d Frenchman said.

That the Governour of Canada change the five Nations not to hearken to Corlaer the Governour of N. Yorke for he would kill and destroy them, he would poison them, and so by little and little cause them to dwindle away to nothing, adding further it was certain the English were designed to make away with the 5 Nations for their destruction was concluded on by the King of England, the certainty of which news they had from France, which they revealed to the five Nations to be upon their Guard, and one of the principal means which the Governour of N York would take, would be the prohibiting the Sale of any Powder to them

There being a Jealousie and a murmuring among the Indians what this News might be, it was thought convenient to proclaim it in the Onnondage Castle and the s.d Kenaachkoone cry'd it about

This News (say the s.d Aqueendera) I have reason to believe that Dekanissore & Onnagogga give credit to.

The Sachem was told by the 3 Gentlemen to consider and call to mind what further news he had to tell against the morning. and come with the other four Sachems and say what he had to say publickly

Aquecendera Speaker.
Karadignae alt Koxcendra
Karentsondre
Adiadoroonde
Jughnaongaghta
Teioceraga.

The Sachems of Onnondagi gave the following Information to Coll. D. Schuyler. Rob.t Livingston and Hend. Hanse, sent by his Exc.y the Earl of Bellomont. concerning News from Canada, at their Fishing place 16 miles from the Castle. the 26.th day of April 1700 -

Last Summer we had an Alarm from the Sinnekes - that the Dowagankaa were there with an Army upon which our young men went up for their assistance - Among whom was one Johontsowanne of our People whom the Governour of Canada used to send as a Messenger to the 5 Nations. This Johontsowanne the Sinneke Sachems thought fit to employ in a Message to the Governour of Canada, to treat of peace & accordingly gave him two belts of Wampum. The Sinneke Sachems that sent this Message were Assichque and *Anenano and they pray'd the Messenger to make what haste he could, that they might once live quietly and enjoy the benefit of the peace.

10.t past between the 4 Sinneke Indians. & Gov.r of Canada. by means of Sinneke Sachems.

*This Sachem was pitched upon last year by the 5 Nations to go to Canada from Albany to bring away the 2 Indians that the Gov.r of Canada detained but by good Luck was Stop'd News coming in the meantime that they were free.

The s.d Messenger brought the s.d 2 Belts to the Govern.r in the behalfe of the Cayouges & Sinnekes (which we would have hindred if we had known it) The Governour of

Canada

Canada received the Belts very kindly, and was glad to see they sued to him for peace & returned two belts of wampum by the Messenger to the Sinnekes and Cayouges telling them to send two Sachems of each Nation to him to treat of peace, for he was satisfied with Onnondage & Oneyde, they had been with him already. Now the Cayouges declare they know nothing of this Message, but depend wholy on Corlaer the Governour of N York, and the Oneydes say the same. This news we sent to the Oneyde by one of our Sachems call'd Aradgi this winter, and the Oneydes were desired to send it forward to the Maqua's and they to Albany, but it stop'd at Oneyde and was not sent forward the Snow being so deep.

The Belts sent by the Governour of Canada to the Sinnekes and Cayouges came to Onnondage and lay there a long while, at last were carried up by the s.d Aradgi but the Sinnekes would not own they had sent any Belts to the Governour of Canada, & after a Strict Inquiry it was found to be only the s.d two Sachems that had done it Viz.t Aschigua & Awenano without the privity of the rest.

(further aggression of the French agst the English.

The Speaker Aqueendera in the presence of the other four Sachems repeated the same he told us yesterday That the Governour of Canada's Interpreter told Tahayeeri one of their People at Cadaraqui That the Governour of N York would call the 5 Nations to Albany, and give them a Present and in their drink poison them all, and would for ever hereafter deprive them of Powder. For they see already they got but little bags of Powder for a Bever: and he would not only withhold Powder from them, but guns, hatchets, and all Instruments and Ammunition of war. and what Cloathing you get at Albany was rotten

21 The

The S.d Interpretor said further That the King of England had concluded to make an end of the 5 Nations and had given directions to Corlaer his Governour of New York to fall upon them with an Army this Winter, and hinder their getting any Ammunition, and to poison them, and therefore advised them to leave their Castles and come over to the other side of Cadaraqui Lake and live there with their Wives and Children and plant and hunt in safety, for their ruine was certainly concluded of by the King of England for they had it from France and therefore warned them as Friends.

The Jesuits of Canada do likewise threaten hard to come and live in our Castles, in each Castle a Jesuit Father Millett at Oneyde Father Bruyas, that way with my Lord last Winter, at Onnondage, & Dother among the Cayouges and Sinnekes, which cause's us continual disturbance.

When Father Bruyas was sent from Canada last Summer to my Lord Bellomont, Some of our People happened to be at Canada to whom the S.d Priest said I am going to the Governour of N. York Corlaer to see why he hinders us to come among the 5 Nations to instruct you in the Christian Faith, and if he hinders us we will fight him. For he is but a Child in understanding he knows nothing, he is but lately come into the Country & I have been long among you.

The S.d Jesuit said further. I will discourse my Lord Bellomont, why he always sends for you to speak with you at Albany, why the general place of Treaty is not to be kept at Onnondage according to the ancient custom —

The S.d Sachems were told by Col.o P.r Schuyler Rob.t Livingston & W.m Hanse —

That

The Comrs Reply

That the Earl of Bellomont Govern^r of New York N England & would rather loose his life than be the Inventer of such Falsehoods as the French have infused into you, it is a shame and Scandal for such that pretend to be Christians and to be Instructers of heathens to give you so bad an Example, and to teach you such abominable practices, as Lying and Deceit, which is from their Father the Devil

Now to shew you what ill men these Jesuits are this Father Bruyas never durst so much as mention any such thing to my Lord Bellomont as you speak of, but on the contrary when he returned to Albany spoke so much to my Lord Bellomont praised, & applauded him so much for his wisdom, prudence, ingenuity generosity and kindness that tongue could not sufficiently express it. But this is like them

Now Brethren

We need not tell you how just and constant this Govern^t has been to the 5 Nations and what benefits you have had from the English from time to time, and from the present Governour the Earl of Bellomont in particular. and you will hear when we come to your Castle whither we are now a going what he has comanded us to tell you which will sufficiently convince you of his affection & inclination and also of our great King's favour, and that you may rest satisfied of his Ma^ty Royal protection —

We are grieved to hear that any of the 5 Nations and especially of the Sachems should hearken believe or give Credit to the French to send any Belts to or receive any Belts from the Governour of Canada, you being the King of England's subjects, especially now since there is a peace made between the 2 Kings, wherein you are included. but we will not insist it growing late — and therefore expect you will go with us to your Castle

22 where

30

Where you will hear what Corlaer has directed us to speak.

The Com[rs] proceed to y[e] Onondage Castle

When we approached the Castle of Onnondage two Sachems came out and congratulated our Safe arrival — that we had escaped the danger of the Lake and of the Enemie, the Diamondadoes, who often kill of their People near their Castles, conducted us to our Lodging, where the rest of the Sachems were met, who bid us welcome again with a Present of some Wrimpum, and then, according to their custom hung over a great kettle of hasty pudding made of parched Indian Meal, and sent it up, we staid there this night and all Saturday till they had sent for some of their Sachems that were out a fishing in y[e] meantime we examined Kanaadchoond as follows.

Onnondage 27 April 1700 die Sat.

The former Ad[n] of y[e] French suggestions confirmed.

Kanaachkoond one of the Sachems of Onnondage being examined by Col[o] D[r] Schuyler, Rob[t] Livingston and Hend Hanse in the presence of Aradgi, about what he heard Dekanissore say concerning the discourse of the French Govern[r] Interpreter at Cadaraqui, who did own that Dekanissore had told him the matter so as he related it to Aqueendera Viz[t] That the Gov[r] of New York would poison the 5 Nations in rum & forbid the selling of them guns Powder, Lead & all sorts of Ammunition, which the French knew very well for they had it from all hands and from Albany likewise; and therefore advised the 5 Nations as Friends to desert their Castles and come and live on the other side of Cadaraqui Lake; else the 5 Nations would all be destroyed this winter by Corlaer — who would come with an Army and knock'em all in the head.

The d Kenaadchoond said further. I must withal tell you that I do not believe these French Stories.

Propositions

The Sachems that were present

Aradgi
Kayendagasos
Kanaackkane
Asoowane
Wadaukuinoortha
Karachqua
Orentsoondie
Tekiathasere

Propositions made by Coll. Peter Schuyler & Robert Livingston Esq. of his Maty's hon.ble Counsil of New Yorke and Hend. Hanse Esq. To the Sachems of Onnondage at their Castle which lyes Westward of Albany by water about 270 miles, this 27th day of April 1700 —

The Coms. deliver their Message from the Earl of Bellomont abt his design of coming to meet the Albany Sachems.

We are sent by his Exty the Earl of Bellomont your great Brother Calaer to visit you, and to see whether the Arcompt his Lordp has of the French spreading false reports among you to delude & abuse you be true, in order to make the English odious to you, and we do find that his Lordp has a right Information of that matter, for the Magnes, Oneydes and your selves all agree that the French have endeavoured to debauch you and the rest of the 5 Nations from your obedience to his Maty by suggesting to you that the King of England had concluded your destruction by poisoning and disarming you and bringing an Army to kill you &c. and this is all insinuated to you by the French upon pretence of Friendship but we hope you are no strangers to the wicked principles & lying Artifices of the French who are restless in their endeavours to seduce and withdraw you from your Allegiance to his Maty without regard to the late Treaty of peace between the two Crowns.

We are therefore now sent by his Exty the Earl of Bellomont to assure you, that so far from being true, that he intends (God Willing) to meet the chief Sachems of all the 5 Nations at Albany, on the 10th of August, that is, 104 days hence, At which time his Lordp will not only make you a good Present of such Goods & other things as you stand most in need of,

But also a good number of Fuzils & a proportionable quantity of powder & Lead.

We are also directed by the Earl of Bellomont, to assure you of the Kings favour, and that you may rest Satisfied of his Mat^ys Royal Protection of you which you will quickly find the good Effects of, for the Earl of Bellemont is in daily expectation of the Kings Orders to build a Fort at this Castle, which shall defend this Nation and the rest from the excursion and attacks of the French at Cadaraqui and elsewhere, and that his Lord^p also expects orders to settle some Protestant Ministers among you, to instruct you in the Christian Religion

We do in the Earl of Bellomonts name, as a token of our Kings Friendship, give you this belt of wampum and here are three Belts more, one for the Oneydes whose Sachems were not at home, whom we sent word to meet us here, but are not yet come, and the other two Belts you are to send with some trusty Indians, to the Cayouges and Sinnekes, and acquaint them with this whole Message, and that his Ex^cy will certainly meet all the Sachems of the 5 Nations at Albany in 11 moons and a halfe, to be reckoned from this day

This is the Message we are directed by the Earl of Bellomont to bring you, and have nothing to add but this that your great Brother Corlaer will take it amiss that you have not acquainted him with all the News you heard of the French, tho' you now see he is no Stranger to the false Reports the French spread among you

Another thing we must remind you of, which he Earl^y told you when he was at Albany, to be cautious of keeping Correspondence with the French, which we understand is not observed by your people, by their going to trade at Cadaraqui. This is a great evil, and the Source of all your uneasiness.

The French tell you that the English will poison

you

You but we have great cause to suspect ye French have a hand in seducing you to poison one another. for we observe those Indians that have done signal Servicey for your Nation against the French, and are true to the English Interest, their whole Families are poisoned, and dwindle away to nothing. Let us not hear of such Wickedness any more among you.

And Lastly We advise you to make yor Dwellings and Habitations compact together, that upon occasion they may be secured, and not straging to & again as need shall they are, which will be a means to preserve your name and keep you from any suddain assault or Incursion of an Enemy.

The Sachems replied by Aragi their Speaker.

We are thankfull to Corlaer, the Earl of Bellamont for the grateful Message he hath sent us by you three Gentlemen, which hath eased our minds very much, and will come according to his Comands, but desired withal that, when the 10th days are near expired, the Interpreter may be sent to advertize us, that we come exactly according to the time mentioned by Corlaer.

Most of the Sachems of this Castle, as well as of ye Mohakes are abroad, and as soon as they come home we will advise and consult about what hath been proposed.

Robt Livingston
Secry for the Indian affairs.

24

An Accompt of Charges advanced by Robert Livingstone in an Expedition to Onnondage made by Col.o P. Schuyler, Hend. Hanse & himselfe for Victuals and other Necessaries for themselves the people that went with them & the Indians, begun the 9.th of April 1700 & ending the 2.d of May following.

1700					
April	5	To 32 Ells brown Linnen for a Tent at 15.d	£ 3	3	9
		making of it with some small bags	—	12	—
				£ 3	15 9
		To 39 Ells ditto for bags at 15.d	£ 2	8	9
		making and thread	—	6	—
				2	14 9
		To 9 Ells fine blew Stroud for 2 Coats for Col.o Schuyler & Mr Hanse for the Voyage at 11.s	£ 4	19	—
		Thread	—	1	—
				5	— —
		To a Mahikander Squae for the hire of a small Birch Canoe 2 3/8 Ells Duffels at 5.s		—	13 1½
		To 7 7/8 Ells Duffels for the Sachems of Skachkooke when they were sent for at 5.s	£ 1	19	3
		To provisions and Corn to s.d Indians	—	1	10 —
				3	9 3
		To 12 Ells blew Duffels carried to Onnondage & there given to the Sachems at 5.s	£ 3	—	—
		4 Ells blew plains	—	—	18 —
				3	18 —
		To powder & Shot and a Bear Skin	£ —	15	3
		To Salt and pepper	—	—	3 3
		hooks & Lines & Twine for y.e Journy & 2 bottles	—	—	8 9
		1 doz.n Looking glasses 12.s 1 doz.n Scissars 9.s	—	1	1 —
		1 lb. Needles 3.s 1 lb. Vermilion 14.s 1 lb. Sugar 9.s	—	1	6 —
		Nutmegs 8.d 3 Combs 3.s 9.d Pease for y.e horses 3.s	—	—	8 3
		Bark for the Canoe & 2 ells Cloth	—	—	6 9
				4	9 3
		To Cash to Luykas the Baker for bread for y.e Voyage as p.r Note		2	16 —
		To Cash to Joh: Kidnie for 30 1/2 lb. of Bacon at 7½d p.r do	£ —	19	1
		To Cash to Gysbert Marselis for 57 lb. at 2.d	—	1	17 1
				2	16 2
	7	To Melgert Wander Poel for making the Tent poles & pins as p.r Bill		—	6 —
		To Mr.s Margaret Schuyler for white Strung Wampum that the Kettles were made of 2 Kettles &c as p.r note		8	10 —
		To Anth.o Carter for 20 g.t black Wampum		—	13 6
		Carry over	£	39	1 9½

1700										1700
		From the other Side				£	39	1	9½	
April	7	To Colo Schuyler for a belt of Wampum				£	1	4	—	Apr: 9
	To James Davie prontice to Mr Faneuil for 12 gall Rum at 6/ 6				£	3	18	—
	To Dirk Vanderheyden for Sundrys for the Voyage as ℔ note				£	2	9	4½
	To Hend. Roosboom Junr for Cask for y Voyage				£	—	9	—
	To Mynd. Schuyler for a Line				£	—	9	—
	To Jean Roice for a great Birch Canoe which by a gust of wind was taken up into y air & broke agreed for £12 — —								
	To Ditto for Small petty Charges				£	—	10	6	
					£	12	10	6	
	To Villeroy for mending the 3d Birch Canoe as ℔ agreement				£	2	14	—
	To Joh: Rooseboom for an old Birch Canoe to mend it and some Cedar				£	—	13	6
	To Joh: Beekman Smith for a hatchet & Iron pins on the Paddles as ℔ Note				£	—	18	3
	To Franc: Ruyn Tailer for making 5 Coats as ℔ Acct				£	—	15	—
	To Daniel Kete Ruyn for going to fetch the Skaahkook Indians being very foule weather				£	—	12	—
	To Wessleton Brook for the hire of his Birch Canoe to Onnondage as ℔ Agreemt and Note				£	3	6	—
	To Joh: Symons for his Waggon to Schanectady				£	—	9	—
	To James Parker for Several Journys for the Gent Commissioners for the Indian affaires during this Expedition				£	1	10	—
	To Cornelis Hendricse				£	—	2	3
					£	1	12	3
9	To Jonath. Broudet for entertaining & two men Sent Express with my Lords Packet from Westfield as ℔ Note				£	2	5	3
	To Peter Vosburgh and John Tyse for 2 horses 6 days for 2 Expresses from Kenderhook &c & Victuals as ℔ note				£	1	8	—
	To Wm Hogen for Sundrys to the Indians as ℔ note				£	1	7	6
	To the Expenses at Schanectady as ℔ Capt Lander Justice of Peace his Bill				£	2	16	—
					£	78	—	5

Carry over

1700 April 9

1700 Apr: 9

From the other side — £ 78 — 5

To Solomon Cornelise for entertaining the 2 horses that y 2 Expresses had from Kinderhook & ferrying, 6 days — ℔ 12 —

To Lawrence Van Ale for entertaining the 2 horses of the 2 Expresses that came from N England, the water being so high could not get over. a/ pr note — ℔ 148

To Board & Cloaths of Willgert Vander Poel for a Shade for the large Birch Canoe, and making — — ℔ 1249

To Isaac Swits for 1 2 Sh. peare for the Voyage — ℔ 446

To 2 horses from Albany to 12 miles above Schenectady where we went into the Canoes — ℔ 1184

To Jan Baptist for bringing y things from Schenectady — ℔ 6 —

£ 82 148

NB. There is in store of ye above Goods Robt Livingston
The Birch Canoe, the Tent, 2 Kettles, 7 bags
2 Iron pins, 1 bear Skin, 1 blanket
1 hatchet some Needles, Scissars & 3 Combs.

A Memorandum of the Wages that the men agreed for who went to Onnondage

Gerrit Luykas, besides a Coat of H. Hanse — £ 12 1 — 4 —
Hend: Roosboom junr. Idem — ℔ 12 1 — 11 —
Nicholas Blecker Idem — ℔ 12 1 — 4 —
Laurence Claes & Jilly Amida who were imployed by the way by reason the 2 Birch Canoes were so small, a wooden Canoe was forced to be had, they were to have — ℔ 12 1 — 11 —

£ 48 1 — 1 —

Jan Baptist the Interpreter demands 20 and it is thought he may deserve at least — ℔ 15 1 — 1 — £ 63 1 — 1 —

£ 145 1 12 8

Mr Hend. Hanse &c. amounts to — — ℔ 22 1 10 1 4

For Express y^t^ go's to Boston to bear their Charges thither — 3 1 — 1 —

£ 170 1 12 1 —

The above Accompt being examined together with the Vouchers is certified by us to be expended for ye Expedition to the Indians, amounting to one Hundred & Seventy pounds, twelve Shill. halfe penny
Witness our hands, in Albany the 3^d^ of May 1700.

P. Schuyler
R. Livingston
Hend: Hanson

28

G. New Yorke

Acct: of the Disbursments of the three Messengers sent by ye E of Bellomont to ye 5 Nations of Ind^ns^ in April 1700

Referred to in his Lo^ps^ Lre of 25th May 1700

Rec^d^: 2^d^ July 1700
Read 10th

Accompt of Disbursem^ts by Robert Livingstone Esqr in his Voyage to Onnondage in April 1700.

G

a True Copy
Wm Atkins

Entred Fol: 276
L 30

End.

Debtor. L 31 I (ix) 116

To Hendrick Hansen for what he delivered for the Voyage to Onondage as follows

1700.
April 5th

To 18 lb Tobacco at 1 Shill ℔ lb	£ 0 " 2 " 8 " —
To 27 lb Cheese at 9 d ℔ lb	£ 0 " 1 " — " 3
To 13 Shirts at 5 Shill ℔ peice	£ 1 " 3 " 5 " —
Ditto to 6 small at 2/6 ℔	£ 0 " — " 15 " —
To 20 Ells Drugget for 3 Coats for Hermen that went with us at 5/6 ℔ Ell	5 : 10 : 0
To 4 ½ doz Buttons at 1 Shill ℔ doz	— 0 : 4 : 6
To 2 Seames Silk and 6 Thred	0 : 2 : 0
To 15 Ells Galoon at 4 d ½ ℔ Ell	— 0 : 5 : 7 ½
	£ 6 " 2 " 1 ½
To 6 Gall Rhum for us by the way at 9 ℔ Gall	£ 0 " 2 " 14 " —
To 8 yds Duffals at 6/6 ℔ yd	£ 0 " 2 " 12 " —
To 1 pitch Kettle	£ 0 " — " 4 " —
To one pair of Shoes	£ 0 " — " 8 " —
To one Bare Skin	£ 0 " — " 5 " —
To Hendrick V. Hess for ridding the Canoe to Schenectady	£ 0 " — " 15 " —
Gave to the Indian for the Canoe one fine Shirt	£ 0 " — " 12 " —
For a horse to ride to Teaweijeene beyond Schenectady	£ 0 " — " 6 " —
To one Blanket	£ 0 " 1 " 4 " —
	£ 0 . 22 " 10 " 4 ½

Hend. Hansen

1700.

Thornburgh. *Endorsed,* Recd. Read May 24, 1700. ¾ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Proprieties, 5. *No.* 50; *and* 26. *pp.* 213, 214.]

May 24. Whitehall. **464.** Wm. Popple to Wm. Thornburgh. The Council of Trade and Plantations do not deny but the Deputy Governor's own bond is a likely means to keep him within his duty, and they therefore doubt not but the Lords Proprietors of the Bahama Islands will take care thereof on their own account; but the security expected for the King being to be entered into by the Lords Proprietors themselves for their Deputy Governor according to H.M. Order upon the Address of the House of Lords, March 18, 1696, they desire once more to know the ultimate resolution of the Lords Proprietors in that matter, before they lay it before His Majesty, which they are obliged to do the next Council day. [*Board of Trade.* Proprieties, 26. *pp.* 214, 215.]

May 24. Whitehall. **465.** William Popple to Sir Thomas Trevor. The Council of Trade and Plantations desire your opinion in point of law on the Acts past in the General Assembly of Jamaica, June 1699, as of all other Plantation Acts that lie in your hands, with what speed you can. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 57. *pp.* 64, 65.]

May 25. Boston. **466.** Governor the Earl of Bellomont to the Council of Trade and Plantations. I had begun a letter to satisfy you of the faisibility and cheapness of making tar for England and all the King's dominions, and also masts and ship-timber of all sorts. I am confident the King will be furnished with all these for half what they cost him at present, and that the whole Eastland trade for Naval Stores, except flax and hemp, may be turned this way. And how unspeakable an advantage that will be to England in the saving above 100,000*l.* sterling *per annum*, which the marchands here tell me is exported from England in specie by the Eastland marchands, but that, or near that sum, will be gain'd by England in the sale and yearly exportation of its manufactures, when that trade is once turned hither to the Plantations. These things I was actually engaged in, when several cross accidents came upon me; first, two ships newly arrived here from London, and a marchand of this town coming passenger in one of them tells me he called on Mr. Weaver, who told him he had some packets from your Lordships and the rest of the Ministers for me, but that he would send them in a ship bound to New York. If Mr. Weaver had been at his post of Collector, he had not been in the way of doing me a most sensible mischief by his so wrong and faulty judgment. I am thus deprived not only of your Lordships' orders upon my letters of April 13th, 17th, 27th, and May 3rd, 13th, 15th, '99 relating to the affairs of New York, but also upon those relating to this Province, more especially that of August 28th last, which gave an account of the miscarriage of the Bill restraining and punishing privateers and pyrats, so that within three days the Assembly being to meet, I have no orders from the King or your Lordships to produce, in maintenance of my proceeding with the Assembly touching

1700.

that Bill, and the point of nomination of officers, which was contested by the Council. This is a great discouragement. Another is that I am unprovided of all manner of assistance to serve the King and defend the country, hearing nothing of an honest able Judge and Attorney General, which I have so often begged might be sent, and being destitute of money and soldiers. These ill circumstances afflict me the more because of the news I have had from Albany (upon the return of the messengers I sent to the Five Nations), which I believe your Lordships will think is melancholy enough, and that those Indians are in a staggering condition. In Mr. Livingston's letters I more especially recommend to your Lordship's consideration the hellish practice of poisoning our Indians, set on foot without doubt by the French, and the neglect of demolishing the fort of Cadaracque in Col. Fletcher's time, which I perceive by one of your Representations you were informed was impracticable, as being 400 miles from Albany. I can assure your Lordships 'tis but 260, and all the way a water carriage, except 10 miles, which they call the carrying place, and the Indians would have carried 10 or 12 barrels of powder for 'em and much more, had it been necessary, and an officer with half a dousin souldiers had been sufficient. The Indians would have given 'em what guard they pleased. Mr. Livingston and the other messengers went to the Onnondages' castle in canoes, which is within 60 miles of Cadaracque and a river all the way. By their report you will see plainly that the French have given all this alarm to the Indians, and how faithless they have been in so doing, and how little reliance the King has reason to have on the stability of the present peace. The account Abraham and David Schuyler and Robert Livingston, jun., who are newly come from Canada, give of the French preparations there is, I conceive, well worth your Lordships' observation, and reflection that at the very time they are fortifying against us and keeping up the same number of soldiers still which they did all the war, we let our wooden forts fall to the ground, and reduce our pittance of soldiers and neither mind paying nor recruiting them. Your Lordships' endeavours, which are noble and would be extremely useful to England if complied with, would quickly set [things] on a true bottom. But if you meet with repulses in your measures, I can hope for no fruit from all my labour to serve the King, and this consideration troubles me as much as any, and I believe I shall quickly be tired out. By the Governor of Canada's enquiry whether I was not gone to England, I should believe he did not like me for a neighbour: that and some intelligence I have had of late affords me some matter for reflection. The message to the Onnondages cost the King in the whole 260*l.* 12*s.* 0½*d.* New York money. I hope the service it will do the King will abundantly compensate the charge. But that the whole charge of keeping the Five Nations in friendship with us should lie upon New York, when 'tis plain that all the Plantations on this Continent are equally interested in the management of their friendship, seems to me a hardship, and I shall never be able to discharge the debts because of the constant

1700.

growing charge those Indians are to us. Therefore, if you please to admonish the respective Governments to bear their proportion of the charge, it would be light and easy under such a contribution. I believe since my coming it has cost little less than 2,000*l.*, the presents to the Indians and the messages to them, and to Canada on their behalf; and as the French apply themselves to court them from us, our caresses must increase, any bare compliments will not do with them. The L.G. of New York's letter will shew you the miserable condition of our forts, and what a jest they are with the French. Some people are not without a jealousy that the Jesuit Brouyas and Major de La Vallière, that were sent to me last year on pretence of a compliment by the Governor of Canada, were rather intended as spies to look into the condition of our forts and garrisons. If so, they could not avoid carrying their Governor a most ridiculous account of us. The arguments about the Indians may be brought to this dilemma:—if the King will not be at the charge of preserving them and defending the country, both the Indians and the country must fall into the hands of the French very speedily, and then the King will lose the most valuable dominions that belong to the Crown. I wish with all my heart the King had consulted your Lordships before he ordered the reduction of the 400 men at New York and not hearkened to any private man's advice. I cannot think that man was faithful to him, be he who he will.

Mr. Partridge, notwithstanding my admonitions, has not only consented to a ship's loading ship-timber and masts at Pescattaway, but is now actually loading a great ship of his own of about 350 ton with principal ship-timber for Portugal. The noise, too, of the profitable voyage he formerly made thither with ship-timber has so encouraged others to do the like, that I am newly informed of one Major Davison, who is said to be loading a ship at Newberry in this province with that sort of timber for Portugal. I believe you will not approve of this trade, but 'tis very unlucky that I am so long without your orders. I doubt not to make it appear that it is to the full as great a prejudice to England to imbezle the timber growing in New Hampshire as it would be to imbezle that which grows in Newforest in England.

If I were worthy to advise the King, the forces in New York should be immediately made up 800 men, to guard the country and work at making tar. They should also be regimented, and extraordinary care taken in the choice of good officers. The Lieut. Col., being a discreet man, would be fit to be made Lt. Gov. of New Hampshire with what salary the King shall please; the major to be Governor of Albany, where the people are strangely unruly and lawless, the companies to be made fifties, the captains to be well chosen and to be of the King's Council both in New York and New Hampshire, to balance those of the Council in both places that are of the country. This can be no great addition of charge to the King, because the officers, I suppose, may be chose out of those that now receive half pay in England. We

1700.

shall stand in need of 650 men to make up the 800, which men may be transported in the King's ships that come to relieve the two that are here and at New York. If those men be sent over, there will be 400 beds wanted, 200 light guns for the Indians, little longer than carabins, 100 barrels of powder with a suitable proportion of lead and shot and flints, and 1,000 hand granados, some match(es). If the King approves of our making tar, we shall need 1,000 falling axes, which I believe cost about 14*d.* a piece, which will be the only charge of that matter. Then if the King intends we shall build forts, there will be a necessity of ten dousin of spades, as many shovels, a dousin of iron crows and a dousin of iron sledges, and of two ton of good iron to mend the tools. If the 800 men be allowed, and divided into 16 companies as I have proposed, I should be glad if one of the captains were a very good fireman and understood gunnery and shooting bombs, and that two of the lieutenants were extraordinary Master Gunners, one for the fort of New York and the other for Albany.

I send you copies of all papers relating to the pyrats and their effects now sent by Rear-Admiral Benbow. The Governors had not taken their examinations but left that labour to me. The pyrats are nine in number, and Robert Bradenham, that was Kidd's surgeon, is the obstinatest and most hardned of 'em all. Brown is married to Col. Markham's daughter. Col. Markham was Governor of Pennsylvania in Mr. Penn's absence. David Evans was tried at the Old Bayly and acquitted, as he pretends. Terlagh Sulivan, 'tis said, was forced on board a pyrat ship. Mr. Penn and others from the Jerseys give him the character of an industrious man and very poor. He has a wife and three small children. I have been much solicited to let Brown, Evans and Sulivan have their liberty, but having no such commission or direction from the King, I would not presume to do such a thing. The original examinations I have sent to my Lord Jersey, as I did the others by the *Advice* frigat. I send the L.G. of New York's inventory of the goods and treasure, and also an inventory I had two marchands in this town to take. The L.G. having discharged himself on oath, there was no need of my exonerating myself on oath. I send copies of my letters to the Lords of the Treasury, Admiralty and Commissioners of the Customs. Rear Admiral Benbow will give you an account what a vast prejudice the destruction of the woods in New Hampshire does the King and Kingdom. He saw a quantity of noble timber for ships brought to Pescattaway by Mr. Partridge to be sent to Portugal in his great ship. *Signed*, Bellomont. *P.S.*—The

May 30. Session of the General Assembly opened yesterday. We have as yet made no further progress than that this day the House of Representatives sent me a message desiring I would have the Castle Island surveyed in order to the building a new fort there. I send the discourse I made to the Assembly. There is a Bill brought before me and the Council to prevent escapes of pirates, etc., pursuant to H.M. Order of Nov. 10 last. The L.G. and Council of New York, understanding that several French were come from Canada to Albany to sell French goods and carry away

1700.

horses and mares, issued a proclamation strictly forbidding the selling or suffering any horses and mares to be carried out of the country, but in defiance of that there were six of the best stone horses and about 50 of the best mares in the whole country sold to those French, and suffered to be carried by them to Canada. It was about Christmas, and they travelled over the lake called Corlar's Lake on the ice. I can never bring the people of that province to obey laws, if the King will still grudge the allowing us an honest able Judge and Attorney General. This is but one of a thousand inconveniences we suffer by the want of two such officers. I find no inventory of what pirates' goods were seized and sent by Col. Blakiston and Col. Quary, unless they be made up with the said treasure, which I have neither seen nor handled. [*See* April 15, 16.] *Endorsed*, Recd. July 2, Read July 4, 1700. *Holograph*. 7 *pp*. *Enclosed*,

466. i. Abstract of preceding. 2½ *pp*.

466. ii. Robert Livingston to Lord Bellomont. Albany, May 3, 1700. I have been at the Onnondages' Castle. The Indians are much dejected and in a staggering condition, though they are so proud and will not own it, they are daily made so uneasy by the French that I despair of a good issue, if something be not speedily done to retrieve them. Presents will not do alone. Something must be done to ease their minds from that fear they have of the French. *Copy*. 1½ *pp*. *Endorsed*, Recd. July 2, Read July 4, 1700.

466. iii. Observations of Robt. Livingston, Secretary for the Indian Affairs, in his voyage to the Onnondage in April, 1700. The Maqua's Nation are grown weak by the late war, but more since the peace by the French daily drawing them from us to Canada, so that near two-thirds of the Nation are now actually in Canada, who are kindly received, clothed from head to foot, secured in a fort guarded with soldiers, and have priests to attend them. The causes of our Indians' desertion are (1) Fear, seeing the French so formidable as to destroy their castles and we not able to protect them. (2) Our neglect of sending ministers among them. The Maquas ought to retire to a tract of land nearer to us, have a stockadoed fort to protect them, and a minister to instruct them. And since they are a proud people and not easily persuaded to leave their own land and plant upon others, it would not be amiss if the King purchased the land of the owners, and then granted it to the Nation in general, that so they might not be upbraided. It would then be no difficult matter in time to persuade the Oneydes and Onnondages to move nearer us upon our river, somewhat above the Maqua's, where there is a fertile soil, and out of the road to be attacked by the French with canoes. In the meantime, the Onnondages, who must leave their Castle speedily, the firewood that was near being

1700.

consumed, should be induced to come 12 miles nearer Oneyde. The Onnondages generally are very inclinable to have a minister, who might live very well, as also at the Oneydes, Cayouges and Sinnakes, having two or three servants to plant and hunt. The Indians will give them provisions gratis. But it will be convenient for them to have some toys to retaliate the same, tho' the Jesuits at Canada are so cunning to have their share of whatever an Indian hunts, which is laid before the image of the Virgin Mary, and then they have remission of their sins and her prayers for good luck when they go a hunting next time. 'Tis strange to think what authority these priests have over their Indian proselytes; they carry a chain in their pocket and correct the Indians upon the commission of any fault, which they bear very patiently. If ministers were once settled among them it would not only be a pious work, but would keep those whom we have firm to us, draw the rest home that are gone to Canada and prevent that diabolical practice which they have got of late in poisoning one another, by which means most of those that were true to the English interest are dispatched out of the way.

It is morally impossible to secure the Five Nations to the English interest any longer without building forts and securing the passes that lead to their Castles. But withal I think it not proper to build a fort at Onnondage, because of the difficulty of carrying provisions there, and because there will be no retreat by water, and because it can only secure that Castle and then the other Nations will expect the same. A garrison to secure the Five Nations (without which they are inevitably lost) should be on the Onnondage River about eight or ten miles from the Oneyde Lake, at a point where the river that goes to Onnondage, Cayauge and Sinnekes, comes into the Onnondage River. The point being fortified secures all the Nations from the French at once. Canoes could go to the very fort walls, with only two carrying places, from Albany. This River of Onnondage comes from the Oneyde Lake and runs into Cadaracqui Lake, and hath plenty of salmon etc., and salt-springs for salt, and a good fertile soil for corn. The French must come up this river from Cadaracqui, and the river below where this fort is to be built is very rapid (*so*) that all canoes must be dragged up with great labour. This post will be the key of all our Indians, and they will resort thither for its defence by land and water.

We shall never be able to rancounter the French except we have a nursery of Bush-Lopers as well as they. These could be obtained by procuring a peace between the Five Nations and the Dowaganhaas,

1700.

Twichtwichs and other far Nations of Indians, whom the Governor of Canada stirs up to destroy them, not only because the Five Nations have been mortal enemies to the French, but because they hinder his trade with the said far Nations, trucking with them themselves and bringing the beavers hither. The best way to effect this is to build a fort at Wawyachtenok, called by the French de Troett, the most pleasant and plentiful inland place in America by all relation; where there is arable land for thousands, the only place of bever-hunting, for which our Indians have fought so long and at last forced the natives to fly. Here you have millions of elks, bears, deer, swans, geese, etc. The fort, with a garrison of 60 men, to be between Sweege Lake and Ottowawa Lake. Hither all the far Nations will come and trade, to wit, the Twichtwichs, Kichtages, Wawyachtenoks and Showonocs. This would not only raise a vast trade, but would raise a great many bushlopers. It's true the French trade and have small huts which they call forts at some of these Indian habitations, where they have priests, but how they came to be the Proprietors of them no man can tell. The Indians would rather trade with our people than the French, if this way were once opened. The fort at the Onnondage River should be garrisoned with 100 youths, who daily being employed with canoes to carry provisions will at last be expert, and being relieved by the garrison of York and Albany, all our soldiers will be bushlopers in time. Our men should have passes to go a-hunting and trading towards Corlaer's Lake and the Eastward, as well as the French, who trade all the Beaver and Peltry from our River Indians and decoy them to Canada, lying on every creek upon the lake with brandy and other goods, by which means they spoil us of all that trade. But it would not be advisable that they be permitted to go and trade with the Five Nations. There they lead a lazy life and sell their goods dearer than the French do at Cadaracqui. The King's Arms should be sent to all the Nations and put up on each Castle, and if your Lordship thought fit that some of their chief Sachems had a badge or the King's Arms cut in silver to hang about their necks upon solemn days, I presume it would be acceptable. There should be a magazin of birch canoes, batoes, cloathing, provisions and ammunition on all occasions, and a small fort at each carrying place to secure the canoes.

The greatest oversight that ever could have been committed, was the neglect of demolishing Cadaracqui when the French deserted it in the late war; which could easily be done, for it's far more easy to go from Albany with canoes to Cadaracqui than to go from Mont

1700.

Royal to Cadaracqui, where the French army have gone up so often, that river being one of the worst for falls, rapids and shallows in the world. The fort of Cadaracqui is built where our Indians must pass, when they come from hunting; there they are nab'd, the best they have must go, being enticed by strong drink and other necessaries. The charge of all that I propose would not be so great as that the French are at, and yet they find a benefit by it. There would have to be a greater care had to supply these forts than there has been for the garrisons of Albany and York these three years past, else it would be better never to attempt it. The Indians at Onnondage seem to be surprised that the French have fortified Mont Royal and Quebeck so well since the Peace, and that our fortifications are so much out of repair. I do find these Indians the same I always took them to be, a subtle, designing people, and that there is nothing has the ascendant over them but fear and interest. The French they fear, having felt the smart of their blows often. Us they love because of the good that [*they*] daily receive from us. They own there is a God and a Devil. God is a good man, they say, and lives above; Him they love because He never does them any harm; the Devil they fear and are forced to bribe by offerings. I take it that they compare the French to the latter and the English to the former.

It would conduce much if there were a fort at Skachkoke and a minister seated there, which would settle those Indians and draw many of the Eastern Indians to them, who are no friends to the English; by which means an eye may be had over them. Some people should be encouraged to go and plow their land, they allowing something for it. For these Indians, how contemptible soever they seem to be, have done signal services for this Government in the late war, which makes me think the French, who are a vigilant, subtle people, will push hard to gain them to their side. *Copy.* 9 *pp. Same endorsement.*

466. iv. Peter Schuÿler, Robt. Livingston and Hend. Hansen to Lord Bellomont. Albany, May 3, 1700. We arrived last night from Onnondage. We understand from those Indians that the French use all indirect means to vex and terrify them, to bring them over to their side, and have been more active since the Peace than ever. The only way to secure them is to build a fort, and establish ministers among them. Our going thither has much satisfied them, and we hope we have got some of those that were Frenchified to our side. We are confident they are wholly ignorant of any ill design the Eastern Indians have upon the English. *Copy.* 1 *p. Same endorsement.*

1700.

466. v. Same to same. Albany, May 11, 1700. Weather hindering sloops from sailing, we are sending an express by land with the account of our negotiations with the Indians, etc. The French keep the Five Nations in a continual fear and the far Nations are destroying them. We hope your Lordship's arrival will dissipate these clouds. *Copy.* 1 *p.* *Same endorsement.*

466. vi. Copy of an account of the negotiations of the three messengers, Col. P. Schuÿler, Robt. Livingston and Hend. Hanse, with the Maquas, Oneydes and Onnondages, Ap. 9–May 2, 1700. On April 14 we found the two principal Sachems of the Maquas, Onnucheranorum and Sinnonquirese, who told us that when the French had any ill design they never used to acquaint them with it, but the other four Nations, the Oneydes, Onnondages, Cayouges and Sinnekes, for they look upon the Mohawks or Maquas as inseparable from Corlaer (that is, Lord Bellomont). They had heard that the French had insinuated to the other Nations that the Governor of Canada had overcome Lord Bellomont in the business of the bounds of the two Governments, as well as subdued them with the sword, for that their land belonged to the French, and the Governor of Canada would speedily make five forts and garrison them, and put soldiers in all convenient places and passes between Canada and the said forts, as testimony that he was master of their land. The French of Canada say that the English design to destroy the Five Nations by depriving them of arms and ammunition, and the French Governor says that Corlaer (Bellomont) should say, "If the Five Nations had bows and arrows, it was enough for them." The Agents replied that Lord Bellomont was not a stranger to the false reports of the French. The Maqua's Sachems said:—We believe none of the French lies, and regard not their flatteries and brags, tho' the French Governor upbraids us, saying, "If your Governor loved you as I do, he would cloathe you as I do." The Agents replied that Lord Bellomont had given a greater present to the Five Nations, when he saw them last at Albany than ever any Governor of Canada had done. He would meet them on Aug. 10 and give them cloathes, guns and ammunition. He is in daily expectation of orders to build a fort at the Onnondages' Castle, and to settle some Protestant ministers among them. The French design to build five forts would not be suffered. They presented them with a belt of Wampum in Corlaer's name. The Sachems said they would be glad to see some ministers come to instruct them, and would both turn Christians themselves and would give a large tract of land for a minister's maintenance, and admired that the English cannot as well send a minister to them as the French do so many Jesuits.

1700.

April 25. At the fishing-place of Onnondage called Kachnawaacharege, Aqueendera welcomed the three Agents, and informed them that a Frenchman, Diondori, whom they had held prisoner during the war and who was now an officer at Cadaracqui, had told Dekanissore that Corlaer would poison and destroy the Five Nations; the King of England was determined to make away with them, and one of the means would be the prohibiting the sale of powder to them. He told Dekanissore not to tell Aqueendera. He told it to a friend of his called Kenaachkoone, who told Aqueendera, who, with the other Sachems, disapproved of what Dekanissore had done. Aqueendera believed that Dekanissore and Onnagogga gave credit to this story. Last year the two belts of Wampum were sent by two Sinneke Sachems to the Governor of Canada, suing for peace on behalf of the Cayouges and Sinnekes, which they, the Onnondages, would have hindered had they known it. He returned two belts of Wampum to the Cayouges and Sinnekes, but the Cayouges declare they know nothing of this message, and it was found to be only two Sinneke Sachems, without the privity of the rest, who had sent the belts to Canada. The Frenchman, Diondori, told one of the Onnondages that the Governor of New York would poison the Five Nations at Albany and would withhold guns and powder from them. The cloathing they would be given at Albany would be rotten. Corlaer would fall upon them with an army in the winter, as directed by the King of England. He therefore advised them to come and live on the other side of Cadaracqui Lake. The Jesuits of Canada threaten hard to come and live in our Castles, in each Castle a Jesuit. Father Millett at Oneyde, Father Bruyas at Onnondage, and others among the Cayouges and Sinnekes, which causes us continual disturbance. When Father Bruyas was sent from Canada last summer to my Lord Bellomont, some of our people happened to be at Canada, to whom he said, "I am going to the Governor of New York to see why he hinders us to come among the Five Nations. If he hinders us, we will fight him, for he is but a child in understanding; he knows nothing, he is but lately come into the country, and I have been long among you. I will discourse him why he always sends for you to speak with you at Albany; why the general place of treaty is not to be kept at Onnondage according to the ancient custom." The Agents replied that it was a shame for such as pretend to be instructers of heathens to give so bad an example. To shew what ill men these Jesuits are, Father Bruyas never durst so much as mention any such thing to Lord Bellomont, but spoke so much in his praise that tongue could not sufficiently express it.

1700.

When we approached the Castle of Onnondage, the Sachems welcomed us with a present of Wampum, and then, according to their custom, hung over a great kettle of hasty pudding made of parched Indian meal, and sent it us. April 27. We examined Kanaachkoone, who confirmed the former account of the French suggestions. We announced to the assembled Sachems of Onnondage the Earl of Bellomont's message, that the French reports were false, and that he intended to meet the chief Sachems of all the Five Nations at Albany on Aug. 10, and give them presents. We added that their great brother Corlaer would take it amiss that they had not acquainted him with all these stories of the French; that their keeping correspondence with the French by trading at Cadaracqui was the source of all their uneasiness; and that we had great cause to suspect the French had a hand in seducing them to poison one another. We advised them to make their dwellings compact together and not straggling. The Sachems replied by Aradgi, their Speaker, thanking Corlaer and promising to attend at Albany. 15 *pp. Endorsed*, Recd. July 2, Read July 10, 1700.

466. vii. Examination of Abraham and David Schuÿler and Robt. Livingston, jun., taken by Col. Schuÿler and Robt. Livingston. Albany, May 9, 1700. Lately returned from Canada, they reported that the Governor was very earnest to know if Lord Bellomont was gone for England. The soldiers were hard at work getting the fortifications about Mont Royal finished. All the small forts between Mont Royal and Quebeck were being repaired with speed. No Christian or Indian was suffered to go into any of their forts. Great preparations were being made repairing their batoes and canoes. They expect the Five Nations to come and make peace with them, else will fight them. All the bushlopers are sent for up from Ottowawa. There are great animosities between the Governor and people there. The merchants design to break the Company, profering 50,000 *livres* more than the Company for the Customs, and petition their King for a free trade with this Government. There is a great Indian trade at Canada, many of the Pennikook Indians they see there, and on the lake, going thither with their peltry. The French of all sorts were very inquisitive about news of the limits and bounds of the Governments, since it is discoursed here that King William doth insist to have the south side of Mont Royal River. They were very busy in getting large masts for their King; an Englishman is their engineer. *Copy.* 1½ *pp. Same endorsement.*

466. viii. Account of disbursements by Robt. Livingston on his voyage to Onnondage. *Copy.* 3 *pp. Same endorsement.*

1700.

466. ix. Account of disbursements by Hend. Hansen on his voyage to Onnondage. *Copy.* ¾ *p. Same endorsement.*

466. x. L.G. of New York to Governor the Earl of Bellomont. March 25, 1700. Col. Schuÿler, Albany, March 15, says all our Indians are well and out a-hunting, two or three families of the Maquass's excepted, who are, as he understands, settled in Canada. He thinks the rumour of the design by our Indians was spread by some disaffected person, or their own Indians. The French are refortifying Montreal, and make their jest of our simple fortifications of Albany. Capt. Weems' letter to me, March 14, says the fortifications there are all gone to ruin and decay; the great guns are falling through the bastions, and many of the stockadoes so rotten that a man may pass in and out betwixt them. The poor soldiers are reduced to being near naked, without shirt, breeches, shoe or stocking. I hope in God by the next post your Lordship will have some news of money for us, and that, should you receive an order for the 2,000*l.*, you will send it me, for I am in miserable want. *Copy.* 1¼ *pp. Same endorsement.*

466. xi. Examination of Nicholas Churchill, of Lower Lichet, near Pool, in Dorsetshire, who sailed with Capt. Kidd on the *Adventure* galley from the Island of Johanna to the Island of St. Maries, and thence took passage on the *Nassau*, Giles Shelley, for America. Boston, May 28. 1¾ *pp.*

Examination of James How, who sailed from New York with Capt. Kidd, Sept., 1696. They took without fight one of the French Company's ships in the India Seas, and another commanded by Capt. Wright, an Englishman, the *Rambo Merchant*, carried them to Madagascar, and divided their lading. Examinant took passage for New York in the *Nassau*. There was lying at St. Maries a great ship called the *Resolution*, most of her company having forsaken her. Robert Culliver, who was one of these, came on board the *Adventure* galley and was very intimate with Kidd. Examinant shipped upon the *Nassau* 200 pieces of Christian gold for one Dickenson of Wethersfield, Connecticut Colony, which was left to him by his son Obediah Dickenson, who died at Madagascar.

Examination of Robert Bradenham, who came chyrurgeon of the *Adventure* galley from England to New York, and thence on her whole voyage. The money seized with him he got by his practice.

Examination of James Brown, who sailed from Rhode Island, 1695, on the *Susanna*, Thomas Wake, Commander, as a privateer with a Commission from the Governor or Deputy Governor. The company were all upon shares. In the seas of India they met with the *Phancy*, Henry Every, Commander, who plundered

In the House of Representatives

June 7. 1720 Resolved That Mr. Speaker, Capt. Dippy, Thomas Hinckley Esqr Maj Wainwright, Mr. Prague, and Mr. Tay be a Committee of this House to Join with a Committee of the Board, to Consider of Methods to obviate the Industry of the French Missionaries in Debauching the five Nations of Indians in the West. & also to Consider what may be necessary to bring again the Eastern Indians under Obedience of his Majty.

Sent up for Concurrence.

John Leverett Speaker

In Council.

June. 7th

Coll. Jno. Appleton Capt. Nath. Byfield Major Joseph Hamond and Coll. John Higginson nominat. a Committee to Joyn with the Committee abovenamed.

Is Addington Secry.

1700.

tations General, 5. *Nos.* 69, 69.i-v.; *and* 35. *pp.* 240–256.]

June 11. Admiralty Office

529. J. Burchett to Mr. Popple. Enclosing, for the consideration of the Council of Trade and Plantations, drafts of Instructions, relating to the issuing of passes, proposed to be given to the Consuls in Portugal, Spain and Italy, together with forms of oaths and bonds to be taken. *Signed*, J. Burchett. *Endorsed*, Recd. 11th, Read 14th June, 1700. 1½ *pp. Enclosed*,

529. i. Draft of Instructions for the Consuls, referred to above. 3½ *pp.*

529. ii. Forms of oath to be taken and bond given by masters of ships, for obtaining passes. 3 *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* Plantations General, 5. *Nos.* 70, 70.i.,ii.; *and* 35. *pp.* 257–265.]

June 11. **530.** Minutes of General Assembly of Barbados. Only 13 members being present, adjourned till July 9th. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 65. *pp.* 562, 563.]

June 12. **531.** Agent of New York to the Council of Trade and Plantations. Mr. Musgrave, Clerk of the Ordnance, has informed me that, with regard to the present for the Five Nations, that there are a fitting up, to be ready in less than a week, such arms as were in His Majesty's stores, and that the Master of Ordnance had ordered them to provide no other. This is contrary to your Representation, H.M. Orders and the Orders of the Treasury, and absolutely against the intent of His Majesty's present to his Indian subjects. The arms now designed will be altogether useless and unacceptable to the Indians, being heavy. The only arms they make use of are light fusils, fit for hunting. Any other may rather give them disgust than satisfaction, and may afford the French in those parts, being warlike stores, a pretence of complaint. About the latter end of last month I attended the Lords of the Treasury, the Board of Ordnance attending at the same time. Their Lordships insisted upon H.M. Orders as aforesaid, and by their directions, I fixed upon a pattern of light fusils, which I was assured would be got ready with all dispatch imaginable. *Signed*, J. Champante. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read June 12, 1700. 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 10. *No.* 5; *and* 54. *pp.* 231–233.]

June 12. Whitehall.

532. Council of Trade and Plantations to the Earl of Jersey. We desire your Lordship to lay Mr. Champante's memorial [*preceding*] before the King, that His Majesty may please to give such directions as he shall judge suitable to so pressing an occasion, the furnishing of these arms as a present to the Indians being of more importance than any other thing His Majesty has been pleased to order for this service. *Signed*, Stamford, Lexington, Ph. Meadows, Wm. Blathwayt, Jno. Locke, Ab. Hill, Geo. Stepney. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 54. *pp.* 234, 235; *and* (*corrected draft*), 44A. *No.* 44.]

Duplicata

Du 21.e Juin 1700.

Les Quinoisiens qui sont descendus a Montreal au nombre de 18. Canots ont dit ce qui suit en Présence de Monsieur le Chevalier de Callieres Gouverneur et Lieutenant general pour le Roy en cette Province

Kekabanes . Miskouaky ont parlé,

Nous avons chassé tout l'hiver en nous tenant sur nos gardes comme Nôtre Pere Onnontio nous le recommande, mais le principal des Iroquois étoit en chasse au devant sur nos terres dont les precedents Printemps, nous en avons tué 28. tant hommes, femmes, qu'enfans, ou avons été tuez sur le champ 17. fait prisonniers dont nous en avons gardé 10: et 7. que nous avons donnez aux Poux

Après que ce coup fut fait les Iroquois nous demanderent pourquoy nous les avions tuez dans un temps ou ils parloient de paix avec Nôtre Pere Onnontio, nous leur répondimes que nous ne savions pas ce qui se passoit, mais puisqu'ils disoient qu'ils parloient de paix, nous donnerions la vie a dix prisonniers que nous leur avions été obligez, mais nous ne savions pas ce que les Poux en feroient

Les Outaouas nous ont envoyé pour informer

Nôtre gere Dumontio de ce qui est passé
a pour approuver sa volonté, a legarer de
dix qui sont entre nous nommez

le Chv. Rallieve

1700.

of their cargoes, which trust he performed to full satisfaction, and further that he has always shewn himself loyal to your Majesty's Government. We have therefore nothing to object to his fitness for employment as Governor of the Bahama Islands. *Signed*, Stamford, Phil. Meadows, Wm. Blathwayt, Jon. Locke, Abr. Hill, Geo. Stepney. [*Board of Trade.* Proprieties, 26. *pp.* 238, 239.]

June 27. Hampton Court.

597. Order of King in Council, declaring His Majesty's approval of Capt. Haskett as Governor of the Bahama Islands, upon the report of the Council of Trade and Plantations. *Signed*, John Nicholas. *Endorsed*, Recd. July 1st, Read ditto 24th, 1700. ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Proprieties, 5. *No.* 62; *and* 26. *p.* 245.]

June 27.

598. Solicitor General to the Council of Trade and Plantations. I have considered the Laws passed in the General Assembly of New York, March 2, 1699—May 16, 1699, which I conceive are agreeable to law and justice, and contain nothing prejudicial to His Majesty's royal prerogative. But to the confirming of the Act for annulling several extravagant grants of lands made by Col. Fletcher, late Governor, opposition was offered by some persons on behalf of the grantees. They think it unreasonable to avoid the grant made to Godfrey Dellius, Evert Banker, William Pinhorne, etc., because it does not appear in the Act in what the same is extravagant more than that it contains a great quantity of land, and, as to that, Dellius hath several other partners in the grant, though they are not mentioned. The value of the land is small, and if Dellius had not purchased it of the Indians, the French would have done so and been ill neighbours to the English. But for confirming the Act it was said that the pretended purchase of this so vast a quantity of land from the Indians was surreptitiously and fraudulently obtained by Dellius and his partners, they pretending that it should be only in trust for the Indians and their posterity, and the better to secure it from the enemy in the time of war. The pretended purchase was complained of by all the Five Nations, and two of the patentees have declared the said trust and surrendered their interest in the land to His Majesty. The Indians who before inhabited this great quantity of land and were a guard to the English, are, since the purchase, retired thence. Dellius cannot provide a competent number of inhabitants for it; whereby the Province is more exposed to the enemy. The Attorney General at New York was not consulted with about this grant, as he ought to be about all grants, and he only passed it in obedience to the Governor's absolute warrant. The land was never surveyed and the rent of 2*s.* 6*d.* per 100 acres was not reserved according to the Governor's instructions. To which it was replied that there were no such instructions to Gov. Fletcher, and, if there were, this grant might have been avoided at law, without an Act of the Legislative power. *Grants of the King's Garden and King's Farm and others, argued.*

1700.

Upon the whole, what is said against the grants is the great extent of them, except those few which is for the conveniency of the Governor, and the effect of the late Lords Justices' Instructions was that he should use all legal means for breaking of extravagant grants, which, whether it was intended in the sense this Act takes it to be, which is to re-assume all grants the Governor and Assembly think extravagant, by an Act of the Legislative power, or whether he is thereby directed to re-assume all such extravagant grants as had been unduly passed by the ordinary course of law there, is to me very doubtful. *Signed*, Jo. Hawles. *Endorsed*, Recd. 28th June, Read 1st Aug., 1700. $6\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 10. *No.* 14; *and* 54. *pp.* 286-298.]

June 27. **599.** Minutes of Council of Maryland. His Excellency read the letter of the Council of Trade and Plantations with the reasons offered against the Act of Religion, etc., and also His Majesty's Instructions relating to revising the Laws, and is pleased to take notice that, upon the revisal of the Laws in the General Assembly 1699, all the laws transmitted, save one, were in force before that Assembly, though several of the same nature were then united under one title, and that at that time there was all possible due care taken that nothing should be inserted in any of them infringing His Majesty's prerogative or otherwise against his interest; but as to the Act of Religion, it having so long slept and being so essential to the prosperity of the Province, it was even absolutely necessary to be re-enacted. His Excellency showed to the Board his own letter to their Lordships in reply to theirs. The Board resolved that, upon the next meeting of the Assembly, it be recommended to them to repeal the Law for Ascertaining the Laws. A letter from the Board to their Lordships was resolved upon:—"We wish to excuse ourselves on account of the Act ascertaining the Laws of this Province, and to lay before you the subtle contrivances and false insinuations of those who are enemies both to H.M. Government and Religion. Upon His Excellency's arrival we were apprized of His Majesty's Instructions, but deferred the work of revising the Laws until the Assembly met, not that we designed to make use of it herein, but that, if anything was amiss that could be amended, it might be then done. We were more than ordinary cautious that nothing should pass which in the least entrenches on His Majesty's interest. We hope there is nothing in them that dos; if there is we are heartily sorry, and assure you it's for want of judgment, not care. As to the Law ascertaining the Laws, etc., we are fully convinced by your reasons of our oversight, and only beg your patience till the next meeting of Assembly. As to the Act of Religion, we were very apprehensive of the disagreeableness of that clause of a different nature therein, which was the cause of His Majesty's disallowance thereof, but could not bring it to any better frame at that time, but hoped for a more favourable opportunity to purge out those imperfections than what the minds of the Assembly would then allow of, which we hope is now in some measure attained to, and for that reason

Propositions of Canada Praying Indians and the Answers thereunto.

[New-York Papers, L. M., M 42.]

Propositions made by the Sachims of the Canada praying Indians, belonging to their Castle called Cachanuage, to the Cômissioners for the Indian Affaires in Albany the eight and twentieth day of June 1700.

Sagronwadie Cheife Sachim, Speaker

Brethren

Wee are come here to trade with you as formerly, and therefore desire you to use us well, and receive us kindly being only come upon the score of trade; doe give 10 Bever skins.

Brethren

Wee desire you to be kind to us and not too dear with your goods, for I made up this Company and incouraged them to come hither; therefore be cheap. Doe give 10 Bever skins.

Brethren

I must again repeat and desire you to be kind to our people, and let them have such things as they have occasion for, reasonable; for wee see the loaves of bread are but small, and the Sachims of the Five Nations that are here tell us that if we goe lye in your houses you will not suffer us to carry any bevers from thence to other houses, but compell us to trade them at yor own prices. Doe give 9 Bever skins.

In all 29 Bevers w. £41 English

Answer to the Sachims of Cachneuage.

Brethren.

We have taken your proposition into consideration and do assure you of kind entertaintment, and you shall have the privilege to go into your friends houses where you please, and if you find you are not well used by them, you may remove to any other house, to your own content and satisfaction. They had some Wampum given them.

Propositions made by the Com^{n} for manageing the Indian Affaires to the Sachims of the Canada Praying Indians, in Albany the third of July 1700.

Brethren.

We are glad to see you here and we doubt not but you have received full satisfaction and content in that matter you came for, and found goods cheap & reasonable; and although you have deserted your native country and gone over to strangers where every thing is much dearer then here, yet you see we make no difference, but treat you as kindly and friendly as our own people.

As you are sensible you have the same freedom of trade as our selves, so when ever you or any of your people design the like, you shall allwayes have the same protection; and since you alledge that [it] is your love to the Xtian religion, which makes you desert your native country, and run to Canada, to be instructed of the French priests, we hope in a short time to have Protestant Ministers to instruct your kindred and relations in the Xtian true religion, which togeather with your love for your country hope will prevaile upon you to come and live among your kindred, your fires burning still in your castles, the same houses you left being still ready to receive you, with all the stores of plenty to make you live for ever happy.

We do give you a fatt hog, some venison and a barrill of strong beer to be merry with your friends of the Five Nations that are here, and 21 pounds of powder and 14 barrs of lead, to hunt provision by the way.

The Canada Praying Indians repley; the said Sagronwadie their Sachim being Speaker.

Wee are now come to trade and not to speake of religion, only thus much I must say, all the while I was here before I went to Canada I never heard any thing talked of religion or the least mention made of converting us to the Xtian faith, and we shall be glad to hear if at last you are so piously inclined to take some pains to instruct your Indians in the Xtian Religion. I will not say but it may induce some to return to their native country.

I wish it had been begun sooner that you had had ministers to instruct your Indians in the Xtian faith; I doubt whether any of us ever had deserted our native country; but I must say I am solely beholden to the French of Canada for the light I have receđ. to know there was a Saviour born for mankind, and now we are taught God is every where, and we can be instructed at Canada, Dowaganhae or the utter most part of the earth as well as here.

Robt Livingston Sêcry
for the Indian Affairs.

A true Copy
(signed) Bellomont.

Propositions of the Five Nations to the Commissioners of Indian Affairs.

[New-York Papers, L. M., M 42.]

Propositions made by ye Sachims of the Five Nations to ye Commissioners for the managing the Indian Affairs; in Albany ye 30th of June 1700.

Present—P. Schuyler Esqr
P. Van Brugh Mayor
Jan Jansz Bleeker Record^{r}
Johannes Schuyler, David Schuyler, Johannes Rooseboom, Evert Wendell, Wessel Ten. Broek } Ald^{n}
Tho: Williams Sheriffe

Dekanissore Speaker
Onado, another Onondager
Sedgehewanne a Cayouger
Suchquaniende, Scanagrechties } Sinnekes

These five are impowered by the Five Nations who spoke in ye presence of Aqueendero & Henry ye Maquase.

Brother Corlaer & quider

Wee are come here with a lamentable compl[illegible]int that the Dowaganhaes or far Nations have now again kill'd many of our people att their [illegible]hunting; all which is done by ye instigation of ye French as ye said far Indians themselves con[illegible]ess; nay some of ye said Nations have warned us to be upon our guard, for ye French charged them to doe itt.

Lett this peace be firm and lasting, then shall wee grow old and grey headed together; else ye warr will devour us both.

Brethren

Wee open a path for you to goe quite to Corlaer's house where you shall have equal liberty of egresse and regress to trade and merchandize as wee our selves.

Wee doe again invite you to trade in our brother Corlaer's house where you will be civilly treated, and in your passage thither you shall be well received and treated by us in our Castles.

Wee throw away ye hatchet of warr and bury itt in ye ground and doe make a perpetuall peace & lett those dye that first break itt.

By the Belt of Wampum which you sent by Lawrence your messenger, wee draw ye said Dowaganhaes to come hither to Corlaer's house and trade, and fasten them in ye Covenant Chain; but now the Dowaganhae messengers could not be perswaded to come hither according to your desire, because they were afraid of evil minded Indians who in their drink might kill them.

A true Copy
(signed) Bellomont.

Robt Livingston Sêcry
for ye Indian Affairs.

Propositions of the Governor of Canada to some of the Five Nations.

[New-York Papers, L. M., M. 44.]

Propositions made by some of the Five Nations (now come from Canada) to the Commissioners for the Indian Affairs; in Albany the third of July 1700.

Present—Peter Schuyler Esqr
Peter Van Brugh Mayor
Jan Janse Bleeker
Johannes Schuyler
David Schuyler
Evert Wendell
Johannes Roseboom
Wessel Ten Broek
} Aldermen

Names of the Indians the Governor of Canada made the Propositions to:—

Takosondaghque
Sagossenduchqua
Anistarinquist
} of Onnondage
Tarojaketho. of Oneyde

The Speaker was Aqueendero.

Wee are come to acquaint you according to our duty what the Canada Indians of Kachanuge have told when we were there lately, (vizt)—

That we are not to take notice of any stories or false reports that any evill inclined persons may talk at the hunting place or elsewhere but cleave fast to the articles of peace made and concluded between the two great Kings in Europe, and doe give a Belt as a token hereof to be

kept at Onnondage, which they show, and this Belt is not only given by the Praying Indians of Kachnuage but by the Rondax Indians, natives of Canada, who hold firm to the generall treaty of peace.

The Governour of Canada being at Mont Reall sent for us and told us:—

Children

I will speak no more to you by Belts; I have only this to say; you complain that the Dowaganhaes or far Nations of Indians kill and destroy your people; you are the cause of your own destruction your selves, if you will but send one Indian from each Castle (neither will I tye you to send a Sachim, but a private Indian from each nation) to treat with me and make peace, I will take the hatchet out of the hands of my Indians and Children the Dowaganhaes and those other far Indians, and cause you to hunt secure without any trouble or fear, every creek and fall of water shall florish with peace and tranquillity; but if you will not come and treat with me, you must expect no peace but a continuall warr with the Dowaganhaes.

I know the Governour of New York the Earle of Bellomont threatens you hard and looks terribly on you if you should offer to come and treat with me, but you need not fear him, he dare do you no harm: do you come freely and then you will live peaceably, which is much to be preferred before that troublesome life you are like to live if you do not come and treat with me.

This the Governor of Canada charged us to tell all the Five Nations but not to the Xtians; but wee being in one Covenant Chain think ourselves obliged to acquaint you with it.

Brethren.

Our Indians having by chance hunted some Mous and coming to Canada to dispose of the same have had this rancounter with the Governour of Canada and we give you the Belt to keep, as the head, and we being inclined to answer the Canada Indians desire your assistance in some p'sent, to give, being now destitute of Belts.

Answer to the Indians.

We commend your fidelity in revealing what has been said to you by the Governour of Canada, whose fallacy and deceit you may now plainly see and discover. We thinke it not proper that this Belt be sent to the Five Nations, but remain in the hands of Aqueendero Cheif Sachim of Onnondage till the arrivall of his Excellency the Earle of Bellomont and the Sachims of the Five Nations, who will be here speedily when this whole matter shall be discussed; in the mean time no answer to be made to the praying Indians.

Robt Livingston Sêcry for
the Indian Affaires.

A true Copy

(signed) Bellomont.

1706.

the whole charge of carrying on what is hereinbefore proposed and directed, over and above such assistance as shall be obtained from the neighbouring Governments, and the Corporation for the Indian affair; that His Excellency be humbly prayed to endeavour the like care and provision may be had and made for the Indians within the Province of New York.

Draught of a Charter for the Incorporating of Harvard College ordered, agreable to the report of the Committee appointed to consider of what is necessary to be done relating to the matters contained in the Address to His Majesty for settling the College. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 49. *pp.* 388–392.]

July 9. Boston

619. Governor the Earl of Bellomont to the Council of Trade and Plantations. The Indians about the towns of Woodstock and New Oxford, about 40 families, have lately deserted their houses and corn, and are gone to live with the Penicook Indians, which has much alarmed the English thereabout, and some of the English have forsaken their houses and farms and removed to towns for their better security. That the Jesuits have seduced these Indians is plain. M. Labourie's letter is very plain evidence; he is a French Minister placed at New Oxford by Mr. Houghton, the Lt. Gov., and myself, at a yearly stipend of 30*l.* out of the Corporation money. There are 8 or 10 French families there that have farms and he preaches to them, and at the same time instructed those Indians, having for that purpose learnt the Indian tongue. I send some memoranda delivered me by Mr. Rawson, a Minister, who writ 'em down from Mr. Sabin's mouth. Mr. Sabin is so terrified at the Indians quitting their houses and corn, that he has thought fit to forsake his dwelling and is gone to live in a town. All the thinking people here believe the Eastern Indians will break out against the English in a little time. M. d'Iberville is lately come to N. York from building forts at Mechisipi in the Bay of Mexico and manning them. I shall not animadvert on his coming to York, but refer you to the L. G's letter. M. d'Iberville came in a 50 gun ship, call'd *La Renomée.*

The Assembly is still sitting here, but will break up this week, and I must be gone to N. York to keep touch with the Five Nations, whom I have promised to meet at Albany, Aug. 10, though to little purpose I fear, for having not yet received orders from your Lordships, or any of the Ministers about any of the things I writ of, I am quite in the dark and know not which way to move. If I could have had orders this spring, I would by this time have had a good sod-fort at the Onnondage's Castle, which would have covered that and the rest of the Five Nations from the French, and have encouraged them above all the things that can be thought of, and that for about 1,200*l.*, but the summer is now almost gone, and I am in great fear our sloath and neglect of those Indians all this time will be the loss of them. I thank god I shall be no way accountable for the mismanagement that will probably lose us the Indians, and our Plantations on this

1700.

whole continent, having given frequent advises home of the condition of the Indians and what I thought would secure their affection to us.

I have recd. no letter from your Lordships for almost a year, except 3 or 4 lines, which served for a cover to the King's letter. They write me word from N. York that a pink was newly arrived there from London in 8 weeks, who assures 'em that Jeffers to whom Mr. Weaver delivered your packet about March 15 was in the Thames April 23. 'Tis wonderful to me that Mr. Weaver could find nobody to send the packet with but Jeffers, who had complained against me to your Lordships, a crosse, ill-conditioned fellow, and who hates me. *Repeats Robinson's account, No.* 581, *June* 22. It were to be wished in such a conjuncture as this your Lordships would write often, and that your Secretary would take care that all your packets be delivered into honest hands and receits taken for them. And I desire it may be hereafter observed that ships coming to Boston are accounted among the sea-faring men to have the advantage of those bound to N. York at least a 3rd part of the way, tho' in point of distance N. York is but 100 leagues further. I hope you will not suffer Mr. Brenton and Mr. Weaver to loiter any longer in England; their ramble is most unaccountable and not honest: they make very bold with the Ministers at home. I had bespoke 400 wheelbarrows and other tools to be provided for building a fort for the Indians, but, to my great amazement and discomfort, I am not directed in that or anything else. I am sorry there was not a duplicate of your Lordships' packet by Jeffers sent by another ship. *Signed*, Bellomont. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read, Aug. 16, 1700. *Holograph.* 3 *pp. Enclosed,*

619. i. Abstract of preceding. 1 *p.*

619. ii. M. Laborie to Lord Bellomont. New Oxford, June 17, 1700. The four Indians who returned here are departing to-day for Penikook with 25 others whom they have persuaded, in spite of all my efforts, to accompany them. They gave as a reason that the inhabitants of New Roxbury continually annoyed them, and when I was not satisfied, they said that the religion of the Penikook Indians was more beautiful than ours, for the French gave them silver crosses to wear on their necks; and they added that there was another strong reason which they could not tell but would soon be known. In all they say I can see the activity of the priests and the concealment of some design. *Signed*, J. Laborie. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read Aug. 16, 1700. *Copy. French.* 2 *pp.*

619. iii. Memorandum of letter from the L. G. of New York to Lord Bellomont, June 24, 1700. ¼ *p.*

619. iv. Memoranda concerning the Indians, delivered to Lord Bellomont by Mr. Rawson, a Minister, June 21-24. Colossians said he and all the other Indians must be gone from Woodstock in three weeks: the Indians cunningly to blind their neighbours bid them farewell and say they have no ill design, as they would not have

1700.

them frighted nor go into garrisons, but privately tell John Sabin they never will return. As for the war, he could not tell which side might prove strongest, but Sabin should not be endangered. Some said the Governor intended to use dogs against the Indians —they must be dogs that bullets would not enter; they valued little what could be done against them. "We have had wars with the English so long that we see what they can do." They would obtain ammunition from Frenchmen who had married Indian Squaws, and by sacking towns. They would starve the people out of the country, then they would draw off to Europe apace. The Maquas would stand by the Indians, and find quarrel one way or another with my Lord. Corroborative statements by Nenequabben and Keensotuk. Keensotuk, grandchild of the late King Phillip, Sachem of Mount Hope, informed Sabin that the Pennecocks would certainly this summer make war upon Oweneco, the Sachem of the Mohegins, for their discovery of the plot to the English. If the English helped them, then it would draw the war upon them; if not, the Mohegins might privately kill Sabin or some Englishman, and lay it on the Pennecocks, and that would occasion wars betwixt them and the English. Colossians said the Pennecocks were trying to prejudice the Maquas against the Mohegins. *Copy.* 2½ *pp.*

619. v. Account of the stock of the Corporation for the Indian Work, June 1, 1700. 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 10. *Nos.* 49, 49.i.–v.; *and* (*without enclosures*) 38. *pp.* 170–177; *and* (ii. *only*) *America and West Indies.* New York, 580. *No.* 23.]

July 9. **620.** Memorandum of Lord Bellomont's letter above. ½ *p.*

620. i. Extract of letter from the Lt. Gov. of New York to the Earl of Bellomont, June 24, 1700. On Monday last Mr. Hungerford got out of the gaol, nor has he been since heard of, though I have done my part in order to retrieve him. On Wednesday evening came up at once to the watering place a French Man-of-war of 50 guns, the Chevalliere D'Iberville, Commander, who with his second Capt. were born at Canada. She came from Messasipi and bound for France; their pretence is to wood and water, though I rather believe it is to examine our channel and harbour, as I this minute heard, but I have no proof they have yet been sounding, tho' will take care strictly to enquire by keeping our barge out a cruising every night during their stay, and if find they are, will positively forbid them. I am further told the late King James had made an absolute gift of this Province to the French King, and that 'twas thought this ship had orders to touch in here, under the pretence aforesaid to examine our channel and harbour (for 'tis much out of his way

Toyaraguindiagué, and Canante-Chiarirou, Chiefs of the nations on the White River,[1] I rely on you, and on the promise you have given me of your fidelity and attention for the success of the good work. I give each of you a blanket, a shirt and a pair of winter stockings *(mitasses)* to cover you and to engage you to protect the flag of your father Onontio. Suffer it not to be insulted by the enemy. You may rely that I will never abandon you, and shall not make any difference between your village and my own.

Conference between Chevalier de Callières and the Iroquois at Montreal, 18th July, 1700.

Two Onnondagas named Haratsions Shensisan with four Seneca chiefs, Tonarengsenion, Tonatakst, arrived at Montreal on the 18th of July, and spoke to Chevalier de Callières, Governor and Lieutenant-General for the King in Canada, as follows:—

BY A FIRST BELT.

Father Onontio. The Onondaga, my oldest brother, who has more sense than I, hath repaired hither to speak to you in our name, and as he informed us that you were desirous of seeing your son, the Seneca, we have come to tell you that Corlard (their name for the Governor of New England) has told us that the two great Onontios of France and England have concluded a peace in Europe, and that they wish it to be so in this country; that they had ordered the Indians, who have been up to the present time at war, to cease hostilities, and with this view Corlard hath forbidden us to strike either the French or the Indians their allies, and told us that the two governors of Canada and New England had orders to unite in chastising those who will not obey. In that assurance we went to hunt, and whilst so occupied 55 of our people have been killed as well by the Outtages towards Detroit, the Ilinois [on the river Oyoque, the Miamis[2]] in the

Answer of Chevalier de Callières to the Six Deputies who spoke to him at Montreal on the 18th of July.

BY A FIRST BELT.

Mr de Bellomont has told you nothing respecting what took place between the Great Onontio and him of England, but what you ought to have already learned from Shensisan and the others whom you sent to me last fall, and to whom I stated the same things you mention to me, and that the two Kings have agreed that you, as well as all the other Indians with whom you have been at war, should participate in the Peace they have concluded. This is the reason I told the Onondagas, who came to see me, that it was necessary that some Deputies from each of your Nations should come here that I may learn their sentiments and adopt measures to bring about a settlement between you and all the Nations. Nevertheless, I do not see any Oneidas or Cayugas, and you tell me, after your Belts, that they were prevented accompanying you by the English who visited Onondaga; and add, that whilst you were coming down here on behalf

[1] The White River rises near the ninety-seventh degree of West longitude and about the thirty-sixth of North latitude, and after running in a very serpentine course for thirteen hundred miles, enters the Mississippi fifty miles above the mouth of the Arkansas, and seven hundred above New Orleans. *Schoolcraft's Ozark Mountains*, 234.—Ed.

[2] *De La Potherie*, IV., 138.

river Choueguen. The hatchet is still hanging over our heads; we come to learn from our Father whether he will withdraw it or have it taken away from his allies.

2nd Belt.

I speak in the name of the 4 Iroquois Nations, Onondagas, Senecas, Cayugas and Oneidas, the late Count de Frontenac having stated that we could transact business independent of the Mohawks. Since that time I obeyed your order not to go to war. But the Outtages, Miamis, Ilinois and others, your allies of the Upper Country, have not acted in the same manner. Therefore, I request you, Father, to take the hatchet out of their hands so that they may strike no more; if I do not defend myself, it is not for want of courage, but because I wish to obey you.

3rd Belt.

As we understand that you have a War Kettle constantly suspended, we present you this Belt on the part of the 4 Nations to upset it.

4th Belt.

The sun is witness of my words, and that I desire Peace of which and of War he is the Master. He will punish those who will violate the Peace. I ask of Onontio to let the Black Gown (that is, the Rev. Father Bruyas,) Sieur de Maricourt my son and Joncaire come along. On seeing them, the Iroquois will have no doubt of a sincere peace; they will bring back all of your Villages, you have sent them to M. de Bellomont to ascertain his reasons for so long opposing your coming all together to confer with me.

2nd Belt.

Although my request has not been complied with in this instance, I will believe, seeing you are all Onondaga and Seneca chiefs, that you address me in the name of the two other Iroquois Nations. Whilst awaiting your arrival, according to your oft repeated promises I have already adopted measures for taking the hatchet out of the hands of all the Indians, agreeably to the order of the Great Onnontio; but your long delay, joined to the blow you struck against the Miamis a year ago, when you wounded one of their Indians and killed a Frenchman, has been, no doubt, the cause of those blows which you inform me have been struck against you by the Upper Nations, and which I regret. As some Deputies from those Nations must come here that I may speak to them, it will be necessary for some Chiefs from your Villages also to attend in 30 days, which is the time I ordered them, by a Canoe that left for Michlimakinak in the Spring, to come down here to terminate finally all business in my presence.

3rd Belt.

When we shall fasten all together the great Tree of Peace the planting of which you will witness, and when all the rivers shall be cleared so that you may come and go in safety, then shall all the War Kettles be overturned.

4th Belt.

For the promotion of a matter of that moment, I shall with pleasure permit the Rev. Father Bruyas, Sieur de Maricourt and Joncaire to accompany you in order to look up our prisoners, both French and allied Indians, and to bring them back with the Deputies of the Four Nations that I demand of you, on condition that some among you will remain here

the prisoners both French and Indian allies who remain among us, without leaving one behind.

5th Belt.

We have been given to understand that one of our people is a prisoner among the Algonquins; we request our Father Onontio to open his prison. This affair presses, because they are going to a distance from this place, and we would not obtain him for a long time.

6th Belt.

I ratify by this Belt all that I said in the name of the 4 Nations. I plant the Tree of Peace in order that all the world, on seeing it, may know that I come to demand peace of my Father, who, I hope, will grant it to me.

7th Belt.

I have planted the Tree of Peace, and by this Belt demand that all the rivers in which there are a great many stones, may be cleared in order that the way be free to come and to go.

8th Belt.

When we sent back our son Joncaire, we wished that he should come and go in order to communicate Onontio's opinions to us, and convey ours to him; and we appoint him Plenipotentiary of the affairs of our Seneca village, as M. de Maricourt is of that belonging to the Onondagas.

By three strings of Wampum.

In consequence of the death of Joncaire's father, who managed affairs well, and was in favor of peace, We inform Onontio, by these strings of Wampum, that we have selected Tonatakout, the nearest blood relation, to act until they return; the good treatment they shall receive from me will not allow them to be lonesome.

5th Belt.

When you return I shall cause to be released all the prisoners, in our, and our Indians' hands, whose names you will furnish me. However, I begin by restoring to you the man who is among the Algonquins in order to give you an instance of the sincerity with which I deal with you as well as with them. But do not fail to send me back their two little girls whom I have already demanded, and a Mohegan *(Loup)* who, I am informed, is at the village of the Cayugas.

6th Belt.

I am sorry for the death of Joncaire's father, knowing that he had an upright heart, and I am glad you have appointed Tonatakst to act in his stead since you inform me he resembles him in his good intentions.

as his father instead, as he resembles [him] in his disposition of a kind parent.

Be not surprised, Father Onontio, if only two villages of us have come. Peter Schuyler, M. de Bellomont's messenger, having learned that we were about to start on our visit to you pursuant to the promise we gave you, came to our place to prevent us coming down; but we did not fail to set out notwithstanding, in order to solicit peace from you in the name of the 4 Upper Nations whilst we sent our children the Cayugas and the Oneidas to ascertain why he so long opposed our coming to our father Onontio to conclude business completely.

We are so pleased at Onontio having granted us all we ask of him—permission for Father Bruyas, and Sieurs de Maricourt and Joncaire to come to our country for the prisoners—that we willingly consent that four of our people remain at Montreal until we return.

Here is a Belt that I present to you in token of my sharing your sentiments; and I consent that Sieur Joncaire act as envoy to convey my word to you and to bring me back yours.

After the Iroquois had heard these Answers of Chevalier de Callières, they replied what follows on the other side.

M. de Callières to M. de Pontchartrain.

October 16, 1700.

My Lord,

I am in receipt of the letters you did me the honor to write me on the 17th of February, 31st of March and 5th of May. I already had the honor to inform you on the 21st of July, by the first vessel which sailed hence, of the steps adopted by the Iroquois in order to come and solicit peace of me by the annexed Words, according to their promise, in spite of the opposition of the English, and the blow they received from the Outaouacs, of which they came to inform me as you will see by their discourse which I sent you. You will have, also, seen the measures I have adopted to get Deputies to come from each nation to conclude it, by sending the Reverend Father Bruyas Superior of the Sault Indians, Sieur de Maricourt Captain of the Troops and Sieur Joncaire, Interpreter and Quartermaster of my guards, with them in order to induce them so to do and to bring me back our prisoners, having obliged those Iroquois to leave me four of their Chiefs as hostages until their return, which was on the 3d of September accompanied by 19 Deputies of the Upper Iroquois Nations with 13 French prisoners.

This father has reported to me the good disposition which he brought them to, despite the opposition renewed a second time by an English envoy with a view to prevent them coming to

Le 15e Juillet 1700 il est
arrivé a Montreal 9 Onontagez
nommez Sanalsions, 8 hensisanez
9 des principaux Chefs de 3 Sonontouans
nommez Sonatsisan, agendano Sona-
ganguerion Sonatakri qui ont parlé
a Mr le Chevalier de Callieres
gouverneur et Lieutenant general
pour le Roy en Canada Comme-
il s'ensuit.

Par un Premier Collier

Onontio mon pere Lonontagez mon
frere aimé qui a plus d'Esprit que
moy est venu icy pour nous parler de
notre part, et Comme je le nous a
temoigné que Vous souhaitiez de
voire notre fils le Sonontouan nous
Sommes venus pour nous raconter
ce que nous avons veu par Corlard
C'est ainsy qu'ils appellent le gouverneur
de la Nouvelle angleterre, que les
deux grands Onontio de France et
d'angleterre ont fait la paix en europe,
et qu'ils souhaitoient qu'elle fut aussy
en ce Pays, qu'ils avoient ordonné
que les Sauvages qui ont este en guere
jusques a present Cesseroient les actes
d'hostilité et pour cet effet Corlard
nous a deffendu de frapper sur les
françois ny les Sauvages ses alliez
et nous a dit que Ceux qui n'obeiroient
les deux gouverneurs de Canada fe-
et de la Nouvelle angleterre auroient
ordre de se joindre pour les Chastier,
dans cette asseurance nous Sommes
allez a la Chasse ou Estant j'ay nous

Roy

Reponse de Monsieur
le Chevalier de Callieres aux
Sept deputez Iroquois qui luy ont
parlé a Montreal le 18e
Juillet.

Par un Premier Collier

Mr de Bellomont ne Vous
a rien dit au sujet de ce qui s'est
passé entre le grand Onontio et
d'angleterre, que ce que nous
avons deja Sceu par
8 hensisan et les autres que Vous
m'avez Envoyés L'automne derniere
a qui j'expliquay les memes choses
que nous me dites, et que les deux
Roys Sont demeurés d'accord que
nous jouirions, aussybien que tous
les autres Sauvages avec qui nous
avons eu la guere, de la Paix
qu'ils ont fait ensemble; c'est
pourquoy la que j'ay dit aux onontez
qui Sont venus me parler qu'il
estoit necessaire que des deputez
de Chacune de Vos nations
vinssent icy pour Scavoir leurs
Sentiments, et prendre les moyens
de Vous accommoder avec toutes
les nations, Cependant je ne
vois point d'oneiouts icy de
goyogoins, et nous me dites ce
ensuitte de Vos Colliers que Se-
Sont les anglois qui Sont

a esté tuée 55 personnes tant par les outtaoes neis le debvt, les plinois dans la Riviere et par les miamis dans la Riviere chouegnen nous avons encor la hache a la teste nous ne nous sçavois de Resoudre sy le la- nous retirer, ou la faire a Mr par des allies

E.e Collio

C'est au nom des 4 nations jroquoises Sonontaes, Sonnontouans, goyogoins et onejouts que je parle (feu m.r le Comte de frontenac nous ajant dit que nous pouvions faire nos affaires seurement des agnies) j'ay obei depuis Cetems la a la- deffense qu'on a esté faite d'aller en guere, mais les outtaoes, — miamis, plinois, et autres nos allies d'en haut n'ont pas fait de mesme, ainsy je vous prie mon Pere de leur oster la hache afin qu'ils ne frappent plus, et si je ne me deffend pas Ce n'est pas manque de Courage mais c'est que je veux vous obeir.

3.e Collio

Comme nous avons ouy dire que vous aves toujours Vne Chaudiere suspendue pour la guere nous vous donnons ce Collier de la part des 4 nations pour la Renverse —

Vous a Onontaes qui' les on empeschés de Partir avec Vous Jusquey nous m'adjoutés que Vous les aves Envoyés Vers m.r de bellomont pour sçavoir les raisons qui les a de s'opposer depuis si longtems a ce que nous venions me parler tous Ensemble, pendant que nous — descendies icy de La Part de Vos Villages.

2.e Collio

Quoy qu'on n'ait pas satisfait en a ce que j'avois demandé Sachés que Vous estes tous des Considerable d'Onontagué et des Sonnontouans, je Veux Croire que vous me — parlés au nom des deux autres nations jroquoises, J'ay de ja ay aupres de Tous les Sauvages pour leur oster leur hache — Conformement a l'ordre du grand Onontio, en attendant nostre arrivée Suivant les Promesses que nous m'en aves Souvent veitere, mais nostre Long retardement joint au Coup que nous aves fait aux miamis de il y a Environ un an ou nous aves blessé un de ses Sauvages et tué un francois a Sans dou

Collier.

Le Soleil en temoin de ce que je dis,
et que je souhaite la Paix c'est
luy qui en est le marché, et de la guere,
il punira ceux qui Violeront la paix,
je demande a onontio d'emmener la
Robbe noire (c'est le R.P. bruyas)
le Sieur de Maricourt mon fils Le
jonquaire, tous les Srequois les noyants
ils ne doutent pas d'une Sincere
paix ils ramenerons tous les prisonniers
Srancois et Sauvages alliés qui sont
chez nous et ainsi bien resté vn.

Collier.

Nous avons appris qu'il y avoit de
nos gens prisonniers parmy les algonquins
nous prions nostre Pere onontio de
luy ouvrir les prisons, Cette affaire
presse parce qu'ils sont Sélbignes
d'icy et nous ne L'avions pas de
longtemps.

Co Ljeu.

Je Ratifie par ce Collier tout ce
que j'ay dit au nom des 4 nations,
je plante L'arbre de Paix afin que
tout le monde le regardant on Sache
que je viens demander la Paix
a mon Pere que J'espere qu'il
m'accordera.

Co Ljeu.

J'ay planté L'arbre de Paix et par
ce Collier je demande qu'on nettoye.

Cause Ceux que nous me dites
qui ont esté faits Sur vous
par les nations d'en hault
dont je suis Sarché, et Comme
il est necessaire qu'il vienne
icy des députés de Ces nations
pour que je puisse leur parler,
il faut aussy que de
Considerables de Vos villages
S'y trouvent dans 30 Jours
qui est le temps que j'ay donné
par un Canot, parly le
printemps pour michilimakinac
descendent icy afin de
terminer entierement toutes
les affaires en ma presence

3e Collier.

Ce sera pour lorsque toutes
les Chaudières de guere seront
renuersées, que nous ramasserons
ensemble le grand arbre de
paix que vous aurés plantés,
et que toutes les Rivieres seront
netoyées en sorte que nous
puissiés aller venir en toute
Seureté

4e Collier.

Pour avancer une affaire
de Cette Consequence je veux

MARINE ET COLONIES
ARCHIVES COLONIALES

toutes les Rivieres ou il y a bien des pierres afin que les Chemins soient libres et qu'on puisse aller et venir.

8e Collier.

Quand nous avons Renvoyé — mon caire nostre fils nous avons souhaité qu'il allat et revint pour nous faire Sçavoir les Sentiments d'Onontio, et luy porter les nostres, et nous l'avons établi pour plenipotentien des affaires de Nostre Village de Sonontouan Comme m.r de Maricourt l'est de celuy des Onontaez.

Par 3 branches de Porcelaine

Nous disons a Onontio par ces branches de Porcelaine que le pere de mon caire estant mort, qui faisoit les bonnes affaires, et estoit porté pour la Paix, nous avons choisy Tonatahouz le plus proche parent de la famille pour estre son Pere a sa place ressemblant dans L'esprit de bon pere Comme il estoit

Ne vous estonnés pas Onontio nostre Pere si nous ne sommes venus que d'deux Villages — C'est pitié Schuiller Envoyé de m.r de Bellemont qui ayant Sceu que nous estions prets a partir pour nous venir trouver

bien nous accorder le R.d Pere Le Sieur de Maricourt et Jonquaire qui iront avec nous pour Chercher nos prisonniers Iroquois et Sauvages nos alliez et les ramener avec les Deputés des quatre nations que je vous demande, a Condition qu'il restera icy quelqun d'entre Vous jusques a ce que nous qui n'avons pas lieu de s'Ennuyer par les bons traitements que je leur sçay faire

5e Collier

A Vostre arrivée je sçay mettre en Liberté tous les prisonniers que vous me nommerez estre parmy nos Sauvages, Cependant je Commence par vous faire voir de Celuy qui est Chez les Algonquins pour vous faire Connoistre La Sincerité avec la quelle j'agis avec Vous, aussy bien qu'eux, mais ne manqués pas de me Renvoyer leurs deux petites filles que j'ay deja demandé avec un Loup qu'on m'a dit estre au Village des Goyogoins.

6e Collier

Je Suis faschè de la mort

tous Suivant la Parolle que nous
nous avions donnée est venu chez
nous pour nous empescher de descendre
mais nous n'avons pas laissé de
partir malgré Luy pour venir vous
demander la paix au nom des 4
nations d'en haut qui sont que nous
avons Envoyé les goyogoüin et Les
onneiouts nos Enfans Sçavoir pourquoy
il S'opposoit depuis Si Longtems que
nous Vinssions vers nostre pere pour
pour terminer entierement Les
affaires

du Pere de Joncaire Sçachant
qu'il avoit L'Esprit bien faux,
et je Suis bien aise que nous
Luy ayés donné Tonatak8t
pour Luy en servir a sa place
puisque Vous me dites qu'il Luy
ressemble dans Ses bonnes
Intentions, Voila un Collier
que je vous donne pour vous
marquer que j'entre dans nostre
Sentiment, et Consens que
le P. Joncaire serve pour
aller et Venir nous porter ma
parolle et me rapporter La
Vostre.

Apres que les Iroquois eurent entendu ces responses
de Mr le Chevalier de Callieres ils repliquerent
ce qui Suit.

Nous Sommes Si Contents qu'Onontio nous a accordé tout
ce que nous Luy avons demandé, de Permettre que le Pere
Bruyas les Sieurs de Maricour et Joncaire Vinssent Chez
nous Chercher les Prisonniers que nous Consentons de
Volontier qu'il reste 4. de Nos gens a Montreal Jusques a
nostre Retour.

Colonies

M. de Champigny

90

22. Juillet 1700

À Monseigneur

Vu

MARINE ET COLONIES
ARCHIVES COLONIALES

La premiére occasion qui se rencontre pour audiv l'honneur de vous écrire est celle d'vn petit vaisseau prest a partir de Quebec qui doit passer par Plaisance.

Les affaires en general sont dans les mêmes situations ou elles Etoient lorsque les vaisseaux sont partis l'année derniere, Excepté que les Iroquois ont

Enfin donné lieu d'esperer plus que nous
n'auons fait par le passé, qu'il se fera
Un traitté de paix auec eux, ou nos Sauuages
alliez seront compris, je fonde cette
pensée, sur l'ennuy qu'ils viennent de
faire des chefs de deux de leurs quatre
Nations pour donner des asseurances
qu'ils estoient dans le dessein, plus ou
promis de reuenir icy dans un moys
auec les chefs des deux autres nations
pour la Conclure entierement.

M.r Le Chevalier de Calliere se
sert de cette ouuerture pour retirer tous
les francois prisonniers qui sont parmy
ces Sauuages, l'enuoyant chés eux
dans ce dessein le pere Bruyas
jesuite Superieur de la Mission
des Iroquois Orenoüets du Sault
St Louis pres cette ville, et le s.r
de Maricour Capitaine d'une
Compagnie, en prenant la precaution

de faire rester icy pour otages, trois des
Envoyez Iroquois . . . .

Nous attendons avec quelque impatience
le vaisseau que nous avons apris
que le Roy avoit bien voulu accorder
pour aporter les farines, lards, et
autres choses que nous avons demandées
l'année derniere, parceque le pays
se trouve dans une assez grande
disette de bled.

Vous ne pouvez pas douter Monseigneur
que je n'aye pris une tres grande part
au choix que le Roy a fait de
Monseigneur de Pontchartrain pour
remplir la charge de chancelier de
France, ayant pour luy et pour vous un
tres grand respect et un parfait
attachement, agréez que je vous supplie
tres humblement de m'honorer de la

Continuation de Votre protection, et que je
vous assure que de tous ceux qui ont
l'avantage de Servir Vous vos ordres,
il n'y en a point qui soit avec un plus
profond respect que moy

Monseigneur

Votre très humble, très
obeissant, et très obligé
Serviteur Champigny

A Montreal le 22e
Juillet 1700

M41

Memoriall of what the Indians Inserted as to 385

Notifie to the Gou[r] for the Indian affairs, which
we do for this writing. 21 (iv)

That when the first Senneca's were killed at Surge
this Spring the was a Cayouge prisoner among the Onea-
gaukaes who said, It is not our Intrest by which you are
killed but it is the French which he guided us for that purpose

Likewise when our Indians were a hunting this winter
some Senneca's met with some Wagaukaes of those nations
that are now in Onondage, who would not Observe the
Intrest of the French, but warned the Senneca's to be upon
their guard for the French had Charged the Onagaukaes
to kill all the Indians in their hunting, therefore said the
Wagaukaes be warned and make a fort, and so all and
lye in it, for what we tell you it is firmly Concluded an
between the French and Wagaukaes.

When the whole Assembly of Indians were mett at
Onondage, they Charged us to tell Corlaer, that there were
three Senneca Sachims who would go to Canada, to
speak with the Governor, and that they did not know if
the Cayouges went or not but their opinion was they
would not go, as they themselves did not go.

It is true we have been there, but it was for our
prisoners which we did redeem there, which Corlaer
promised to free by Solamon Schuyler, which he did not do
were therefore unwilling to go thither to gett them selves at
Liberty, but now we declare never to go thither again to treat
with them, unless we have gott our prisoners home.

176 It is

This matter occasions a great distrac

The Remarkable five Naganiaes come to Onnondage who are
Lookt by three Severall Nations, who are very Strong and
Numerous, to make peace with the five nations, and are minded
to Settle near the Senneca Country upon Oswegatchie Lake
where some will come and Settle presently and the rest in
the fall.

They come to see how that our Indians trade
with Corlaer people, and how much they get for a Beaver
that they may Informe their people, they will have Canoes
and come and trade with Corlaer for as good and as
Dear at Canada

They Said in the said Generall meeting that they
had allways prayed Corlaer to sell goods Cheap, which Request
they again Repeat, that the Naganiaes may See that we doe
insist for a Beaver, Especially great Cagge of powder, then
the Naganiaes will come and Leave Corlaer for if goods
be Dear that will Lessen their Number and probably
alter their Resolution.

The whole House said that they will send a post
with four Beavers to desire that goods might be cheap
because the Naganiaes were returning them to Inquire
about the price of goods

We do Likewise acquaint the Gentlemen that we found
an English man in the Custody of the Senneca called
Samuel whose name is Richard Smith who had been
prisoner by them in Virginia five years ago, and desires
earnestly that he may have his freedom.

This Memorial Cum gratia read in Dutch by Johannes
Groendyck and Abraham Provoost in Albany the 16th
of June 1700

Robt Livingston Secry
for the Commissioners

Memorial of [illegible]
Lord Abra: Proocop[illegible] Lately
come from Onnondage

16th June 1700

C

C. New Yorke

Message from the Indians,
ab[t] the French's ordering
their ~~their~~ Indns to kill all
they can of ours: about some
of the Sennecks going to Canada:
and ab[t] some of y[e] ~~[illegible]~~ Dowaganha Indns
coming to settle in y[e] Senneckas
Country near Cadaraqui in
order to trade with y[e] English.
Dated 16th June 1700

Referred to y[e] C[te] of
Bellomont's Lre of the
26 July 1700.

Rec[d] } Oct[r] 24th 1700.
Read }

Entred 0: 444

M
41

a True Copy
Bellomont

2 Oc

M 42

359

Propositions made by the Sachims of the Canada praying Indians belonging to their Castle called Cahanuaga to the Comissioners for the Indian affairs in Albany the eight and twentieth day of June 1700.

21 (V)

Sagonodie the first Sachim Spoaker

Brethren.

We are verie glad to trade with you as formerly, and therefore desire you to use us well. and seeing we Kindly bring only corne upon the score of trade, Doe give 40 Bever Skins.

Brethren.

We desire you to be kind to us and not to Dear with your goods, for Incade up this Company, and incouraged them to come hither therefore be cheap. Doe given 40 Bever Skins.

Brethren

I must againe Repeat and desire you to be Kind to our people, and let them have such things as they have occasion for reasonable, for we see the Loades of Bread are but small, and the Sachims of the five Nations that are here tell us, that if we goe live in your houses you will not suffer us to carry any Beades from thence to other Houses but compell us to trade them at yo: own prices Doe give nine Bever Skins.

In all 29 Bevers w: 41 English
171

Their matter occasions a great distraction

390 Answer to the Sachims of Canada.

Brethren. We have taken your Proposition into Consideration, and do assure you of kind Entertainment, and you shall have the privilege to go into your friends houses, where you please, and if you find you are not well used by them you may Remove to any other house to your own Content and Satisfaction. They had Some Wampum given them.

Propositions made by the Com: for managing the Indian affaires to the Sachims of the Canada praying Indians in Albany the third of July 1700.

Brethren. We are glad to see you here, and we doubt not but you have received full Satisfaction and Content in that matter you came for, and found good cheap and Reasonable, and altho you have deserted your Native Country and gone over to Skanigoro. where every thing is much Dearer than here yet you seem make no Difference but treat you as kindly and friendly as our own people.

As you are Sensible you have the same freedom of Trade as our selves. So whom ever you, or any of your people design the like, you shall allwayes have the same protection, and since you allwage that it your Love to the Xtian Religion, which makes you desert your Native Country, and run to Canada, to be Instructed of the French priests, we hope in a short time to have protestant Ministers to Instruct your Kindred and Relations in the Xtian Religion, which together with your Love to your Country hope will prevail upon -

Upon yo to come and live among your kindred
- your fire burning still in your Cabby the same
- houses you left Being still ready to receive you
with all the Goods of Plenty to make you live
for ever happy.

We do give you a fatt hog Some Venison
and a Barrill of Strong Beer to be merry with
your friends of the five Nations that are
here, and 21 pounds of powder, and 14 Barrs of
Lead to hunt provision by the way.

The Canada praying Indians Reply.
The said Sahromdadie their Sachim Being
Speaker.

We are now come to trade and not to
Speake of Religion, only that much I must say,
all the while I stay here before I went to Canada
I never heard any thing talked of Religion, or
the least mention made of Converting us to the
Xtian faith, and we shall be glad to hear if at
Last you are so seriously inclined to take some
paine to Instruct your Indians in the Xtian
Religion, I will not say but it may Induce some
to Return to their native Country.

I wish it had been begun Sooner that you
had, had Ministers to Instruct your Indians in
the Xtian faith, I doubt Whether any of us ever
had Deserted our Native Country, but I must say
I am Solely beholden to the French of Canada
for the Light I have Read to know there way -
a Saviour Come for mankind, and now we are taught
God is every where, and we can be Instructed at
Canada, Dowagania, or the other most parts of the world
as well as here.

Robt: Livingston Secry
for the Indian affairs.

179

Trade and Plantations. (Cover letter not included.) PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, KEW, ENGLAND, CO5/1044.

Propositions made by the Canada praying Indians at Albany.

June and July 1700

with the authors Name to

1. 91

D. New York

Propositions of some Canada praying Indns at Albany in June & July 1700; where amongst other things they say that if care had been taken to instruct ye 5 Nations in the christian religion none of them had deserted to Canada: And if it were done some who are there might yet come back.

Referred to Mr Att Genl Bellomont's Lre of ye 2^d July 1700

Rec^d } Octr 24th 1700
Read }

Entd Fo: 445

M

42

a true Copy
Bellomont

1892

Read

M43

Propositions made by ye: Sachems of the five Nations to ye: Commissioners for the Managing the Indian affairs in Albany ye: 30th of June 1700.

21(vi)

Present

D. Schuyler Esqr.
D. Van Brugh Mayor
Jan Janse Bleeker Record.
Johannes Schuyler
David Schuyler
Johannes Roseboom
Evert Wendel
Wessel Ten Broek
Tho: Williams Sheriffe
} Alld.

Dekanissore Speaker
Trado. another Onondagor
Sodgohowanne a Cayouger
Suchquaniondo
Scanagarochtis
} Sennekoes

Those five are Impowered by all the five Nations who spoke in ye: Presence of Aquendoro & Henry ye: Maquase.

Brother Corlaer & guides

Wee are come here with a Lamentable Complaint that the Dowaganhaes or far Nations have now again Killed Many of Our People att their Hunting all which is done by ye: Instigation of ye: French as we: said far Indians themselves confess, Nay some of ye: said Nations have Warned us to be upon our Guard for ye: French charge them to doe itt.

The French themselves declare they will not take the Hatchet out of ye: Dowaganhaes hands till wee come and Submitt to the Governour of Canada and make peace with him which Our Great Brother Corlaer forbids us to doe.

This matter occasions a Great distraction

among

394

among us the five Nations, for wee were told when you
left us there was a Generall peace and wee hoped to
live in quiet, Our hands were tyed up from Warring
but wee have had little Benefitt of it hitherto, the
French have as good to in Upon War with us as to Sett
their Indians to War upon us Continually, therefore
Wee Desire that Corlaer may take some Course with
the Governour of Canada to prevent this, Else our people
will at last be so wearied Out that they will be
Compeld to Comply with ye Governour of Canadaes
Demands, Say ye French have soe Strong a faction
in Our Castles Already that although you have shutt
ye path to Canada yett two Sachims are gone thither
with a Belt of Wampum Contrary to ye Consent of
the five Nations, to see what ye reason is why ye French
Stir up their Indians to Kill Our people who are the
King of Englands Subjects, Wee doe therefore desire
that Corlaer may prevaile with ye Governour of
Canada, that he may putt a Stop to his Indians doing
us such Mischiefe.

Wee Likewise have lost fourty of Our
People this Spring and One of Our Sachims Called
Awanano the Beaver with his family the last
Summer have by ye Iroquois Castles, is gone now to
Canada together with Indian of Quinnipiack a great
favourite of ye French and some few with them &
although all meanes were used (as Lawrence your
Messenger doe) to stop them by Belts of Wampum itt
was in Vain, the Belt they Carry is not Out of the
Publick Treasury but their Own.

Woo five Nations are now come to bring Corlaer this Belt of Wampum praying him to take such course with ye: French that keep Indians whome they call their Children and whome they support, assist and stir up to kill our people may be stopt from committing any more Acts of Hostility Upon us which woo think is a breach of ye: Articles of peace.

Wo

do next Now give you an Account of what the five Dowaganhaes have said at Onondago.

Some of the Dowaganhaes having had a conference with our Indians at their hunting this last Winter concluded to desert their habitations and to come and live and settle upon ye: Lake of Cadarachqui near the Sinnekes Country at a place called Kanatiochtiago and accordingly they are come and settled there & have sent five of their people to Onondago to treat being sent from three Nations who are very strong having sixteen Castles

They say

Woe are come to acquaint you that Woe are settled On ye: North Side of Cadarachqui Lake near Tehojachjago where woe plant a tree of peace and Open a path for all people unto Corlaers house Where woe desire to have free Liberty of Trade, Woe make a firme League with ye: five Nations and Corlaer and desire to be Incluse in ye: Covenant Chain, Our hunting places to be One, and to Boyle in one Kettle, Eat out of one dish and with One Spoon and to be one, & because the path to Corlaers house may be Open & Clear

Doo Give a drest Elko Skin to Cover yᵉ path to walko upon.

The five Nations Answered them thus

Woo are glad to see you in our Country and doo accept of you to be our friends and Allies and doo Give you a Belt of Wampum as a token thereof, that there may be a perpetual peace and friendship between us and our young Indians to hunt together in all love and Amity.

Lett this peace be firme and lasting ~~them~~ then shall wee grow old and Grey headed together Else yᵉ War will Cover us both.

Brethren

Woe Open a path for you to goo quite to Corlaers house where you shall have Equal Liberty of Egresse and Regresse to trade and Merchandize as wee our selves

Woe doo Again Invite you to trade in Our Brother Corlaers house where you will be Civilly treated and in your passage thither you shall be well Received and treated by us in Our Castles.

Woe throw away yᵉ Hatchet of War and bury it in yᵉ Ground and doo make a perpetuall peace & Lett those dye that first break it.

By the Belt of Wampum which you sent by Lawrence your Messenger Wee draw yᵉ said

Dowaganhaer

Dowagahhaes to come hither to certaine houses fitt
trade and fashon them in yr: Covenant Chain but now
the Dowaganhae Messengers could not be perswaded to
come hither according to your desire because they
were afraid of Evil Minded Indians who in their
drinke might kill them.

Robt: Livingston Secry
for yr: Indian affairs

Propositions of the 5 Nations of Indians at Albany

30th: June 1700

E

E. New Yorke

Propositions of ye 5 Nations of Ind^ns at Albany ye 30th of June 1700. — They complain of their People being murdered by the Dowaganhas at ye Instigation of ye French. That som of their Sachems are gon to Canada. And say they ~~are~~ have concluded a peace wth some ~~Dowaganha Canada~~ Ind^ns who are come to settle neare the Sennecks.

Referred to in the L^d of Bellomonts Let^r of the 26th July 1700.

Rec^d } Octr 29th: 1700
Read }

a true Copy
Bellomont

Entred Fol: 444

M
43

Box 38

M44
21 (vii)

Propositions made by some of the Five nations (now
Come from Canada) to the Commissioners of the Indian
affairs in Albany the Third of July 1700.

Present
Peter Schuyler Esq:
Peter van Brugh Mayor
Jan Janse Bleecker
Johannes Schuyler.
David Schuyler.
Evert Wendell
Johannes Kapliaen
Wessel ten Broeck

} Aldermen.

Names of the Indians the Governor of Canada
made the Propositions to

Dadoridaeiqua
Sagoserandunqua
Chistaringuse

} of Onnandaga.

Tarojaddio of Onoyde.

The Speaker was Chquendaro.

We are come to acquaint you according to
our duty what the Canada Indians of Karhaniga have
told us when we were there lately viz:t

That we are not to take notice of any Storie or
false Report that evill minded persons may take at the
Ruchins place, or elsewhere, but stand fast to the
Articles of peace made and Concluded between the
two great Kings in Europe and do give a belt and a
Silver Kettle to be kept at Onnandaga where they

flow

show, and that Belts notwithstanding given by the praying Indians of Kahnawage, but by the Roniday Indians natives of Canada, who had given to the General Peace of 1666.

The Governor of Canada Came at Mont Real

Belt for us and said us

Children.

I will speak but no more at this Belt, I have only this to say, you Captain that the Iroquoises or five Nations of Indians kill and destroy your people, you are the cause of your own destruction your selves, if you will but send our Indians from each Castle your nations will love you & send a Captain but a private Indian from each nation to treat with me and make peace I will take the hatchet out of the hands of my Indians and Children the Iroquoises, and keep other five Indians and cause you to hunt peace without any trouble or fear, every Creek and Hill of water shall flourish with peace and tranquility but if you will not have and treat with me, you must expect no peace but a Continuall war with the Iroquoises.

Brother the Governor of New York the Earle of Bellamont, threatens you hard and looks terribly on you if you should offer to come and treat with me, but you need not fear this is done to you to know do you come freely and how you will prepare it, which is much to be wondered after that trouble in life you are like to live if you do not come and treat with me

Child the Governor of Canada Chorus us to take the

the five Nations but not to the Mohawks, but we being in the
Covenant Chain think our selves obliged to acquaint you with it.
Brethren.

Our Judians having by Claims Visited some of their
and coming to Canada to dispose of the same, have had their
Rauranter with the Governor of Canada, and we give you
this belt to carry to their Head, and we being perswaded to answer
the Canada Judians, bring your affairs in some short time
being near of the date of this Belt.

Answer to the Judians.

The Canada nations in Clearing what has been
said to you by the Governor of Canada, whose fallanyand
Deceit you may more plainly see and Discover, we think
it not proper that this belt to send to the five nations
but Remain in the hands of Oquaquidero Chief Sachim
of Onandago till the arrivall of this Excellency the
Earle of Bellomont and the Sachims of the five nations
who will be here speedily, when this whole matter
shall be discussed in the mean time no answer to be
made to the praying Judians.

Robt Livingston Secry
for the Indian affairs.

184

propositions made by some of the five nations of Indians lately come from Canada with the answer thereto

3d. July 1700

F

F. New Yorke

Information of some of the 5 Nations lately come from Canada, that y Govr there threatned to destroy them by means of y Dowaganhas unless they sent messengers to treat with him. July 3d 1700

Referred to my L^d of Bellomont's Lre of the 26th July 1700.

Rec^d } Octr 24th 1700
Read }

Entered: 445

M
44

a True Copy
Bellomont

E

404

1700.

the smith's account referred to a Committee. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 72. *pp.* 330–335.]

July 26. **665.** William Popple to Sir John Hawles, enclosing for his opinion thereon two Acts (against pirates and for preventing frauds, etc.) passed at the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, Feb. 10, 1700. [*Board of Trade.* Proprieties, 26. *p.* 285.]

July 26. New York. **666.** Governor the Earl of Bellomont to the Council of Trade and Plantations. I embarked at Boston the 17th, and arrived here the 24th, when I had appointed a meeting of the General Assembly to try how far they would enable me to put the affairs of the Province into a good posture, and more especially what relates to the preservation of the Five Nations in their obedience to the King. I know not yet how far I may succeed in my design, for as yet 5 or 6 of the Representatives are not come down Hudson's River, and I do not suffer the Assembly to enter on business without 'em, lest it should be thought unfair so to do. I found here your letters Feb. 7th and 16th, with the King's letter of Feb. 10th, and His Majesty's letters to the Governors of Conecticut and Rhode Island, which I have forwarded to them. I will take an exact care to obey the orders sent me about letters of denization, a mistake I was led into by the example of Col. Fletcher and the advice of the Attorney General, who for certifying in two lines the person's being a Protestant and of good manners exacted 6*li.* for his fee, when I had but 12*s.* for mine, which is the Governor's fee every time the Seal of the Province is affixed, and, if the party were poor, I took no fee at all. I fear I have been abused into the granting three or four letters of denization, but your Lordships shall hear no more of my transgressing in that nature. As to the Pyrats nam'd in your letter of Feb. 16th, I have issu'd a Proclamation for their apprehension.

I have found at my coming hither a further ill account of the 5 Nations of Indians sent by the Commissioners from Albany to the Lieutenant Governor and Council here. *Enumerates enclosures*, "material papers." I am next week to go to Albany to meet the Indians and try to encourage them, but I shall go with a hea heart, being not empower'd to gratifie 'em in the two points th above all others covet and insist on, viz.: the building th a fort and furnishing them with ministers to instruct 'em in Christianity. Some of the inhabitants of Albany, who are now here, tell me the soldiers there in garrison are in that shameful and miserable condition for want of cloaths that the like was never seen, insomuch as those parts of 'em which modesty forbids me to name are exposed to view: the women forc'd to lay their hands on their eyes as often as they pass by 'em. This sad condition of the soldiers does us great hurt with the Indians, whose chiefest resort being to that town, and they being a very observing people, measure the greatness of our King and the conduct of affairs by the shameful ill plight of the soldiers. These persons assure me that some of the old, crafty Sachems of the Five Nations have asked 'em whether they thought 'em such fools as to believe our King could protect 'em from the French, when he was not

1700.

able to keep his souldiers in a condition as those in Canada are kept, who, by the way, I must acquaint your Lordships are 1,400 men and duly paid every Saturday in the year. The ship that brought your letters arrived a week before my coming and brought the news of our being cut off 27 months' pay and subsistence of the Four Companies, and of their being reduced to fifty men in a Company. The victuallers are like distracted men, and I find the officers and souldiers begin to be dissatisfied, and I doubt there are people here that will rather nourish than endeavour to extinguish the flame. I am made to believe the souldiers will every man desert upon this unhappy news, and how far that may influence the Indians to revolt to the French all at once, I cannot say. But the gentlemen of Albany that are here are in great pain and apprehension it may have that ill effect. The King then will have an eternal obligation to that man that advised the reduction of the Four Companies, and that has compassed their being so ill paid, for I strongly suspect both those arrows have come out of one and the same quiver. If I had the honour to be of the King's Privy Council, I would take the liberty to tell His Majesty that His Council of Trade ought to be consulted in every step and measure that's taken with relation to the management of these Plantations, and I have that great opinion of the prudence and abilities of the Secretaries of State, that neither of 'em would counter-advise the King against your Lordships' advice. When things are brought to extremity, 'tis time to speak plain English. Your representations are standing testimonies of your Lordships' great wisdom and integrity, and I must take leave to think he was a bold man that told the King his Council of Trade were in the wrong therein. I appeal to your Lordships whether I have not all along acquainted you that the neglect put upon the Five Nations in the last Government had mightily alienated them from us and had given the French Jesuits opportunity to supplant us in their affection. The truth is they were hard at work to inveigle our Indians from us, while the Governor was exercising all his faculties in making a purse for himself by all manner of means. You may depend I will use my utmost endeavour to retrieve the Five Nations and do the King all the faithful service I can with them, notwithstanding the most discouraging circumstances I shall go to Albany in.

I believe Sir Wm. Ashhurst too honest a gentleman and too much my friend to have designed to me a mischief, which his quitting the Agency for these Four Companies before another was appointed by me has fallen out to do me. His letter to me declaring his resolution of quitting was long coming to my hands. Then the person I had in my thoughts for Agent I was not sure was living or willing to accept. In this perplexity I thought it best to send Sir John Hanley a letter of attorney with a blank in it, to fill up with the name of some well qualified person. Sir John, it seems, has made choice of Mr. Champante for Agent, who is an ingenious honest gentleman; but I never knew it, nor that Mr. Champante had received any of our subsistence, till I met with two letters from him now, since my coming hither. Some of the angry folkes in this town having received advice

1700.

of Mr. Champante's being Agent, and receiving some weeks' subsistence, and they receiving their letters a week before my coming hither and receiving mine, have with all their usual malice and impudence put a story about (especially among the officers and souldiers), that I have all this while by my Agent in England received the pay and subsistence, but have converted it to my own use, and cared not what became of them, whether they starv'd or no. I thought it necessary to trouble your Lordships with this account for my own justification from the false assertions of these people, who perhaps may be idle enough to trouble you with this, as they have done with many other frivolous articles against me. I thank God I defie their malice to touch my reputation in the least degree. I shall be justified every way from this imputation they would fasten on me, but especially by Sir Wm. Ashhurst and Mr. Champante, who can prove upon oath, if it were necessary, my innocence. Sir William can prove I never drew on him for any of the money he received by way of subsistence but what was for the officers, or for their wives at their desire. Mr. Champante can prove I never drew bills on him at all, for, as I said before, I knew not he was Agent for the Company till my coming hither from Boston, nor that there was any subsistence lately paid for these companies. I am now going to distribute that pittance there is, among the officers and victuallers. *Signed*, Bellomont. *P.S.* Aquendero, the Chief Sachem of the Onondage Nation, who was Prolocutor for all the Five Nations at the conference I had two years ago at Albany, has been forced to fly from thence, and come and live on Col. Schuyler's land near Albany. His son is poisoned and languishes, and there is a sore broke out on one of his sides, out of which there comes handfulls of hair, so that they reckon he has been bewitch'd as well as poison'd. I meet with an odd story from the gentlemen of Albany, which I think worth the relating. Decanissore, one of the Sachems of the Onondages, married one of the praying Indians in Canada (by praying Indians is meant such as are instructed by the Jesuits). This woman was taught to poison as well as to pray. The Jesuits had furnished her with so subtill a poison and taught her a leger de main in using it, so that whoever she had a mind to poison, she would drink to em a cup of water and let drop the poison from under her nail, (which are always very long, for the Indians never pare 'em) into the cup. This woman was so true a disciple to the Jesuits, that she has poisoned a multitude of our Five Nations that were best affected to us. She lately coming from Canada in company of some of our Indians, who went to visit their relations, in that country who have taken sides with the French, and there being among others a Protestant Mohack (a proper, goodly young man) him this woman poisoned so that he died two days' journey short of Albany, and the Magistrates of that town sent for his body and gave it Christian burial. The woman comes to Albany, where some of the Mohacks happening to be, and among 'em a young man nearly related to the man that had been poisoned, who espying the woman cries out with great horror that there was that beastly woman that had poisoned

1700.

so many of their friends, and 'twas not fit she should live to do more mischief, and so made up to her and with a club beat out her brains.

P.S. July 31st. Since I had, as I thought, finish'd my packet, three men are this afternoon sent express to me by Col. Schuyler from Albany giving me to understand that M. de Maricourt, Father Brouyas the Jesuit, and 8 French men more, (whereof some are officers) arriv'd at the Onondages' Castle the 24th inst. Some of the English party among the Onondages dispatch'd away some messengers to Albany with this news. M. de Maricourt is one of the principal men of Canada, and brother-in-law to the Chevalier d'Iberville; he and the Jesuit speak the Indian tongue as well as they do French. The gentlemen of Albany assure me the French have to the full as many friends among the Onondages' Nation as we have, which I am heartily sorry to hear, they being the most warlike of all the Nations except the Mohacks, who are dwindled to nothing almost. I write your Lordships these accounts out of duty, but I must own I think it time and pains thrown away, for I much question whether it be in the art of man to retrieve the Five Nations. If your Lordships' representations had been complied with, I am confident I could have secured the friendship of those Nations, but for want of that compliance with your advice, and by the ill consequence of it, viz.: my being left destitute, all manner of ways, of support, I cannot nor dare not undertake to recover those Nations from the French. I have told your Lordships the substance of Col. Schuyler's letter to me. The master of the vessel that carries this will not allow me time to copy two letters, which have been sent me on this occasion from Schenectade and Albany. The want of two ministers for the present has done us a vast deal of prejudice with the Indians. I can find none in this country that will go among 'em and that are men tolerably well qualified for such a charge. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read Oct. 24th, 1700. *Holograph.* $6\frac{1}{4}$ *pp.* *Enclosed*,

666. i. Abstract of above. $2\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.*

666. ii. Proclamation for the apprehension of Henry King and other pirates, July 26th, 1700. Printed by W. Bradford, New York. 1 *p.* *Endorsed as preceding.*

666. iii. The Commissioners for Indian affairs at Albany to the Lieutenant Governor and Council of New York. Albany, July 5th, 1700. Upon the request of the Five Nations we sent a messenger to Onondage to hear what was doing among them, and also to persuade some of the far Nations to come hither, but we have not been able to prevail with them yet, alleging the wound to be still so green, that, if they should [*come*] here, some Indians in their drink might kill them in revenge for their relations lost in the war.

The Nations are full of faction, the French having got a great interest among them, insomuch that some are gone to Canada to treat with the Governor in spite of all the Sachims; the French are very subtile and vigilant, and it behoves us to be diligent also.

1700.

Some of their praying Indians have been here to trade, whom we have treated civilly. It seems that they had killed one of our Skachkoke Indians a hunting, and their Sachims are come to condole his death and make satisfaction. Those we have caressed and been very kind to, insomuch that we have with great difficulty persuaded them to come and wait upon his Lordship and your Honour at New York. We doubt not but you will be of our mind that we have gained a great point, and if these two Sachims and two Captains can be prevailed with to come over to our side, all the Maquase praying Indians follow immediately, for they are the spring that move all the rest. Mr. Livingston goes along with them, who will bring your Honours the propositions hapned there lately. We doubt not but your Honour will take that fitting care that the Indians may be plentifully entertained, that they may see the difference between a fertile country and a poor, rocky, swampy Canada. *Signed*, P. Schuyler, Pieter van Brugh, Mayor. *Same endorsement. Copy.* 1½ *pp.*

666. iv. Memorial of Johannes Groenendyk and Abraham Provoost, lately come from Onondage.

The Indians directed us to notifie to the Commissioners for Indian affairs that when the first Sinnekes were killed at Swege this spring, there was a Cayouge prisoner among the Dowaganhaes who said, "It is not our hatchet by which you are killed, but it is the French's, which he gives us for that purpose." Likewise, when our Indians were a hunting this winter, some Sinnekes met with some Waganhaes of those Nations that are now in Onondage, who would not receive the hatchet of the French, but warned the Sinnekes to be upon their guard, for the French had charged the Dowaganhaes to kill all the Indians in their hunting, therefore, said the Waganhaes, be warned and make a fort, and go all and lye in it, for what we tell you is firmly concluded on between the French and Waganhaes. When the whole Assembly of Sachims were met at Onnondage, they charged us to tell Corlaer that there were three Sinneke Sachims who would go to Canada to speak with the Governor, and that they did not know if the Cayouges went or not, but their opinion was they would not go, as they themselves did not go. It is true we have been there, but it was for our prisoners, which we did redeem there, which Corlaer promised to free by Johannes Schuyler, which he did not do, were therefore necessitate to go thither to get them set at liberty, but now we declare never to go thither again to treat with them, since we have got our prisoners home. There are five Waganhaes come to Onnondage, who are sent by three several Nations, who are very strong and numerous, to make

1700.

peace with the Five Nations, and are minded to settle near the Sinnekes Country upon Cadarachqui's Lake, where some will come and settle speedily, and the rest in the fall. They come to see how that our Indians trade with Corlaer's people, and how much they get for a bever, that they may inform their people. They will leave Canada and come and trade with Corlaer, because goods are so dear at Canada.

They said in the said General Meeting that they had always prayed Corlaer to sell goods cheap, which request they again repeat, that the Waganhaes may see that we get much for a bever, especially great bags of powder, then the Waganhaes will love and esteem Corlaer, for if goods be dear, that will lessen their inclinations and probably alter their resolution. The whole House said that they will send a post with four bevers to desire that goods might be cheap, because the Waganhaes were now among them to inquire about the price of goods. We found an Englishman in the furthest Castle of the Sinnekes called Sjaunt, whose name is Charles Smith, who was taken prisoner by them in Virginia five years ago and desires earnestly that he may have his freedom. *Signed*, This memorial given me in Dutch by Johannes Groenendyk and Abraham Provoost in Albany, June 16th, 1700. Robt. Livingston, Secy. for the Indian affairs. *Copy.* 2 *pp.* *Same endorsement.*

666. v. Propositions made by the Sachims of the Canada praying Indians, belonging to their Castle called Cachanuage, to the Commissioners for Indian affairs, Albany, June 28th, 1700. Sagronwadie, Chief Sachim, Speaker. We are come here to trade with you as formerly, and therefore desire you to use us well. Do give 10 bever skins. We desire you to be kind to us and not too dear with your goods, for I made up this company, and encouraged them to come hither, therefore be cheap. Doe given 10 bever-skins. We see the loaves of bread are but small, and the Sachim's of the Five Nations that are here tell us that, if we go lie in your houses, you will not suffer us to carry any bevers from thence to other houses, but compel us to trade them at your own prices. Doe give 9 bever skins. In all, 29 bevers, w: 41*li.* English.

Answer to the Sachims of Cachuervage;—We assure you of kind entertainment, and you shall have the privilege to go into your friends' houses, where you please, and if you find you are not well used by them you may remove to any other house to your own content and satisfaction. They had some wampum given them.

Propositions made by the Commissioners for Indian affairs to the Sachims of the Canada praying Indians, Albany, July 3, 1700. Brethren, we are glad to see you

1700.

here, and we doubt not but you have received full satisfaction and content in that matter you came for, and found goods cheap and reasonable, and although you have deserted your native country and gone over to strangers, where everything is much dearer than here, yet you see we make no difference, but treat you as kindly and friendly as our own people. As you are sensible you have the same freedom of trade as ourselves, so whenever you or any of your people design the like, you shall always have the same protection, and since you allege that [*it*] is your love to the Christian religion which makes you desert your native country and run to Canada to be instructed of the French priests, we hope in a short time to have Protestant ministers to instruct your kindred and relations in the Christian religion, which together with your love to your country hope will prevail upon you to come and live among your kindred, your fires burning still in your Castles, the same houses you left being still ready to receive you with all the stores of plenty to make you live for ever happy. We give you a fat hog, some venison and a barrel of strong beer to be merry with your friends of the Five Nations that are here, and 21 pounds of powder and 14 bars of lead to hunt provision by the way.

Reply of Sagronwadie for the Canada praying Indians;—We are now come to trade, and not to speak of religion, only thus much must I say, all the while I was here before I went to Canada, I never heard anything talked of religion or the least mention made of converting us to the Christian faith, and we shall be glad to hear if at last you are so piously inclined to take some pains to instruct your Indians in the Christian religion, I will not say but it may induce some to return to their native country. I wish it had been begun sooner that you had had ministers to instruct your Indians in the Christian faith, I doubt whether any of us ever had deserted our native country, but I must say I am solely beholden to the French of Canada for the light I have received to know there was a Saviour born for mankind, and now we are taught God is everywhere, and we can be instructed at Canada, Dowaganhae or the uttermost parts of the earth, as well as here. *Signed*, Robt. Livingston, Secretary for the Indian affairs. *Copy.* 3 *pp.* *Same endorsement.*

666. vi. *Propositions* made by the Sachims of the Five Nations to the Commissioners for the Indian affairs, Albany, June 30th, 1700. Present;—Peter Schuyler, Peter van Brugh, Mayor, Jan Janse Bleeker, Recorder; Johannes Schuyler, David Schuyler, Johannes Rooseboom, Evert Wendel, Wessel ten Brook, Aldermen; Tho. Williams, Sherif; Dekanissore, Speaker; Onado, another

1700.

Onondager, Sedgehowanne, a Cayouger, Such-quanionde and Scanagarechties (*or Soonagarecthie*), Sinnekees.

Brother Corlaer and Guider, we are come here with a lamentable complaint that the Dowaganhaes or far Nations have now again killed many of our people at their hunting, all which is done by the instigation of the French, as the said far Indians confess ; nay some have warned us to be upon our guard, for the French charged them to do it. The French themselves declare they will not take the hatchet out of the Dowaganhaes hands till we come and submit to the Governor of Canada and make peace with him, which our Great Brother Corlaer forbids us to do. The matter occasions a great distraction among us, the Five Nations, for we were told three years ago there was a general peace and we should live now in quiet ; our hands were tied up from warring, but we have had little benefit of it hitherto. The French had as good be in open war with us as to set their Indians to war upon us continually. Therefore we desire that Corlaer may take some course with the Governor of Canada to prevent this ; else our people will at last be so wearied out that they will be compelled to comply with the Governor of Canada's demands, nay, the French have so strong a faction in our Castles already, that although you have shut the path to Canada, yet two Sachims are gone thither with a belt of wampum, contrary to the consent of the Five Nations, to see what the reason is why the French stir up their Indians to kill our people, who are the King of England's subjects. We do therefore desire that Corlaer may prevaile with the Governor of Canada, that he may put a stop to his Indians doing us such mischief. We Sinnekes have lost 40 of our people this spring, and one of our Sachims, called Awanano, who had his whole family killed last summer hard by the Sinnekes' Castle, is gone now to Canada, together with Aradgi of Onondage, a great favourite of the French, and some few with them, and although all means were used (as Lawrence your messenger see), to stop them by belts of wampum, it was in vain. The belt they carry is not out of the Public Treasury, but their own. We Five Nations are now come to bring Corlaer this Belt of Wampum, praying him to take such course with the French that those Indians, whom they call their children and whom they support, assist and stir up to kill our people, may be stopt from committing any more acts of hostility upon us, which we think is a breach of the Articles of Peace.

Some of the Dowaganhaes, having had a conference with our Indians at their hunting this last winter, concluded to desert their habitations and to settle

1700.

upon the Lake of Cadarachqui, near the Sinnekes country, at a place called Kanatiochtiage, and accordingly they come and settled there, and have sent five of their people to Onnondage to treat, being sent from three Nations, who are very strong, having sixteen Castles. They say, "We are come to acquaint you that we are settled on the north side of Cadarachqui Lake near Tchojachjage, where we plant a tree of peace and open a path for all people quite to Corlaer's house, where we desire to have free liberty of trade. We make a firm league with the Five Nations and Corlaer and desire to be united in the Covenant Chain; our hunting places to be one, and to boil in one kettle, eat out of one dish and with one spoon, and so be one, and because the path to Corlaer's house may be open and clear, doe give a drest elke skin to cover the path to walk upon." The Five Nations answered, "We are glad to see you in our country, and do accept of you to be our friends and allies, and do give you a Belt of Wampum as a token thereof, that there may be a perpetual peace and friendship between us and our young Indians to hunt together in all love and amity. Let this peace be firm and lasting, then shall we grow old and grey-headed together, else the war will devour us both. Brethren, we open a path for you to go quite to Corlaer's house, where you shall have equal liberty of egress and regress to trade as we ourselves. In your passage thither you shall be well received by us in our Castles. We throw away the hatchet of war and bury it in the ground, and make a perpetual peace, and let those die that first break it." By the Belt of Wampum, which you sent by Laurence your messenger, we draw the Dowaganhaes to come hither to Corlaer's house and trade, and fasten them in the Covenant Chain. But now the Dowaganhae messengers could not be persuaded to come hither according to your desire, because they were afraid of evil-minded Indians, who in their drink might kill them. *Signed*, Robt. Livingston, Secry. for the Indian affairs. *Copy*. 4¼ *pp. Same endorsement.*

666. vii. *Propositions* made by some of the Five Nations lately come from Canada to the Commissioners of the Indian affairs, Albany, July 3rd, 1700. Names of the Indians;—Takosondaghque, Sagossenduchqua, and Anistaringuist of Onondage, Tarojaketho of Oneyde. Aqueendero, Speaker, said, We are come to acquaint you according to our duty what the Canada Indians of Kachanuge said, when we were there lately, viz. that we are not to take notice of any stories that evil-inclined persons may tell, but cleave fast to the Articles of Peace, concluded between the two great Kings in Europe, and do give a belt as a token hereof to be kept at Onnondage, which

1700.

they show, and the belts not only given by the praying Indians of Kachanuage but by the Rondax Indians, natives of Canada, who hold firm to the General Treaty of Peace. The Governor of Canada being at Mont Reall sent for us and told us, "Children, I will speak to you no more by belts; I have only this to say, You complain that the Dowaganhaes or far Nations of Indians kill your people; you are the cause of your own destruction; if you will but send one Indian from each Castle (neither will I tie you to send a Sachim, but a private Indian from each nation), to treat with me and make peace, I will take the hatchet out of the hands of my Indians and children, the Dowaganhaes, and those other far Indians, and cause you to hunt secure. Every creek and fall of water shall florish with peace and tranquillity. But if you will not come and treat with me, you must expect no peace, but a continual war with the Dowaganhaes. I know the Governor of New York threatens you hard and looks terribly on you, if you should offer to come and treat with me, but you need not fear him; he dare do you no harm." This the Governor of Canada charged us to tell all the Five Nations, but not to the Christians; but we being in one Covenant Chain think ourselves obliged to acquaint you with it. Brethren, our Indians having by chance hunted some moose, and coming to Canada to dispose of the same, have had this roncounter with the Governor of Canada, and we give you the belt to keep as the head, and we, being inclined to answer the Canada Indians, desire your assistance in some present to give, being now destitute of belts.

Answer to the Indians. We commend your fidelity in revealing what has been said to you by the Governor of Canada, whose deceit you may now plainly see. We think it not proper that this belt be sent to the Five Nations, but remain in the hands of Aqueendero, Chief Sachim of Onnondage, till the arrival of His Excellency, the Earl of Bellomont, and the Sachims of the Five Nations, who will be here speedily, when the whole matter shall be discussed. In the meantime no answer to be made to the praying Indians. *Signed*, Robt. Livingston, Secretary for the Indian affairs. *Copy.* 2¾ *pp. Same endorsement.*

666. viii. Governor the Earl of Bellomont to the Lords of the Admiralty. New York, July 26, 1700. I arrived at New York from Boston in the *Arundel* frigat. The *Newport* at her going to Boston from hence with nine pirates and their effects, which were sent home by Rear-Admiral Bembow, was extremely out of repair, and Capt. Morris, her Commander, finding she could be better and cheaper repaired at Boston than at New York, I directed her to be fitted there. She was not

1700.

ready to sail till my leaving Boston, so that she came hither in my company. Both the captains have promised to take in water and be ready to sail within three days, and then the *Arundel* is to cruise as far as the westermost cape of South Carolina and the *Newport* along the coast of Long Island, eastward, and so to Block Island, Rhode Island and to look into the Coast of Connecticut Colony. *Signed*, Bellomont. *Copy.* ¾ *p. Same endorsement.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 10. *Nos.* 21, 21.i.–viii.; *and* (*letter and enclosure viii. only*), 54. *pp.* 434–446; *and* (*abstract only, with comments*), 45. *pp.* 94–97; *and* (*duplicates of letter and enclosures ii.–vii.*), *America and West Indies.* New York, 580. *Nos.* 27, 27.i.–vi., 28, 28.i.–vi.]

July 29. New York. **667.** Governor the Earl of Bellomont to Mr. Secretary Vernon. I am newly returned hither from Boston, and have brought a fit of the gout with me which will force me to be brief in this letter. I find a wonderful discontent here among the officers and soldiers for being cut off 27 months' pay and subsistence, and they having had credit from the country for near that sum, it has made so general an outcry that you cannot imagine. 'Tis feared the few soldiers that remain will follow their companions that have lately deserted in great numbers; and the next thing that's feared is we shall lose all our Five Nations at once, when they perceive our soldiers are run away; for they that are already in such dread of the French, will be much more so when they see we are not in a capacity to protect 'em. The victuallers too are like distracted men, their whole fortunes being out for serving the King. These are such things and reflect so much on the King's honour and the management of affairs in England, that really and truly I am almost at my wits' end, and have the most uncomfortable time of it that ever any man had. I doubt not but a gentleman at the Board of the Council of Trade laughs in his sleeve at all this, and I cannot but think him the author of the 27 moneths' losse of pay, and without all doubt he advised the reduction of the four companies. If the King can forgive him such a treachery, 'tis fit I should. I am told there went from hence, about a fortnight before my arrival here, a petition against me, signed by all the disaffected people in the Province, to the number, as they bragg, of 1,500 hands. It was handed through all the towns in the Province; 'tis intended to occupy the leisure of the House of Commons the next Session. 'Tis strange that though I was at Boston 300 miles from 'em, yet their malice would find me out at that distance; but their malice is what troubles me the least. The ill usage I have met with about the not paying these four companies and reducing them, and the not allowing me to make use of the 1,500*l.* given me by this Province in almost a year and a half's time, these things and this treatment make me see myself poorly befriended by the Ministers. I shall send all manner of papers I have about Kidd, which I think are not above two or three, to you by the first ship that goes to England, for I am not now well enough to go about it. *Signed*, Bellomont. *Holograph.* 3 *pp. Enclosed,*

1700.

667. i. Copy of His Excellency the Earl of Bellomont's Speech to the House of Representatives, New York, July 29th, 1700. Printed by William Bradford, by order of the House. *Signed*, Abra. Gouverneur, Speaker. 1*p.*

667. ii. Address of the House of Representatives of New York to His Excellency Richard, Earl of Bellomont, July 29, 1700. *Signed*, Abra. Gouverneur, Speaker. *Printed Copy.* 1 *p.*

667. iii. Printed copy of some queries sent up to His Excellency by the House of Representatives about his proposal for building a fort, together with His Excellency's reply, July 31st, 1700. $1\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* New York, 580. *Nos.* 29, 29.i.–iii.]

July 29. **668.** Minutes of Council of New York. His Excellency acquainted the Council that his salary for this Government is very small, and that his charge of transporting himself and family from Boston is very considerable, that he finds presidents during the administration of former Governors that the charge of transporting themselves from their other to this Government has been paid out of the Revenue here. Warrant ordered for payment of 91*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.* to Isaac Taylor for His Excellency's use towards his charges during the said voyage.

July 31. His Excellency acquainted the Council that he just now received an express from Col. Schuyler giving an account that M. Marikour and Father Bruyas, the Jesuit, with others to the number of ten, were come from Canada to Onnondage and were tampering with the Five Nations and endeavouring to seduce them over to the French. The Gentlemen appointed for the management of the Indian affairs at Albany upon notice thereof had sent Jan Baptist van Epe with an instruction to Onnondage to hinder the Sachims from hearkening or making any treaty with the French, or to allow of any meeting with them, and that if the French would propose anything to the Sachims, to order them to answer that they expect His Excellency at Albany, and what they have to say to them, they must propose to His Excellency; which was approved.

6*l.* paid to Johannis de Wandell and the other two men that brought the express. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 72. *pp.* 335–337.]

July 29. **669.** Minutes of Council in Assembly of New York. After being ad[illegible]rned from the 25th and 26th, owing to several Repres[illegible]ves not having yet come to town, the House of Represen[illegible]ves were now summoned to attend His Excellency, who addr[illegible]ed them. He said that he had thought a Session absolutely necessary at that time in order that they might consider measures for securing the Five Nations. Their neighbours in Canada knew the value of the Five Nations, and with indefatigable pains were every day seducing them by their Jesuits, and, it was said, many of those who would not be seduced were being taken off by poison. The proper remedies against those growing mischiefs the Indians themselves had chalked out. They had often pressed for Protestant ministers to instruct 'em and a Fort to protect them from the incursions of the French and their Indians.

1700.

He hoped there would be a way found out to furnish them with ministers from England, but for a Fort, that belonged to them to provide. "I am always very tender of engaging you in things of expense, but the building a Fort to secure the Indians and satisfy them is such an expence as I believe every man of you will think indispensably necessary, and that it should be built also out of hand, that the Indians may be encouraged by seeing there's care taken for their protection." He hoped they would vote supply accordingly. Considering that 'twas harvest time he proposed to give as short an interruption to their country affairs as possible, and was himself about to attend a Conference with the Sachims next week at Albany.

July 30. His Excellency adjourned the Council till next day owing to his indisposition. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 72. *pp.* 819–823.]

[? July 30.] **670.** J. Bass to the Council of Trade and Plantations. His Majesty having referred to you the consideration of the petition from the inhabitants of East Jersey, I lay before you the enclosed transcripts of letters lately received from some of the principle inhabitants, and tender my service if in anything it may conduce to the settlement of that unhappy people or promoting His Majesty's interest there, which now in this state of anarchy suffers as I am credibly informed not a little by the non-observance of the laws that relate to the Plantation Trade. *Signed*, J. Bass. *Annexed,*

670. i. Andrew Bown, Rich. Hartshorne, Councillors, to J. Bass. Middletown, July 23, 1700. Since the departure of Mr. Slater, Col. Hamilton hath put Mr. Morris into Commission of his Council and Justice, believing him to be the only man that can make the Province submit to him as Governor without the King's approbation. In order to effect it, they have turned out an Englishman, who was sheriff, and put in a Scotchman, who they thought would obey them without reserve. It is said Morris hath given out that he will carry his point in making the people submit to Col. Hamilton's Government or he will embrue the Province in blood. In order to which they seized upon several persons intending to force them to give security for their good behaviour, which one of them refused, and so continued in the sheriff's custody. This the people took grievously, it being harvest time. They had given out warrants to seize Richard Salter and others (*in Monmouth County*), and the sherif had like to have taken him, but some of his neighbours went and met the sherif, banged him, broke his head, and sent him packing. The people then resolved to meet on July 19, in order to fetch home him that was in the sherif's hands, upon the which Morris and Leonard dispatched an express for Col. Hamilton who immediately came (*from Burlington*). They pressed about forty men, and came on July 19th in arms to Middletown to the

1700.

ready to sail till my leaving Boston, so that she came hither in my company. Both the captains have promised to take in water and be ready to sail within three days, and then the *Arundel* is to cruise as far as the westermost cape of South Carolina and the *Newport* along the coast of Long Island, eastward, and so to Block Island, Rhode Island and to look into the Coast of Connecticut Colony. *Signed*, Bellomont. *Copy.* ¾ *p. Same endorsement.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 10. *Nos.* 21, 21.i.–viii.; *and* (*letter and enclosure viii. only*), 54. *pp.* 434–446; *and* (*abstract only, with comments*), 45. *pp.* 94–97; *and* (*duplicates of letter and enclosures ii.–vii.*) *America and West Indies.* New York, 580. *Nos.* 27, 27.i.–vi., 28, 28.i.–vi.]

July 29. New York. **667.** Governor the Earl of Bellomont to Mr. Secretary Vernon. I am newly returned hither from Boston, and have brought a fit of the gout with me which will force me to be brief in this letter. I find a wonderful discontent here among the officers and soldiers for being cut off 27 months' pay and subsistence, and they having had credit from the country for near that sum, it has made so general an outcry that you cannot imagine. 'Tis feared the few soldiers that remain will follow their companions that have lately deserted in great numbers; and the next thing that's feared is we shall lose all our Five Nations at once, when they perceive our soldiers are run away; for they that are already in such dread of the French, will be much more so when they see we are not in a capacity to protect 'em. The victuallers too are like distracted men, their whole fortunes being out for serving the King. These are such things and reflect so much on the King's honour and the management of affairs in England, that really and truly I am almost at my wits' end, and have the most uncomfortable time of it that ever any man had. I doubt not but a gentleman at the Board of the Council of Trade laughs in his sleeve at all this, and I cannot but think him the author of the 27 moneths' losse of pay, and without all doubt he advised the reduction of the four companies. If the King can forgive him such a treachery, 'tis fit I should. I am told there went from hence, about a fortnight before my arrival here, a petition against me, signed by all the disaffected people in the Province, to the number, as they bragg, of 1,500 hands. It was handed through all the towns in the Province; 'tis intended to occupy the leisure of the House of Commons the next Session. 'Tis strange that though I was at Boston 300 miles from 'em, yet their malice would find me out at that distance, but their malice is what troubles me the least. The ill usage I have met with about the not paying these four companies and reducing them, and the not allowing me to make use of the 1,500*l.* given me by this Province in almost a year and a half's time, these things and this treatment make me see myself poorly befriended by the Ministers. I shall send all manner of papers I have about Kidd, which I think are not above two or three, to you by the first ship that goes to England, for I am not now well enough to go about it. *Signed*, Bellomont. *Holograph.* 3 *pp. Enclosed,*

1700.

667. i. Copy of His Excellency the Earl of Bellomont's Speech to the House of Representatives, New York, July 29th, 1700. Printed by William Bradford, by order of the House. *Signed*, Abra. Gouverneur, Speaker. 1*p.*

667. ii. Address of the House of Representatives of New York to His Excellency Richard, Earl of Bellomont, July 29, 1700. *Signed*, Abra. Gouverneur, Speaker. *Printed Copy.* 1 *p.*

667. iii. Printed copy of some queries sent up to His Excellency by the House of Representatives about his proposal for building a fort, together with His Excellency's reply, July 31st, 1700. 1¾ *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* New York, 580. *Nos.* 29, 29.i.–iii.]

July 29. **668.** Minutes of Council of New York. His Excellency acquainted the Council that his salary for this Government is very small, and that his charge of transporting himself and family from Boston is very considerable, that he finds presidents during the administration of former Governors that the charge of transporting themselves from their other to this Government has been paid out of the Revenue here. Warrant ordered for payment of 91*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.* to Isaac Taylor for His Excellency's use towards his charges during the said voyage.

July 31. His Excellency acquainted the Council that he just now received an express from Col. Schuyler giving an account that M. Marikour and Father Bruyas, the Jesuit, with others to the number of ten, were come from Canada to Onnondage and were tampering with the Five Nations and endeavouring to seduce them over to the French. The Gentlemen appointed for the management of the Indian affairs at Albany upon notice thereof had sent Jan Baptist van Epe with an instruction to Onnondage to hinder the Sachims from hearkening or making any treaty with the French, or to allow of any meeting with them, and that if the French would propose anything to the Sachims, to order them to answer that they expect His Excellency at Albany, and what they have to say to them, they must propose to His Excellency; which was approved.

6*l.* paid to Johannis de Wandell and the other two men that brought the express. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 72. *pp.* 335–337.]

July 29. **669.** Minutes of Council in Assembly of New York. After being ad[illegible]rned from the 25th and 26th, owing to several Repres[illegible]ves not having yet come to town, the House of Represen[illegible]ves were now summoned to attend His Excellency, who addr[illegible]ed them. He said that he had thought a Session absolutely necessary at that time in order that they might consider measures for securing the Five Nations. Their neighbours in Canada knew the value of the Five Nations, and with indefatigable pains were every day seducing them by their Jesuits, and, it was said, many of those who would not be seduced were being taken off by poison. The proper remedies against those growing mischiefs the Indians themselves had chalked out. They had often pressed for Protestant ministers to instruct 'em and a Fort to protect them from the incursions of the French and their Indians.

1700.

667. i. Copy of His Excellency the Earl of Bellomont's Speech to the House of Representatives, New York, July 29th, 1700. Printed by William Bradford, by order of the House. *Signed*, Abra. Gouverneur, Speaker. 1*p.*

667. ii. Address of the House of Representatives of New York to His Excellency Richard, Earl of Bellomont, July 29, 1700. *Signed*, Abra. Gouverneur, Speaker. *Printed Copy.* 1 *p.*

667. iii. Printed copy of some queries sent up to His Excellency by the House of Representatives about his proposal for building a fort, together with His Excellency's reply, July 31st, 1700. $1\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* New York, 580. *Nos.* 29, 29.i.–iii.]

July 29. **668.** Minutes of Council of New York. His Excellency acquainted the Council that his salary for this Government is very small, and that his charge of transporting himself and family from Boston is very considerable, that he finds presidents during the administration of former Governors that the charge of transporting themselves from their other to this Government has been paid out of the Revenue here. Warrant ordered for payment of 91*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.* to Isaac Taylor for His Excellency's use towards his charges during the said voyage.

July 31. His Excellency acquainted the Council that he just now received an express from Col. Schuyler giving an account that M. Marikour and Father Bruyas, the Jesuit, with others to the number of ten, were come from Canada to Onnondage and were tampering with the Five Nations and endeavouring to seduce them over to the French. The Gentlemen appointed for the management of the Indian affairs at Albany upon notice thereof had sent Jan Baptist van Epe with an instruction to Onnondage to hinder the Sachims from hearkening or making any treaty with the French, or to allow of any meeting with them, and that if the French would propose anything to the Sachims, to order them to answer that they expect His Excellency at Albany, and what they have to say to them, they must propose to His Excellency; which was approved.

6*l.* paid to Johannis de Wandell and the other two men that brought the express. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 72. *pp.* 335–337.]

July 29. **669.** Minutes of Council in Assembly of New York. After being adjourned from the 25th and 26th, owing to several Representatives not having yet come to town, the House of Representatives were now summoned to attend His Excellency, who addressed them. He said that he had thought a Session absolutely necessary at that time in order that they might consider measures for securing the Five Nations. Their neighbours in Canada knew the value of the Five Nations, and with indefatigable pains were every day seducing them by their Jesuits, and, it was said, many of those who would not be seduced were being taken off by poison. The proper remedies against those growing mischiefs the Indians themselves had chalked out. They had often pressed for Protestant ministers to instruct 'em and a Fort to protect them from the incursions of the French and their Indians.

1700.

685. vi. Memorandum of His Majesty's account of additional duty, March 25th—July 18th, 1699. ¼ *p.*

685. vii. Memorandum of His Majesty's account of impost, March 25th—Sept. 29th, 1699. ¼ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 9. *Nos.* [illegible], i.–vii.; *and* 57. *pp.* 97–98, 103.]

Aug. 2. **686**. Minutes of Council of New York. His Excellency read to the Board the clause from the letter of the Council of Trade and Plantations, Aug. 21, 1699, relating to East New Jersey. Accounts of stores, etc., referred to a Committee.

Aug. 3. Accounts of James Wells and Jean le Chevalier referred to a Committee.

75*l.* paid to Robert Livingston for providing 400 wheelbarrows for fortifying Albany and Schenectady, and 56*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.* for 250 stocks for Indian guns to be given as a present to the Indians; also 13*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* for provisions delivered to the Indians, July 5th, and 47*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.* for sundry disbursements to the Indians, Sept. 22nd—July 15th, and 69*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* for sundry disbursements for the use of His Majesty's fort at Albany, Sept. 22nd—March 25th; 7*l.* 16*s.* paid for cleaning the lodgings in His Majesty's Fort William Henry.

2*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* paid to James Wells, carpenter, for work done in the fort. 4*l.* 13*s.* 10½*d.* paid to Henry Meason, blacksmith, for work done in the fort and on the Custom-house barge. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 72. *pp.* 337–339.]

Aug. 2. **687**. Minutes of Council in Assembly of New York. Bill for regulating fences in Ulster County read the first time.

The Committee for considering the building of a fort to secure the Five Nations reported that the Representatives on the Committee did not seem to be satisfied of the necessity, offering as reasons—(1), the remoteness of the place proposed and the great difficulty of sending men and materials thither; (2), that it would be near the lake from whence the French of Canada might come by water, and if such a fort in time of war should by treachery or surprize be possessed by them, it would be of very ill consequence to the Province. If it should be supposed to be for His Majesty's service and the security of the Province that such a fortification be erected, they prayed their House might be acquainted what kind of fortification was designed; of what materials it was to be made, and how it was to be garrisoned and maintained, and that a computation of the charge of building it might be laid before their House.

His Excellency summoned the Representatives, and delivered to them his answer in writing. The necessity of building a fort was plain from the repeated pressing instances of the Five Nations expressed in all their messages to him ever since his arrival. The giving them this satisfaction, in the staggering condition they seemed at present, might well pass for an argument of necessity. If we did not humour them the French would infallibly take advantage of our supineness, and would so caress 'em as in a very short time to debauch 'em entirely from us. Let not the difficulty of building a fort frighten them; the French had taught

1700.

them the way: their fort at Cadaracque was as remote from Canada as this intended fort could be from Albany. It was necessary to erect a fort as much in the center of the Five Nations as possible for the settlement of a good Minister or two to instruct them; for no Ministers would venture to live amongst the Indians out of a fort and English garrison to the certain hazard of their lives, especially now their poisoning was become a common way of taking away the lives of men. The proper place for the fort was to be the work of the King's engineer; but it was supposed it would be most properly built somewhere in the Onnondages' country, not only because they were in the center of the Five Nations, but also because a fort built on their land would best confront the French Fort of Cadaracque. In this point it would be proper to consult the Sachims of the Five Nations, which His Excellency would do at the coming conference. It was intended to make the fort of sod work, well ditched and pallisado'd. The cost could not reasonably be supposed to exceed 1,500*l*. The garrison proposed was 100 men with a captain and two lieutenants, paid and subsisted at the King's charge. The fort to be gunned with 24 great guns, six pounders. The Governor left the management of building the fort, so far as relates to receipts and payments, to the Representatives. The neighbouring Colonies were not in his power to induce them to a contribution of the charge that had been proposed, nor was it safe to delay till they had been asked.

Bill for preventing abuses daily committed by negro slaves sent up and read the first time.

An Act against Jesuits and Popish Priests, sent up, was read twice and committed. It was then read a third time and, being passed with amendments, was sent down to the Representatives for their assent. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 72. *pp.* 823–829.]

Aug. 5. Maryland. **688**. Copy of the bond given by Capt. Munday to appear before His Majesty in Council after his arrival in England. John Hammond and Samuel Howard of Ann Arundel County, sureties. *Endorsed*, Recd. from Mr. Secy. Vernon, Read Oct. 31, 1700. 2 *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 4. *No.* 9.]

Aug. 5. **689**. Copy of Governor Blakiston's warrant to Capt. Burbidge for bringing Gillibrand to England. *Endorsed as preceding.* ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 4. *No.* 10.]

Aug. $\frac{5}{16}$. Rio Esequeb. **690**. Jodocus Bate to the Directors of the Chartered West India Company at the Chamber of Zeeland. Most noble and worshipful Gentlemen, that by your Honours' special care for religion I have commenced my clerical function in Rio Essequebo, and still exercise the same under your Honours' protection as patrons of God's Church, I deem to be very great fortune; the more so as I am living in harmony with your representative in command here. But at present I find the proverb of the wisest of Kings applicable to myself, that the wrath of the King, or the supreme power, is as the messenger of death (*Proverbs*, xxi. 14.) since, as I understand from your letter to the

Le S. Roy de la Poterie

11. aoust 1700.

146

Colomier

Monseigneur

ARCHIVES COLONIALES

Jay

Pack

Oly

ARCHIVES ET COLONIALES
SECTION COLONIALES

Jenvoye Suis trop Jeune pour Souffrir que vous ne
Jugés pas à propos de me faire Sçavoir les premiers de la paix que font
les Iroquois. Je mande ce mot Sçavoir qui est ce que j'ay

Paris de vouloir presenter dorenavant par eux a Monseigneur
le Chancelier une seule Lettre pour plus grande
seureté.

Les Iroquois sont venus a Montreal en Ambassade
mais dix huict au nom de leurs nations pour demander
la paix. Ces ambassadeurs viennent principalement de
la part de 4 Onnontaguais et des Tsonontouans qui le
disent les peres de leurs nations. Voicy en substance
ce que portent huict chefs qu'ils ont presentés a Monsieur
de Callieres au nombre de sept Ambassadeurs

Le premier pour essuyer le sang des 58 Iroquois tuez par
les Miamis.

Le second pour remuer le Chaudron de guerre et abattre
la hache

Le troisiéme pour planter l'arbre de paix, et si haut qu'il
soit mis de toutes les nations

Le quatriéme pour Monsieur de Marivaux

Le cinquiéme pour le Pere Bruyas

Le sixiéme et septiéme pour Jonquaire,
et le huictiéme pour avoir la fille d'un des 4 Ambas-
deurs et celuy parmi nous Agonkins

Ils ont répondu par dix chefs
1 qu'on leur envoyroit les personnes qu'ils demandent
2 qu'on demandoit des otages
3 qu'on vouloit la paix avec tous nos alliés
4 qu'on vouloit des Deputés des 4 nations
5 qu'on leur donnoit trente six jours pour repondre

Il faut presentement, Monseigneur, vous expliquer
tout ceci par le long

Les Iroquois sont incapables du sang humain et par conséquent ennemis irréconciliables de toutes les nations de ces grands pays ainsi étant en grand nombre il y a peu chez eux Missionnaires auxquels ils font accroire qu'ils ne viennent seulement que pour chasser, mais comme connoissant le bon que c'était ils font leur profession pour faire coup sur eux. Les Iroquois ont donné avis aux Français qui se trouvent aux environs de Kebec, et c'est ce sujet du premier villages qui a été cause que quand les Ambassadeurs ont voulu d'abord faire leur entrée chez Monsieur de Callière qui demeure ordinairement à quatre ou cinq cents pas de la ville Mauvais et dangereux, étant à découvert ils ont sont sorti de la porte de Montreal, et étant descendus de nuit jusques chez lui.

Le second et troisième villages parlent de même leurs explications parce que la face est les symboles de la guerre et est arbres des gais avec des flèches leurs nations marquées avec gais couronnes.

Pour le quatrième village. Ils ont demandé Mauvais qui est capitaine comme c'est d'ordinaire nommé le Moine qui a été adopté autrefois des Iroquois par l'estime qu'ils avoient pour lui ayant encore dans un de leurs villages une cabane qui lui est consacrée et ses familles aussi par la confiance qu'ils ont en lui et qui Monsieur de Callière de leur donner pour venir querir nos prisonniers français qu'ils sont tout prêts de rendre.

Pour le huitième village. Les Pères Cruyard Jésuites étant en grande vénération chez eux ils l'ont demandé aussi pour venir querir nos français. Par ce moyen il pourra tâcher à un établissement de religion parmi ceux qui ont déjà eu quelque teinture du christianisme.

Pour le sixieme et le septieme Collier Jongueuil y
Devant Mareschal des Logis de Monsieur Froumtrac, inter-
prete du Langier Iroquois audit tems grand gendarme
dernière guerre du Iroquois où il fut adopté. Il s'y
maria a l'Iroquoise. Son Pere Iroquois est mort
depuis peu. Pour le redemander chez eux gouverneur par
l'estime particuliere qu'ils ont de sa valeur. Je dirai
en passant que ce qui l'empêcha d'etre brulé fut que
Devant d'etre mis au Conseil de guerre un vieil Chef
lui ayant voulu Casser la Tête, Jongueur lui
cassa le nez d'un coup de poing. Les Iroquois ayant vû
cette action jugerent un homme tout qu'il falloit qu'il
fut homme de coeur, c'est ce qui lui sauva la vie, fut
adopté, et on lui donna une femme. Ce Baugere étant
mort la nation lui en a substitué un autre qui est un
des cinq Ambassadeurs, et comme Monsieur de Callieres
a eu soin que ce renvoyant chez eux ils ne les fissent
point etre brulés il a retenu pour otage ce Baugere.
Pour le huitieme Collier Monsieur de Callieres n'a
pas voulu vendre ces pauvres prisonniers entre les mains
des Algonkins jusques a la reunion de notre francois.
Quand aux Otages qui sont restés a Montreal au
nombre de quatre vous le sçaurés.
Ces Ambassadeurs viennent directement de la part des
Onnontaguais et des Tsonnontouans ces deux nations
les plus considerables pour demander la paix. Quand
Monsieur de Callieres leur a demandé d'ou venoit qu'il
n'etoit pas venu des Deputés des cinq nations comme
ils lui avoient promis. Ils lui ont repondu qu'ayant assemblé
les nations pour envoyer tous les Deputés que l'on souhaitoit

les Anglois sont avoué a les François leur faire de grands reproches de ce qu'ils se sont coalisés contre eux pour les priver avec nous. Mais comme ils sont maîtres de leurs actions, je ne sais pas voir les écarts, les Banqueroutes et les Assassinats n'ont pas été les vertus envoyés des Députés à chacun des leurs villages, parce que les regardant comme des Peuples en faute du Gouvernement et de l'Administration ils les ont punis comme leurs pareils de parties conjointement les parties en bien jeunes et Calloises et Anglaises et les ont obligés encore de faire revenir des Députés de ceux deux nations comme une grande preuve qu'ils ont besoin de leurs otages et en garde pour cela et en partie comme caution pour les françois et Acadiens chez eux qu'ils n'ont pas emmené parce qu'il est dit que les plus grands ayant été pris tous ceux sont comme naturalisés, et a moins que nous ne les fassions sortir nous même de leur pays il leur est impossible de les faire eux mêmes

Je ne saurais passer à Desgeo aux Députés de la paix des Anciens qui font la cinquième action grave qu'on leur reproche est la plus faible, c'est qu'ils font approcher l'Angleterre qu'il est moralement impossible de les contraindre d'en envoyer, et il suffit que les quatre autres nations soient restés amies pour que cette la ne [illegible] mouvement

A l'égard de la paix aide nos Alliés [illegible] ont été chez les Cayenne et de détourner de les comprendre avec nous. Je ne vous dirai point que nos Alliés qui sont venus pour leur à Montréal demandent une audience particulière et d'aller à Alliés pour leur remontrer tous leurs griefs contre les Français leur ayant assuré qu'ils seraient compris dans la paix

Pour les traités je pense qu'on leur donnera —

MARINE ET COLONIES
ARCHIVES COLONIALES

repondre. Il y a lieu d'esperer qu'ils conclurront tout de
son le gair.
Voila je Monseigneur, tout ce que j'ai pu de plus juste que je
pouvois vous donner ici qui m'a été confirmé par un
Conseil tenu en cette ville sur ce sujet. Si j'avois
osé a Montreal je vous aurois encore parlé plus au
long de quantité de circonstances que je sais persuadé
pouvoir quelque influer sur votre esprit mais je ne vous
mande rien, mais il n'y a pas d'apparence qu'ayant un
chancelier tel que celui dont vous m'avez honoré qui
doit me faire entrer nativement dans les assemblées
publiques ordinairement a des lieutenants et des Capitaines
et autres, il n'y a pas d'apparence dis-je que je me trouve
a Montreal sans avoir le chagrin que Monsieur
l'Intendant encore Mais Monsieur des Meloizes me
prend d'ombrage. Ce sont des devoirs que j'ai en l'année
passée a Quebec, prendre également Monsieur Raël quand
les Deputés Iroquois sont venus par ces deux voyes
persuadés Monseigneur, que l'on ne veut point gouter
icy l'esprit de la marine. Mais comme je suis aussi
politique que leur, je dois cacher tous mes thresors, et
je sçay si bien des choses dont ils croyent que je
n'ay aucune connaissance. Je ne veux point parler icy
en homme interessé par rapport a moi même, je ne
regarde que le service, et votre gloire que je voudrois
qu'elle fut mieux établie qu'elle n'est. N'est il pas
naturel qu'un Controlleur de la marine, par cet mandat
duquel passent toutes les affaires du Canada ait
du moins le droit d'entrer dans les Conseils generaux
ou il s'agit du service du Prince, car enfin Monseigneur

voir la vne audiance, publiquement. Que Monsieur de Callieres qui est dora fort malade aujourdhuy, et Monsieur de Champigny aujourdhuy pour domain viennent a mourir, je le suppose, qu'est ce qui voud rendrait compte des deliberations. Serait ce vne moine flamand, vn Crotte, ou Beaubrant ou vn Capitaine, que l'on aura appellé dans cette audiance. Jamais cette conjoncture ne m'obligera de voud representer trois fois mon Conseil pour vn ordre que le Gouverneur et Commissaire seront appellés dans le Conseil et audiance qui regardent les interets du Roy. Despuis trois fois de pensé que l'on vas faire pour ce qui regarde les sept Ambassadeurs, leur Otagers et les personnes que l'on envoyera chez eux passeront par mer mais pour etre arretés est il juste que je confirme ce que l'on a dit la premiere que je connoisse.

Je voud donne aud, Monseigneur, qu'il est fait vn commerce secret de pelleterie au fort frontenac que Messieurs de Callieres et de Champigny ont conclu que l'on vas pour vingt mil francs marchandises du pays. Ils ont fait degrader trois Gouverneurs. Je ne doute pas qu'on ne voud fasse encore. Je n'oserois voud supplier, Monseigneur de vouloir me souvenir de moy dans cette occasion en cas que vous passiés en conclusion sans cette affaire. Vous m'avez fait esperer de mon retour de la Baye d'Hudson que vous songeriés a moy par quelque gratification que vous voud me feriez au sujet de notre naufrage. Elle ne sont pas encore venues. Cette occasion pourroit suppleer. Je ne voud la demande pas pour moy seul, Mr Jacquet et moy

Newport 9 Oct: 91

Sworn att Sea
the 11 Dec. 91
before Capt Edwards

I have recond the favor of yeur Letter of

the 30 of December 19 of May and 20 of Nove

May it pleas Morrisania 9 Augt 1700

Yo Honor.

This Boarer Mr Adolph philipse my good friend & neighbo
gives me the opportunity to salute yor Honor with my humb
duty, and to give yor Honor fresh assurance of the deep sen
I have of yor repeated favors. he is a gentleman in the first
rank of our trade and of the chief Inhabit & Sub
in our Province his father bore a high office
and served to the last Dignity I suppose occasionally
doeing some of in his Negitiateing that affair
should be obliged to an attendance and diligence
Implore yor Honor Just favor and favorable name to him
and give yor Honor an impartiall Accot of the present
of the province and of the difficultys we labor under
the great affection yor Honor has on all occasions
for the good of our poore gives birth to
suggestion, but I hope will meet yor Honors pardon.
this week is our last Mail arrived from his
Gracious Grace of Bedford on the 4th past
in the road his apointment to whom he did
his intentions of building a Fort amongst the Indians
dogge, and for which he did desire the supply of
thought Convenient to afford it they did not
with the proviso and all other delays they could
but at last by the Interest he had in the
Consented to raise 1000 for that purpose, but
it in such a manner that is both Contrary to the
and hurtfull to the revenue. wch had bin
can not be paid. they are persons unthinkg
to Revenge. that. that bill could not pass
Ingrossing Engrossed with another appointing Commissio

to Examine the pablick acc[ts] of the Govorm[t] since the
Coign of King Chas: 2d by w[ch] their chief design of the will is
to shall be dobls during Sr Peirs Admirall Shafts thinking
to have Interest pleas[d] to appoint to raise a fund for
the Support of them the amongst Rumpell is attributed
Gifts to Boss a pillaged from the Lord Clarendon in his
hand it is an allmost time that all those things were
buried in oblivion, but so Malice is prejudice & faction
blinded with power it delights it self in nothing so
much as revenge.
The French Rebb Bribery Industrious those in N[ew] York to
seduce our Indians and Seize neither by their Flotilla
how near they have been able to effect their ends they
[illegible] their Dominions Indians to fortune the event
[illegible] who this last winter & Spring have done
[illegible] Mischeifs they are thereby so much dis
[illegible] that I know not they will apply to Canada
[illegible] to effect what their Fruitless Diligence
[illegible] all their Negotiations cannot prevail to do
[illegible] which if not complyed with will an
[illegible] to a means for their owning to the French.
His Lordship Imbarked on the 15th Inst on board
at Albany on the 17th the Indians at their Lodge
[illegible] sports thereon. But I hope all things will be
[illegible] the Indians Confirmed in their steadyness
[illegible] Com Lacky very Sick so could not attend him
[illegible]
with Hoping that I have been Industrious to
[illegible] his Excell[y] Favour as I ever to obtaine it
[illegible] yet not attended with Success: for it seems

I have recond the favor of your letters of

the 30 of December 19 of May and 20 of Nov

I [illegible] I wished to [illegible] the endeavors [illegible]

[illegible] committed an unpardonable sin in not signing the
[illegible] remonstrance in the last assembly. by which means all
[illegible] services are lost and let me doe what I could for
[illegible] merits with his highness I did not know that
[illegible] nothing but forms and have had ingenuity to save
[illegible] my Actions and to examine my Conduct that if possible
[illegible] there was with scrupulous exactness, yet when I look upon
[illegible] the Copy of some Letters that have been sent over
[illegible] with your own hand of directly against
[illegible] I thank God that I am not [illegible] to
[illegible] the opening [illegible] but [illegible] that I have
[illegible] his highness that he [illegible] from [illegible]
[illegible] the first ships for the removing my Lord
[illegible] having complained to their Lordships that I had discouraged
[illegible] the proceedings of those that [illegible] the
[illegible] grounded upon Sir John Hotham's [illegible] by the Council books, (for
[illegible] I was constant of the Council) and would make the
[illegible] world know I have not swerved one hair
[illegible] Justice that after so many faithfull services
[illegible] shown in all the changes of the Succession there of in
[illegible] kingdom they will not endure to be thrown me
[illegible] out. Not that I am so fond of office having brought
[illegible] considerable [illegible] these six years [illegible] which having me
[illegible] have deprived me of the most beneficiall part of
[illegible] my Office by [illegible] and of the [illegible] conversation
[illegible] of my friends which [illegible] my
[illegible] arrivall here had only the advantage of how to
[illegible] improve my Salary does not defray the charge of my
[illegible] attendance. Whereas the [illegible] the Donations made by
[illegible] your Governors [illegible] very surprizing. Since our
[illegible] Union was planned by Foreigners before it came under
[illegible] your own and if the Lord Grave to the Duke of Yorke had
[illegible] given [illegible] sufficient Authority to his Governors to
[illegible] [illegible] they have been under a great mistake

Yerl 22 Aug. 170[illegible]

From Mr Graham:

Dy 24 Oct: 170[illegible]

from Mr Chilton

and the people much debted [illegible] for 3=5ths of the whole
Moorish are Foreigners [illegible] if the dominions are
to God and their [illegible] Subjects for their
which if not prevented [illegible] Capital Execution
in their Government [illegible] Honors wisdome knows how
to remedy all such [illegible]
[illegible] Treaty [illegible] soon Concluded to
[illegible] Honor [illegible] Capt Lopez your Honor
will [illegible] [illegible] of the Jorga-
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

I have received the favor of your Letters of
the 30 of December 19 of May and 20 of Nov
I [illegible] I intend to use the Endeavors You

Conference of the Earl of Bellomont with the Indians.

[New-York Papers, N. O., N. 5.]

At a conference held at Albany the 26th day of August 1700 between Richard Earl of Bellomont Captn Genll and Governor in Cheif of his Majesties Provinces of New York, Massachusetts Bay, New Hampshire &c and Vice Admirall of the same; and the Sachems of the Five Nations, vizt, the Maquase, Oneydes, Onnondages Cajouges and Sinnekes.

PRESENT — Col. Peter Schuyler, Col. Abrah. De Peyster, Robt Walters } of his Mats Honble Councell. — Majr Dirck Wessels, Capt John Sanders Glen, Ryer Schermerhoorn } Esqrs Justices of ye Peace. — Peter Van Brugh Mayor — Thomas Williams Sherife — John Bleeker Recorder — Capt. James Weemes. — John Schuyler, David Schuyler, Joannes Roseboom, Albert Ryckman, Wessel Ten Broek } Esqrs Aldermen — Col. William Romer, Engeneer — Matthew Clarkson, Sêcry. — Capn S. Veitch — Mr Dunckan Campbell

Conference between the Earl of Bellt and the Sachems of the 5 Nations.

Interpreted by Jan Baptist Van Eps Lawrence Claessen.

Brethren

The Earls Speech.

He assures them of the King's protection.

I am cômanded by the Great King of England my master to assure you of my protection and kindnesse and that he will support you against all his and your enemies. I have been much surpris'd to hear what artifices the French of Canada have us'd to deceive and seduce you from your obedience to the Great King my master. I

Has heard that the French Jesuits have insinuated to them, as if the King designed to destroy them.

have been advis'd from your selves and the Eastern Indians that the French Jesuits have endeavour'd to perswade you and them that the King my master had form'd a design to destroy and extirpate all your nations and that by all the methods imaginable, that is to say by disarming you that you may become a prey to the Dowaganhaes Twichtwichs and other remote nations of Indians and by poisoning of you; and

And warned them not to meet him.

I have been told that the Jesuits have warned you not to come hither and enter into a conference with me, assuring you that I should meet you with a great armed force here to surprise and cut you off and that where that failed I should give you poyson to drinck in rum: but you shall find a treatment so contrary to what the Jesuits have insinuated

But he hopes they will now be undeceived, and find the Jesuits lyars & impostors

to you, that if you do not give up your reason to those ill men, they will for ever hereafter passe with you for the greatest lyars and imposters in the world, and men that are a reproach to Christianity; and when you are acquainted with our religion, that is, the Protestant Religion you will find it is grounded on principles of truth and righteousnesse and not on lying artifices which the Jesuits teach and practise.

He has sent for Ministers to instruct them, and in the mean time has settled Mr Vreeman at Shanectade to instruct them.

I have sent to England for Ministers to instruct you in the true Christian Religion. I expect some very soon over; for the present I shall settle Mr Vreeman an able good Minister, at Schanectade, who I intend shall be one of those that shall be appointed to instruct you in the true faith. He will be near the Mohacks and in your way as you come from severall castles to this Town, and will take paines to teach you.

Who will learn their language in a year.

He has promised me to apply himself with all diligence to learn your language, and doubts not to be able to preach to you therein in a years time. I have

He will send another before winter & hopes they will soon find a great difference between ours & the Catholick religion.

another Minister, a learned able young man who I will also settle amongst you before winter. I doubt not but you will quickly perceive the vast difference between our religion and that which the Jesuits corruptly call the Christian Religion, when you have had the comfort and advantage of our Ministers sound doctrine, and I hope you will, when you are convinced of the truth of our religion,

He advises them to use all means to draw those Indians, the French have seduc'd, back amongst them in which they themselves will find a great advantage.

encourage those Indians of the Five Nations (whom the French Jesuits have seduc'd from us) to return to their obedience to the great King our Master; wherein you will also find your own advantage; for not only your friends and relations will come and live with you again (which will be a comfort to you) but you will be also strenthen'd by their union with you: for your own reason must tell you that while they continue under the dominion of the French, they are made your ennemies by interest, and will fight against and kill you as often as they are commanded soe to doe by their French Masters. Therefore I tell you again, it behoves you toe use all lawfull meanes and endeavours whatsoever to invite all those Indians that the French have debauch'd from us, to come and settle among you and bee united with you in one religion and interest.

He begins his conference with Religion, because he understands they desire to be instructed in it.

I have thought fit to begin my conference with you on the subject of religion, because I perceive you have an earnest desire to be instructed therein, and I heartily rejoyce to find you so well dispos'd. 'Tis without doubt a thing of the greatest moment whatsoever, because it concerns the wellfare of your immortall soules, and is the way to everlasting happiness.

Too morrow when he has received their answer, he will discourse them on another subject.

I will not say any more at present to burthen your memories; tomorrow I will discourse you on another subject, when I shall have received your answer to what I have now proposed to you.

ROBERT LIVINGSTON Sêcry.
for the Indian Affairs.

Second Days conference Albany the 27th of August 1700

PRESENT—The same Gentn that were yesterday

Names of ye Sacems

	MAQUASE		
Onucheranorum	Aenruchtse	Awanie	11
Sinnonquirese	Dekanodasse	Joseph	
Utsege	Wadoene	Henry.	
Tosoquatho	Aquedagoe		
	ONEYDES		
Caniachkonie	Actanaweei	Anitsoondi	6
Kanoquerie	Kanunawedagero	Dekanissore.	
	ONNONDAGES		
Sadeganaktie	Canadsochere	Ogostrink	11
Otsagane.	Rodenodsedako	Kachradochen	
Kassawagenesse	Sorequasko	Soyesserio	
Tagodsage	Adjechne		

	Cajougs.		
Ossidudege	Toisrage	Dewadechon	11.
Ochquarriogutha	Tsugarages	Chasricha	
Rooswasse	Sauagie	Onnondgi	
Sadgeowaa	Sogonsroone		
	Sinnekes.		
Hajenquerahton	Osthowathee	Saringarawne	11.
Waojatiggie.	Towassanege.	Garogarie	
Tagissade.	Adissas	Tekajenwensie	
Towarois	Onnwadare		
			50

Sachems besides about 50 young Indians.

Second Conference The Sachems of the Five Nations viz[t] the Maquase, Onneydes, Onnondages, Cajouges, and Sinnekes reply to the Proposalls made them yesterday by His Excellency Richard Earl of Bellomont Capt[n] Gen[ll] Govern[r] in Chief of New Yorke &[c]

Aqueendera alias Sadegenaktie, Speaker, who said.—

The Indians answer. Brother Corlaer.

They came hither by his Lordship's order. Wee were ordered this Spring to come here and wait upon your Lordship and are now accordingly come and conveened together.

Yesterday wee had a conference and your Lordship made some proposalls to us, which is but a beginning; you told us of the evill artifices used by the French of Canada to deceive and seduce us from our obedience to the Great King our master, which was industriously spread abroad not only among our Five Nations, but among the Eastern Indians, viz[t] that our brother Corlaer your Lordship would disarm us, and if that would destroy us, then to poyson us in rum. You say that all these evill reports come from the French of Canada; Wee know it very well, but wee do not regard their stories, nor take any notice of it, because wee are of a peece, our hearts are steddy and constant, and wee lay hold of the old Covenant Chain made with this government under the Crown of England, which wee will keep firm and inviolable and will not mind or hearken to the French of Canada.

They had a report that his Lordship would disarm or poyson them.

Which was set on foot by the French, but they will not believe it and are resolved to continue firm to the Crown of England.

If he will protect them from their enemys whom the French influence against them, they will break all correspondence with them. You say you will support us against all our King's and our ennemies; wee will then forbear keeping any more correspondence with the French of Canada, if the Great King of England will defend our people from the Dowaganhaes, Twichtwicks and other Nations over whom the French have an influence, and who have been encourag'd by the French to destroy aboundance of our people even since the peace between the two Crowns, and the present Govern[r] of Canada has not scrupled to own the same to some of us this last Spring.

They give him thank for his promise of Ministers. You promis'd us a Minister that there should bee one at Schanegtade, by whom wee might bee instructed in the Christian Faith, as we come to trade at this City, and allso that another able young man should come from Boston and teach us; which is very acceptable and joyfull news to us all since he is so near at hand.

They had Ministers promised last year: since when

Wee are thanckfull to your Excellency that you will cause us to be instructed in the Protestant religion; we were told in our own count[r]y this Spring by those three Gentl. vizt Col. Schuyler, Mr Livingston, and Mr Hanse, whom your Lordship sent, that wee should have Protestant Ministers to instruct us and a Belt was given upon it, which wee accepted of; since when the French have sent us agents from Canada vizt Monsr Maricour and J. Bruyas, Superior of the Jesuits, tending us by a Belt, Jesuits to instruct us in their religion: but wee told them wee had accepted of your Lordships kind profer of Protestant Ministers, and therefore declined and refused to accept of their Clergy or Jesuits into our country. Now wee are unanimously resolv'd and come to this conclusion to adhere firmly to Corlaer and bee instructed in the Protestant religion which Corlaer and his peoples professes. The French have to often deceived us by their doctrine and wee are resolv'd wee will be deluded no more by them.

the French have sent to offer them Jesuits.

whom they refused and will stick to my Lord and his religion.

Having been often deceived by the French.

Brother

You advise us to prevail with our Brethren who have been enticed away to Canada by the French to return to us; but wee must tell you it is not altogether in our power; the Governo^{r} of Canada has many wayes to draw and keep them; he feeds them when they are hungry and cloaths them when they are naked: for it is the French custome to cloath all those that are baptiz'd and receiv'd into their Church. This wee presume is a great inducement to our people to turn papists. Wee doubt if our Brother Corlaer would put the King of England to that charge. However tho' wee cannot cope with him, yet if our Brother Corlaer will lend his helping hand, then wee will doe our utmost endeavour to perswade them to return back to their own habitations.

They are afraid their Brother Indians will not return from the French where they are fed and cloathed.

They doubt my Lord would not put the King to that charge: however they will do their best endeavour to persuade them back.

All wee of the Five Nations are come to this conclusion to have a Protestant Minister in Onondage the center of the Five Nations as soon as ever your Lordship pleases to send one. Wee have now answered to what Corlaer promised to us yesterday, and have no more to say now, till wee hear further what Corlaer will be pleased to say to us, when wee shall be ready to make our reply.

They desire a Protestant Minister at the Onondage.

and are ready to reply to what further proposals my Lord shall make.

Whereupon the Earl of Bellomont told them that he would propose some thing more to them tomorrow morning about nine a clock.

A little while after, the Speaker Sadeganakti alias Aqueendero stood up and said:—

Wee have forgot something which is of moment, vizt to pray your Lordship to take care when our people come here to Albany, that they may bee instructed by the Minister in the Protestant Religion as has been done formerly; lett that good work bee continued by all meanes, that wee may joyn together in devotion with our Brethren at Albany who are of the true reformed religion, which is the religion wee best approve of, as being built upon purer principles than that which the Jesuits teach, wherein wee can discern a great deal of artifice and fraud.

They desire their people may be instructed as often as they come to Albany, in the Protestant Religion.

As soon as the Sachems of the Five nations had made an end of their discourse and were withdrawn, the Protestant Maquase Indians pray'd they might be admitted to speak to his Lordship; which being granted, Henry, the Maquase, spoke as follows:—

Then the Sachems withdrew & the Protestant Maquase Indians desir'd to speak to his Lordp.

Wee have been mindfull of what your Lordship proposed yesterday, that all endeavours ought to bee used not only to draw our people from Canada, who have been seduc'd by the Jesuits, but to prevent any of our peoples going thither; Wee are now come to acquaint your Lordship that wee have prevail'd

They have prevailed with five of their people not to go to Canada, but to stay under the King's protection.

upon Brandt and Jacob and three more of our people that were design'd to goe and live at Canada, who are now fully resolved to stay in their country. Upon which Brandt the Maquase stood up and told his Lordship that he was satisfied he had been in the wrong in designing to goe and live at Canada; he was now convinc'd of his error, and now fully resolv'd to stay in his own country and lyve and dye under the obediencé of his Majestie of England and be further instructed in the true Protestant Religion.

My Lord commends their diligence & assures them of his favour.

My Lord told them, That he was well satisfyed with the diligence and integrity of Henry and the rest of the Protestant Maquase in using of their endavours to advise Brandt and the rest of their Brethren against their removing to Canada, and told them they should have no cause to repent it, for his Lordship would shew him all the kindness imaginable, and sayd further it would be very pleasing to his Lordship to see them united and live like loving brethren together.

ROBERT LIVINGSTON Sêcry.
for the Indian Affaires.

The third dayes conference. Albany the 28th of August 1700.

PRESENT—the same Gentlemen as before.

Third Conference. The Sachems before mentioned being again conveened before the Earl of Bellomont his Lordship expressed himself as follows:—

My Lord's speech. Brethren

He is satisfied of their zeal for the Protestant Religion, which he will report to the King as a means to recommend them to his royall protection.

The zealous desire you expressed yesterday to have Protestant Ministers settled among you to instruct you in the true Christian Faith is very pleasing to mee, and will be very acceptable to the Great King our Master when I report it to his Majestie which I will not faile to do by the first opportunity; it will be for advantage that I communicate to the King the great disposition you are in, to become Christians and faithfull subjects to his Majestie, because it will effectually engage his Majestie to support and protect you at all times.

He would place a Minister or two in the Onondage Country;

but they are unwilling to go so far, till a Fort is built there which the Assembly have resolved.

I question not but in a short time you will be furnished with able Ministers to instruct you in the Protestant Religion and I would place one or two Ministers in the Onnondage country which is the center of your Five Nations, as you have desir'd, among the propositions you made mee yesterday, but I have discours'd with Ministers on that head and find they are not willing to go so farr off, unless there were a fort for your and their security; and you having formerly solicited mee to build you a Fort to cover you from the incursions of the French and their Indians and espetially from the insults of the French garrison at Cadarachqui; I have thought it adviseable that a good fort bee built in some part of the Onnondages Country and the Generall Assembly of this Province have concurr'd with me in that design, and have appointed a tax to defray the charge thereof. I have also brought the King's Ingeneer along with mee, whom I will order to goe and view that country and report to mee the properest place for erecting a Fort, and when he has made his report to mee, the work shall bee carried on with all possible dispatch.

And he will send the King's Engineer to view the properest place.

He questions not but the King will fortify Albany and Shanectade very speedily;

I have writ so effectually to the King about fortifying this town of Albany and Schanegtade that I doe not doubt but his Majestie will give some order therein very speedily; 'tis for your interest and security as well as ours that these places be well fortified, for as wee are to be intirely linked together in the same religion and interest, soe wee must goe hand in hand and stand and fall together; and I doubt not but the Great King of England our master will resent all injuries done to the Five Nations in the same manner as if done to the rest of his subjects; but whatever Forts are made or repaired I think it absolutely proper that the beaver trade bee wholly mannag'd within this town of Albany. There are severall good reasons for it, and one is that it will bee for your benefitt that the trade be carryed on under the eye of the Government, whereby you will bee lesse exposed to bee wronged and over reach'd; for here you will have the countenance of the governm^{t} which you cannot so well have at a greater distance, and your own reason must tell you that the more you correspond with the English the greater kindness and justice you will receive at their hands. I observe the trade here, is not under a due regulation, but I will take care to rectifie that, and make every thing easy to you.

and resent all injurys done to them as to his own proper subjects

But proposes the Beaver trade to be carry'd on at Albany.—

and will take care to regulate it

ROBERT LIVINGSTON Sêcry.
for the Indian Affaires.

Continuation of the Third Dayes Conference Albany 28 August 1700
Post Meridiem.

The Sachems of the Five Nations reply to the proposalls made this forenoon by the Right Honble Richard Earl of Bellomont Captn Generall and Governo^{r} in Chief &^{c}

Sadeganachtie, Speaker

The Indians Answer.

Brother Corlaer.

This is the ancient house wherein wee speak to one another, the house of conference between your Lordship and the Five Nations; whatever newes wee have from the Dowaganhaes and other remote Indians wee communicate it all here and conceal nothing from Corlaer.

The Dowaganhaes have promised to come & settle on the other side of Cadaracqui Lake.

The Dowaganhaes have had Agents in our country this summer by whom the promised to come and settle at a place called Deganatiuchtiage on the other side of Cadarachqui Lake, but are not yet come. Wee acquaint you that wee will use all endeavours to prevail with them to come to us and lay down a few hands of Wampum, which they call a cord to draw them by.

Brother.

All that you have this day proposed to us wee accept of and will stand to it, vizt of the two Ministers that are to be at Onnondage; it is very acceptable to us. Wee fear that Corlaer will not cloath the Converts as the Governour of Canada does, for when our Indians goe out a hunting and have bad luck, taking nothing, they go to Canada, and the Governo^{r} cloaths them; by which meanes they are induced to turn Papists by the French charity and caresses.

The French charity and caresses induce the Indians to turn Papists

They desire a Minister may be settled at Albany to instruct them.

Wee desired yesterday that there may be a Minister established here as well as at Schanegtade, to instruct our people in the Protestant Religion, as it has

been formerly; pray let that not be forgotten, for wee stay longer here by reason of our tradeing then at Schanegtade, which wee only pass by transiently, for during that time our people may be instructed in the Christian faith. 'Tis true wee will be induc'd to stay a night longer now at Schanegtade upon the score of being instructed by the Minister there.

Wee have consented and agreed to what ever your Lordship has proposed to us, and think it very requisite to keep a good correspondence with our Brethren the English, and that the trade be solely confined to this city of Albany; but pray let there be a good regulation in the trade, and let us not be wrong'd and overreach'd as wee have been, but let goods be as cheap as formerly, a fathom of duffells for a Beaver skin, a fathom of strowds for a Beaver; then wee shall live as Brethren and Christians together; pray let us have good penniworths and that continually, and let not the Beaver traders goe to the old Trade again as they will probably do in two dayes time; for they used to take a piece of stick as long as your arm (meaning an ell) and measure the cloth by that, and give us one of those sticks length of Cloth for a Beaver, and then they take that Beaver and puts it in a scale and a piece of lead in the other scale, and if it does not weigh down that piece of lead, they scruple to take it. You must certainly conclude that when our people comes here with four or five Beavers and they get but one coat for it, it must trouble us much; therefore if it be possible let these things be rectified, but if it be not, our Covenant Chain shall nevertheless remain firm and inviolable.

The agree to confine the trade to Albany.

desiredt may be regulated.

and the prices of cloath moderated.

and their Beaver skins not weighed.

Brother

Wee have now done speaking of the trade which induc'd us at first to make the Covenant Chain together, which wee will keep without the least breach and wee approve extreamly of what your Lordship propos'd to day, to goe hand in hand together, and to stand and fall together, and that your Lord^{p} will support us against our ennemies. But pray let it never be sayd that if there bee any mis-understanding or a thing done amiss by one or a few men, that therefore the Covenant Chain must be broke; for it were unreasonable that the whole body of us should suffer for the faults of a few men. Therefore if any fault be committed, wee are willing that reparation be made by the parties offending, but not that the Covenant Chain should be broke.

The trade was the first inducement of their Agreemt

They desire the faults of a few People may not make a generall misunderstanding:

but the offenders punished.

My Lord said to the Speaker, that the Five Nations had often insisted on two things, vizt Ministers and a Fort, and his Lordship has not heard them make any answer as to the Fort, and was therefore jealous that the Speaker did not speak the sense of the Five Nations.

My Lord taking notice the Fort soe often desired by the Five Nations was not mentioned.

Whereupon Sadeganaktie the Speaker, said, that he had thank'd his Lordship for what he had propos'd to day, and they accepted of it thankfully all in generall terms; wherein that of the Fort was included; and he does now in behalf of the Five Nations thank his Lordship not only for that his Lordship will build a fort at Onnondage, but for sending the Ingeneer for looking out a convenient place, and that your Lordship has got the Assembly to raise a tax to defray the charge thereof; all which is thankfully acknowledged by us, and allso that your Lordship will go speedily about the making the said Fort assoon as you receive the report of the Ingineer.

The Speaker thank'd his Lordp for it & desired it may be speedily begun.

To that My Lord answered; He expected, that seeing they had so often urg'd him to build a Fort for their defence, he wondered they should now omit to speak particularly to that point; and since they were so very desirous to have

My Lord then told them plainly no Minister would go to the Onondage country till a Fort was built.

Ministers settl'd in Onnondage country, he must be so plain as to tell them that he found it absolutely impossible to engage Ministers to go and live there, unless there were a Fort there to secure them from the French and their Indians, and that he was sure that for all the Bevers the Five Nations should take in a year, a Minister would not be prevail'd with to goe and live in that open country to the hazard of his life.

The Indians make an apology for some of their people who had taken one Charles Smith from Virginia.

Here the Indians, by the Speaker, made an apology for some Sinnekes taking one Charles Smith an Englishman of Virginia and detaining him five years in their country, and sayd:—Some of our young men are like doggs, that snatch at a peece of meat when ones back is turn'd: some of them passing by Virginia happened to meet with this Charles Smith and carryed him along with them, whom they now deliver up to your Lordship, begging pardon for these young mens offence, and withall gave a Belt of Wampum, by which they prayed his Lordship to send him home to his relations.

whom they now deliver'd up to my Lord.

ROBERT LIVINGSTON Sêcry
for the Indian Affaires.

The Fourth Dayes Conference. Albany the 29th of August 1700.

PRESENT,—the Gentlemen, as before.

4th Conference.

The Earl of Bellomont says upon the reply of the Five Nations yesterday to his Lordships propositions the day before, as follows:—

Brethren.

The French are but at a small charge in cloathing their Proselites, who are few.

There is a great deal of difference between the number of Indians in Canada and the Five Nations; the French can be at no very great charge to cloath their proselites; yet however tho' your number be so much greater, I will give you all reasonable encouragement, but withall I must tell you tho' it is the Jesuites custome by bribes and rewardes to purchase proselites, it is not the practise or method us'd by Protestants; for we hold that those only are good Christians who profess Christianity out of faith and a good conscience and not upon the score of worldly interest.

Nor is it the Custome of Protestants to reckon those good Christians who turn for worldly interest.

Mr Lydius the Minister of Albany will learn their language.

In answer to your desire of a Minister here in Albany, to instruct you in the Christian religion, I am not only willing but glad to gratify you therein, and I will engage Mr Lydius the Minister of this town to take paines with you and learn your language that he may be the better able to serve you in the work of the gospell, and I hope in a little time to have the Bible translated into your language and to have some of your children taught to read, so that you may have the comfort and edification of God's Word, which I am sure will be hugely pleasing to you when your children are able to read it to you. Now that I am upon this subject, I wish you would send two or three Sachems sonns out of each Nation to be kept at School at New York where I will take care to have them taught to write and read both English and Indian, and they shall be well cloathed and dyeted at the King's charge and after three or four yeares that they are perfect in their writing & reading they shall return home to you and other boyes shall come in their places; by which meanes you will always have those among you that will understand English and will be serviceable to you upon many occasions.

He hopes to have the Bible translated into Indian.

And proposes the sending two or three Sachem's sons of each Nation to New Yorke where they shall be kept and taught at the King's charge.

The goods at Albany shall be afforded as cheap as possibly.

As to the cheapness of goods here at Albany which you allso mentioned yesterday, I promise you that care shall be taken that the goods shall bee afforded as reasonably as can be expected; you your selves know that the Trader must have some advantage by his goods, or he cannot live; but that advantadge ought to be within reason.

He takes the restoring of Smith, very kindly.

I take it kindly that you have restored Charles Smith; but I must caution you never hereafter to suffer any of your people to comit the least hostility on any of the King's subjects, either in their persons or goods, for the King our master will not hold himself obliged to relieve or protect you, if you do any violence or injury to his English subjects. I have some complaints at this time made to mee of mischief lately done, by some of your people, in killing their cattle above Schanegtade; I desire you will inquire into the matter and take such order that reparation may be done the people that have been so wronged; the English lawes are the best law's in the world, and in all English governments justice is exactly done upon all people indifferently, upon the rich as well as the poor.

And desires reparation may be made for the Cattle killed at Schanetade.

He desires guides for Col. Romer, & that some of the Sachems may meet and advise with him in the Onondage country.

I desire you will send three or four of your Onnondage nation along with Col. Romer the King's Ingeneer to be guides to him into that country and likewise to guard him from any danger that may happen; and I could wish some of your Sachems would meet him there that he might advise with you about the properest place for erecting of a Fort; I mean such a place as will by it's scituation best command the passes into that country, so to cover you from the inroades of the French and Indians.

Tomorrow he will give them the King's present.

To morrow I intend to give you the King's present, and shall then dispatch you, that you may return to your families.

ROBERT LIVINGSTON, Sêcry
for the Indian Affaires.

Albany the 29th of August 1700.

A private conference

At a private conference which the Earl of Bellomont had with two of the principall Sachems of each of the Five Nations of Indians, and one of the Protestant Maquase.

PRESENT— Col. Peter Schuyler
Col. Abraham de Peyster
Robert Walters Esqr

E. of Bellomont's proposalls.

His Lordship proposes to them as follows:—

Brethren

You must needs be sensible that the Dowaganhaes, Twichtwichs, Ottawawa, & Dionondades and other remote Indians are vastly more numerous then you Five Nations, and that by their continuall warring upon you they will in a few yeares totally destroy you. I should therefore

That a trade may be fixed with the Dowaganhaes &c

think it prudence and good policy in you to try all possible means to fix a trade and correspondence with all those nations by which meanes you would reconcile them to your selves, and with my assistance I am in hopes in a short time they might be brought to be united with us in the Covenant Chain, and then you might at all times without any sort of hazard goe a hunting into their country, which I understand is much the best fo

And some of them persuaded to come to the Earl of Bellomont.

Beaver hunting; I wish you would try to bring some of them to speak to mee, perhaps I might prevail with them to come and live amongst you, and I should think myself obliged to reward you for such a peece of service, as I tender your good advantage and will alwayes use my best endeavour to preserve you from all your enemies.

That they will employ 200 of their Indians to work at the Fort for the same pay with the English.

2 I expect you that are Sachems will use your authority over your young men to engage two hundred of them to help to work at the Fort, and I will employ two hundred English to work at it allso, and I propose to give to your young men the same reward that the English shall have, and I am in hopes the Fort will be done in three months at most. 'Tis for your interest and security alone that I propose the building the Fort; therefore it behoves you to give your helping hand thereunto. I must tell you that when this Fort is built and furnished with gunns and ammunition as I intend it, you will have no reason to bee afraid of the garrison of Cadarachqui or any other enemy that shall attacque you on that side.

3 You your selves have already own'd to me that you like the Protestant religion better then the Popish; you have likewise declared your aversion and dislike to the Jesuits way and method of making converts by artifice and fraud; you will alwayes bee troubled by them, and they will bee endeavouring to allure you, and if they faile therein, they are wicked enough to destroy you by poy[s]on. Therefore your best way to be ridd of them and all their contrivances is to make prisoners of them as often as they come into your country, and bring them to mee, and for every such Popish priest and Jesuit which you shall bring to this town and deliver up to the Magistrates, you shall have one hundred peeces of Eight pay'd you down in ready money, as a reward. Wee have a law in this Province for the seizing and securing all Popish Priests and Jesuits and I would very gladly put that law in execution against those disturbers of mankind, and I hope you will take speciall care to comply with my desire herein if you will do an acceptable service to the King and will deserve the continuance of my friendship.

That they seize on all Jesuits & send them prisoners to Albany, where they shall have 100 pieces of Eight for every Jesuit.

ROBERT LIVINGSTON Sêcry:
for the Indian Affaires.

Albany 30th of August 1700.

PRESENT,—the three Gênt. aforesaid.

The same elleven Sachems that were conveen'd yesterday at the private Conference, to witt, two of each Nation and one of the Protestant Maquase Indians waited upon His Excellency the Earl of Bellomont this morning and brought one more from each Nation with them, alleadging all businesse of moment was to be transacted by the Three Ensigns that the Five Nations consisted of, to witt, the Bear, the Wolf, and the Turtle; and therefore one from each of these tribes or ensigns in each Nation was to be present.

Sadeganaktie Speaker.—

Indians answer.

Brother Corlaer.

Wee are now come to answer to those heads your Lordship proposed to us yesterday, which are of great moment and consequence, and that concerning the bringing the Jesuits prisoners hither that do come to our Country is none of the least. You advise us to make peace with the remote Indians and to draw our own Indians back from Canada, and at the same

time to bring the Jesuits that come to our country, prisoners hither. These three heads do not well consist and agree together; therefore wee are of opinion it will be more adviceable first to conclude a firm peace with the Dowaganhaes and other remote Indians and then see to draw back our Indians from Canada that are debauch'd thither, before wee meddle with or disturb the Jesuits; for there are severall of these remote Indians vizt. Stiagigroone,[1] Assisagigroone,[2] Odsidanawe, and severall other Nations to the number of Sixteen, that have already agreed to come and live among us, and if they do hear that wee commit any rudeness to the French Jesuits, that will put a stop not only to the said treaty, but exasperate our people that are at Canada, and obstruct their coming over to us. Therefore our conclusion is, first to wait the said farr or remote Indians their coming, before wee put that in execution which your Lordship proposes about the Jesuits; but if any Jesuit or Popish Priest do come into our country before the treaty with the remote Indians be concluded, wee will send them back and forbid them to come into our Castles; and what wee have promised your Lordship concerning our adherence to the Protestant religion, wee stand to it and will ever abide to those principles.

That should they seize on the Jesuits, it might hinder their treaty with the Dowaganhaes &c and keep their Indians from returning.

But they will forbid them coming into their Country.

As to that head relating to our children's being instructed to read and write English and Indian at New York, the Sachems that are now on the hill are consulting about it, and wee will when wee are all conveen'd together, return your Lordship our answer as allso concerning the guides or guard for Col. Romer the King's Ingineer to Onnondage and concerning the number of men that are to assist us at the making of the Fort there, and also concerning what Sachems are to go to pitch upon the place, where the Fort is to be erected in the Onnondage country: all which is referred to those Sachems that are now upon the Hill to report to your Lordship.

The Sachems are consulting on the other proposals.

His Lordship ask'd whether these Sachems that were now conveen'd would give his Lordship an account of the message Monsr Marricour and Bruyas the Jesuit and the rest of the French, brought from Canada to Onnondage this summer, or if they would give it when all the Sachems were conveen'd.

His Lordp desired to know the French message this last summer

The Sachems replyed when all the Sachems were together they would give his Lordship an account of it.

which they promis'd in a full conference.

His Lordship told them further that he design'd the Fort to bee built at Onnondage should be so big as to receive two hundred men, in which there should bee alwayes a hundred English, and ask'd the said Sachems if a war should break out, whether they would send one hundred men of theirs to assist the keeping of said Fort; since it would not be like their forts, but a fort with canon, built strong for defence.

The Onnondage Fort to receive 200 men, of which my Lord desired in case of war, 100 might be Indians.

The Sachems answered that when all the Sachems were conveen'd together they would answer this point.

To which they promised an answer.

A Little while after Sadeganaktie the Speaker rose up and sayd:—

As to what you proposed just now of sending in a hundred men to defend the Fort upon a warr with the French, wee desired to bee excused from giving any positive answer to that, because it is the young men must do the service, and they must be consulted about it.

when they had consulted the young men.

[1] Or Estiaghicks, which, according to Colden, was the Iroquois name for the Sauteurs, or Indians around the Falls of St. Mary; *Roone*, meaning, simply, "men," being a termination used by the Iroquois to designate Indians of the Algonkin family. — Ed.

[2] Achsisaghecks, or Missisagues. *Colden.*

My Lord reply'd he thought the Sachems had commanded without controul.

My Lord reply'd that he thought the Sachems had the sole command of their young men without any controule.

Upon which the Speaker say'd:—

To which they waved giving an answer.

Wee have often proposed something to you and you have told us you would write to the King our Great Master about it, which gave us satisfaction and wee never importun'd you any more about it; and therefore pray bee satisfyed with what wee have now answered.

A message being come from the other Sachems.

After a while a Message being come from the Hill from the other Sachems of the Five Nations, and the Speaker sayd as follows:—

They agreed to send 12 men from each Nation to work at the Fort.

It is concluded by all the Sachems of the Five Nations that each Nation do send twelf men to assist at the making of the Fort in the Onnondage country.

But said they were not masters of their children, who are wholly at their wives disposall till they come of age.

As to our children to be sent to New York to bee instructed to read and write, wee answer that wee are not masters or disposers of them; that is a matter that relates to our wives, who are the sole disposers of their children while they are under age.

ROBERT LIVINGSTON Sêcry:
for the Indian Affaires.

The Sixth's day's conference. Albany 31st of August 1700.

Sixth Conference.

PRESENT—All the Gentn as at the first day's conference

My Lord desired four young men to be guides to Coll. Romer.

His Excellency the Earl of Bellomont sent for the Speaker and the rest of the Sachems of the Onnondage Nation and propos'd to them to name four of their sober young men to goe along with the King's Ingeneer to Onnondage their country to be his guide and guard, and that his Lordship would dispatch him away on monday morning.

The Sachems imediately sent out one of their number to look out four brisk young men for that purpose and came in and acquainted his Lordship that the following men would conduct Col. Romer the Ingeneer to their country; and presented Soriquasko, Adiechne, Tachnigoris and Neganiquaande, before his Lordship.

who were soon brought in.

His Lordship ask'd the said Sachems whether they would name the Sachems that are to goe with the Ingeneer to look out a convenient place for building the Fort, here or in their country of Onnondages

and the Sachems agreed to be named in the Onnondage Country.

The Sachems answer'd his Lordship that they could be better named in Onnondage where there was a great many.

where they promised all assistance and dispatch.

My Lord desir'd them to make all the dispatch, and not delay the Ingeneer when he was there.

The Sachems promise his Lordship to give him all the assistance and dispatch imaginable.

The Earl of Bellomont proposed likewise to the Sachems of Onnondage the furnishing of the English while they are building the Fort, and the garrison when the Fort is built, with provisions of Indian Corn, venison, pigeons and fish, of which the Country abounds, and they should bee satisfied for the same.

rnd provision for the men who should work at the Fort, and after ke-p the garrison there.

Whereupon the Sachems made answer that the English should want for no provisions, neither while they were building the Fort nor afterwards when the Fort is built, for the garrison that should be plac'd there, and that at reasonable rates.

ROBERT LIVINGSTON Sêcry:
for the Indian Affaires.

The Sixths day's Conference Albany the 31st of August 1700

PRESENT—as before.

His Excellency Richard Earl of Bellomont's Proposalls to the Sachems of the Maquase, Oneydes, Onnondages, Cajouges, and Sinnekes.

The Earl of Bellomont

Brethren.—

I understand some of the French that are among the remote Nations of Indians would willingly come and trade with us in this Town, but that they are apprehensive you will not

Desires free passage for the French to come and trade with the English.

give them free passage thro' your country; but I hope you will encouradge their coming hither, for now in time of peace it is but reasonable they should have the liberty of trading with us. There is a vast difference between Frenchmen that come among us purely on the account of trade, and the Popish Priests and Jesuits that come to deceive and delude you with their false doctrines & principles.

and to know what message was sent them last year from Canada.

I would be very glad to know upon what errand or message it was that Mr Marricour and Monsr Bruyas the Jesuit and the rest of the French came to you lately at the Onnondages Castle. If you intend to keep a fair correspondence with mee as you have promised, you must be ingenuous in letting mee know what propositions they made to you then. Therefore I expect you will recollect and tell me every thing that the say'd to you.

He reminds them of their duty to the King of England.

And now to conclude all, I must remind you of the professions you have made of duty to the King our Great Master, and of zeal to be instructed in the Protestant religion; to both which I advise your steddy adherence.

Assures them he will fortify the country & regulate the trade.

I doubt not but the King will give speedy orders for the fortifying the fronteer of this Province in such manner as that you and the rest of his subjects will be secured from the attempts of an ennemy and, as I have already promis'd you, I will endeavour to make this town of Albany the place for the Bever trade, which I hope to put under a better regulation then it is at present.

And conjures them to reject all the French offers.

And now Brethren let me conjure you to perform all the promises you have made of an inviolable fidelity and obedience to the King our Master and to continue in a steddy affection and friendship with us your Brethren and fellow subjects. You cannot give the King a surer testimony of your loyalty to him then by rejecting all manner of correspondence with the Popish priests and Jesuits and by utterly refusing to suffer them to come into your country upon any pretence whatsoever. Upon those termes I doe take upon mee to assure you of the King's fatherly care and protection, and in token of his Majesties

He gives the King's present. grace and favour to you, I have provided a present which I give you in his Majesties name. viz[t]

200 Fusees	200 Knives
200 Baggs of powder of 6[lb] a peece	200 Shirts
2000. lb lead	40 Keggs of Rum of 2 Gal[s] Rum
2000 Flints	63 Hats
100 Hatchets	3 Barrels of Pipes with Tobacco.

This is besides 2 p[s] of Duffells and some gunns shirts and hatts given to the Sachems when they went home.

ROBERT LIVINGSTON Sêcry
for the Indian Affaires.

Albany 31st of August 1700.

Post Meridiem.

PRESENT—Col. Abraham De Peyster Col. William Romer Ingeneer
Robert Walters Captn Samuel Veitch.
Duncan Campbell.

The Sachems of the Five Nations, the Maquase Oneydes Onnondages, Cajouges and Sinnekes came to His Excellency the Earl of Bellomont and made the following answer to his Lordshipps Propositions made to them in the forenoon.

Sadekanaktie Speaker:—

Indians Answer Brother Corlaer

The promise to continue stedfast in their subjection. You have reminded us to cleave firm to our resolution to be instructed in the Protestant Religion and allso that we shall be firm to the Covenant Chain and dutifull subjects to the Great King of England; all which wee do faithfully promise to perform, and wee do likewise recommend our Brethren the English to be stedfast in their religion.

And desire the English will keep up their friendship. God Almighty hath been pleased to create us, and the Sunn hath shined long upon us, and wee have lived many yeārs in peace and union together, and wee hope by your instruction to be taught to bee good Christians, and dye in the Christian faith; let us therefore goe hand in hand and support one another. Wee were here before you and were a strong and numerous people when you were but small and young like striplings, yet wee were kind and cherished you, and therefore when wee propose any thing to you, if you cannot agree to it, let us take councill together that matters may be carry'd on smooth, and

And not use their Proselites so severely as those at Canada. that what wee may say may not be taken amiss, and when wee are to be instructed in the Protestant Religion, pray let not such severities be used as the Jesuits do in Canada, who whip their Proselytes with an yron chain, cut the women's hair of, put the men in prison, and when the men commit any filthy sin, the Priest

In token of which the give 9 Bever skins. takes his oportunity and beats them when they are asleep. Now as a token wee accept of being instructed in the Protestant Religion, Wee give 9 Bever Skins.

And 9 more in token of liberty for the French to come & trade at Albany. As to the French that come from the remote Indians to trade, they shall have all the encouragement from us imaginable, and liberty to come thro' our country to bring their trade to this City: in token whereof wee give 9 Bevers.

They desire the bounds with the French may be settled.

Wee desire that our Brother Corlaer the Earl of Bellomont would write to the Great King of England, that the limitts and bounds may be establish'd between Us and the French of Canada to prevent all disputes and controversies, that each may know their bounds when wee are upon our own land and when wee are upon the French King's land. Wee give 9 Bevers.

That good may be sold cheap.

Wee pray that there may be a good regulation of the trade and goods sold cheap, that the remote Indians may see what pennyworths there is here; which will be a means to draw them hither. Wee give 9 Beavers.

Promise to live well with the Dowaganhaes

Wee are recommended to make peace and keep a good correspondence with the Dowaganhaes and other remote Indians; wee will use our endeavour to do the same and follow your advice; and as a token thereof wee give 9 Bevers.

And desire a Smith at Onnondage.

Wee desire that a Smith may come and live at Onnondage when the Ministers come; wee have not heard anything of that; pray let not this be forgotten. Wee give 9 Bevers.

The agree to fix the trade at Albany.

Your Lordship proposed that the Indian trade may bee confin'd to this City of Albany; wee like it very well, it has alwayes been so from the beginning that Christians came here, for when your people come to our country wee must pay a Bever skin for a few spoons full of rum, and a Bever for a pair of childrens stockings: we hope your

And desire the English may be forbid to go up into their country a trading.

Lordship will for the future forbidd peoples coming to trade in our country, and that will be a meanes to cause all the trade to be brought hither. Wee give 9 Bevers.

They will keep a good Correspondence with the English.

You allso told us to keep a good correspondence with the English our Brethren, which wee will gladly doe with all our hearts. Wee give 9 Bevers.

Wee are thankfull to you for your present and particularly for the Powder you have given us; but where shall wee put it to preserve it from the weather when wee carry it home (meaning that they had no duffells given them, for cloathing, among the presents) wherein they could wrap the Powder to keep it from the wet. Wee give 9 Bevers.

Many of our Indians killed by the perfidiousness of the French: and recommend Coll Schuyler &c to his Lordship's favour.

This Spring many of our people were killed when they were a hunting, by the perfidiousnesse of the French, which has much impoverish'd and weaken'd us. Your Lordship sent us three Gentl. Col. Peter Schuyler, Mr Livingston and Mr Hansen to our country, which message was extream acceptable. Wee doe therefore recomend them to your Lordships favour to be consider'd for their paines; wee would gladly contribute towards it, were wee in a condition, but hope your Lordship will consider our poverty.

My Lord told them they were pay'd

My Lord told them they were pay'd, and that the King alwayes rewarded those that did him service.

They desire to have the benefit of the peace concluded in Europe

The Speaker went on and say'd. The Rondax or French Indians of Canada have killed a great many of our people since the peace, and the Dowaganhaes continue still to destroy our people: we desire that your Lordship would write to our great King of England, that some order may be taken to put a stop to such hostilityes that wee may have the benefit of the peace concluded between the two Kings in Europe. Wee give 9 Bevers.

And acquaint him with the Jesuit's proposals.

Wee shall now according to your Lordship's order acquaint you with what the Jesuit Bruyas hath say'd to the Sachems of the Five Nations at Onnondage this Summer, vizt

1. That he was glad to see them, and that some of them were to Canada notwithstanding Corlaer's strict prohibition and that he was sorry for the loss of their people that were killed by the remote Indians, condol'd their loss and wip'd of the blood, and gave a Belt of Wampum.

The Jesuit said he was sorry for their losses; but

2 That the ketle of warr that hnd boyl'd so long, which would have scalded and consum'd all the Five Nations was now overset and turn'd upside down and a firm peace made.

Now a peace was made;

3 He planted the Tree of Peace and wellfare at Onnondage

by his endeavour.

4. He recômended us to keep fast to the Covenant Chain which wee had with Corlaer your Excellency Govern^{r} of New York, and told us, you are one heart, one head and interest with us; but why is he against your corresponding with us; why does he obstruct our conversation together? I do not bidd you to break the Covenant Chain with him, for since wee are in peace wee ought to bee in friendship together.

He recômends them to keep the Peace with my Lord, but wonders why they should be forbid corresponding with the French.

5. He demanded the French prisoners of us that were in our Castle, and told us, the Sachems of the Five Nations, that they would restore to us our Prisoners that were at Canada, the Dowaganhaes and other remote Indians; and gave a Belt of Wampum.

Demands the French prisoners & promises a restitution of those at Canada.

6. He proposed to come and live at Onnondage and instruct us in the Christian Faith, and would banish all sickness plagues and distempers out of our country if wee would accept of him: and gave us a Belt.

Proposes to come and live at Onnondage & be their Physician or Surgeon.

But this Belt was not accepted by us, for wee told him that wee had accepted a Belt from Corlaer sent us this Spring by Col. Schuyler, Mr Livingston and Mr Hansen, to be instructed by such Ministers as he would send, which Belt, being given first, had the preference; and Dekanissore, one of our Sachems, told him further that wee had once been deceived by the Jesuit and his doctrine; for when wee were entred and learning the Christian Religion, the French came and knock'd us in the head.

Which they refused him.

7 That the Jesuit had a Belt of Wampum from the Rondax Indians to release two of their Indians that were prisoners at Onnondage, and carryed one of them to Canada.

They added further that the Jesuit Bruyas said when he see his Belt was rejected, whereby he proposed to come and live at Onnondage and instruct them in his religion, that if he had known that Corlaer the Govr of New York had sent a Belt for that purpose that Ministers should come there to instruct them, he would not have propos'd it to them.

Bruyas said he would not have proposed this to them if he had known my Lord Bellomont had promised them Ministers.

They were ask'd what there Sachems were a doing at Canada, to witt, four that were gone thither, vizt one from each nation

The four Sachems at Canada.

They answer'd that they were gone to bring back their prisoners; they had seaventeen Sinneke prisoners among the remote Indians that were expected to come to Mont Reall and they staid to bring them home.

Were gone to recover their prisoners.

Wee have stayd two yeares to see if you could get back our prisoners, but not being done, we were necessitated to do it our selves.

Which our people had not been able to do in two years.

They further [stated] that Bruyas the Jesuit say'd it is as if Corlaer the Govr of New York would have warr again by hindring you to come and correspond and trade with us.

Bruyas said it look'd as if my Lord desired war again.

That he kept the Five Nations in ignorance of what was doing & claimed a superiority over them which the French did not.

Father Bruyas say'd further, what, does not Corlaer acquaint you with what passes between the Govr of Canada and him? It seems he keeps you all in the dark; our Governr conceals nothing from his Indian Children as Corlaer does from you.

He said further that the Govr of Canada did not claim a right to their land as Corlaer did, he left them to their liberty; but Corlaer pretended a superiority over them.

Robert Livingston Sêcry
for the Indian Affaires

Albany the 31st of August 1700.

While the Sachems of the Five Nations were making their proposals to the Earl af Bellomont:—

The Maquase Indians thank my Lord for vacating the grants of Dellius &c.

Henry, one of the Maquase Protestant Indians stood up and say'd: Wee complayn'd to your Lordship two yeares ago in the name of the Five Nations that our land was taken from us by Col. Peter Schuyler, Capt Evert Banker, Majr Dirk Wessells and one William Pinhorne at New York and Mr Dellius the late Minister of Albany; whereupon your Lordship promis'd you would write about it home to the King, and wee have accordingly found the good effects of it and have our land again. Mr Hendk Hansen came last year to our country and told us from your Lordship that the patent that those five persons had obtain'd for our land, was vacated and broke, and that wee should keep possess and enjoy our land for us and our heires for ever, if there were but two of us alive wee should not bee turn'd out, nether would it bee taken from us, and wee were told to acquaint all the rest of the Five Nations herewith; which wee accordingly did and for an acknowledgement of our gratitude to your Lordp: wee give 9 Bevers.

and desire his Majesty's protection.

Wee do again thank your Lordship in behalf of the Five Nations for your fatherly care in restoring our land to us again, and wee doe pray that the Great King of England may protect us from any hazard that may befall us. Wee give 9 Bevers

Robert Livingston Sêcry.
for the Indian Affaires.

Proposalls made by the River Indians to the Right Honble Richard Earl of Bellomont Captn Genll and Governr in Chief of His Majesties Province of New York &c the 31st of August 1700.

Present—as at the First dayes conference.

Soquans Speaker said;—

Father.

The River Indians are glad to see My Lord and his Lady.

Wee are glad to see you and your Lady here; 'tis now about two yeares ago since wee first see you. The sunn of peace shin'd then and so it does still. Wee give a Beaver and an Otter to wellcome our Father and Mother to this place.

2. In the times of old there were not any Christians on this river and the first Christians that came settl'd upon Renselaer's ys land whom wee lov'd as soon as wee see them, and

received them as Brethren, with whom wee made a strict allyance and a Covenant Chain which has been kept alwayes inviolable ever since, and this chain wee are now come to renew, and wee are resolv'd to live and dye here in this government, and do pray that our Father will support and protect us. Wee give 3 Bevers.

And resolve to continue under his government.

Father.

It is Six & twenty years since they left New England, and are resolved to live & dye at Schakhook

3 It is now six and twenty yeares ago since wee were allmost dead when wee left New England and were first received into this government; then it was that a Tree was planted at Schakkook whose branches is spread that there is a comfortable shade under the leaves of it: wee are unanimously resolved to live & dye under the shadow of that Tree and pray our Father to nourish and have a favourable aspect towards that Tree, for you need not apprehend that tho' any of our people goe out a hunting they will look out for another Country, since they like that place call'd Schakkook so well; therefore wee begg your Lord^{ps} protection in this government.

4 Wee are glad to see you and our Mother also, your Lady, in health; your Lordship is so belov'd of us all, and your treatment to all Indians is so ravishing and agreeable, that the farr Eastern Indians are desireous to be link'd in our Covenant Chain as well as the Five Nations. Wee cannot express our gratitude sufficiently for your care and protection over us, but as a token thereof we give 3 Bevers.

The Easter Indians desire to come into the Covenant with my Lord.

Father.

Tho' their young Indians go out on hunting they will always return.

5 Do not think that we have any other Father but your Lordship, or that wee incline to settle any where but a Schakkook, that place being allotted for us there wee intend to live and dye, and therefore you are not to have the least jealousie of our young Indians, for they may go out a hunting, but will alwayes return to their habitacôn at Schakkook under your Lordships protection. Wee give 3 Bevers.

Father.

6. It is above two yeares agoe since your Lordship was here, when you were pleased to agree to a generall exchange of Prisoners that were taken this last warr; pray let us not be forgotten; wee brought two prisoners from the French Indians which wee desire may be set at liberty; the one is a girle in the possession of Col. Ingoldesby's wife, and the other is a boy in the possession of the widdow of David Schuyler deceased: Wee desire the said two prisoners may be sent back. Wee do give 3 Bevers.

They desire 2 Prisoners they brought from the French Indians may be set at liberty.

ROBERT LIVINGSTON Sêcry
for ye Indian Affaires.

His Excellency the Earl of Bellomont's answer to the River Indians, Albany the 31st of August 1700.

E. of Bellomont's answer.

Children.

He thanks them for their kindness.

I thank you for your kind expressions, in which you have delivered your selves by Sucquans your Sachem. I hope I shall alwayes behave my self to you and the rest of the King's Indian subjects so as that you will have reason to believe that the English lawes and government are the best in the world, and you may be sure I will do every thing to maintain the Covenant Chain firm and stedfast. I am glad you are so near as

And desires they would invite the Eastern Indians to come and live with them.

Schakkook and should be very glad you would invite your friends the Pennekoke and Eastern Indians to come and settle with you there; where I do promise you and them the King's protection and favour, and you shall find I will be a friend to you upon all occasions, so long as you continue to behave yourselves in that dutyfull manner to the King as becomes faithfull subjects to so great and gracious a Prince. It would very much strengthen the Covenant Chain, if wee could make that union between the Pennekooks and Eastern Indians and your selves, and since the Five Nations and you are linked together in interest, it would be an advantage to engage those other Indians in the same interest.

He wishes they would become Protestants as the Five Nations design to be.

What you have say'd to mee I take kindly, but I am sorry you have not the same good disposition that the Five Nations have express'd of becoming Protestants and being instructed in the true Christian Faith; which would be infinitely more pleasing to mee than all the complements you can possibly use to me; if you intend to convince mee of your affection and duty to the King, you must resolve to renounce all sort of correspondence with Canada and neither be instructed by the Jesuits or other Popish Missionaries in their religion, nor carry on any trade with the French of Canada or their Indians; and when ever I hear that you go to Canada upon the account of trade, you must never reckon upon mee as your loving Father, nor shall I esteem you my dutifull Children.

And reclaim a Sachem who is false to the King's interest, or else disown him.

I hear Hawappe one of your Sachems is false to the King's interest and makes it his businesse to debauch as many of your nation to the French of Canada, as he can. I expect you will disown him and break friendship with him, unless you can reclaim him from so ill a custome.

He will do what is reasonable about their prisoners

As to what you propose concerning the two prisoners, I will take a time to examine the matter and will do what is reasonable therein.

And given them the King's Present.

To conclude the King our great Master does by mee make you a present equall with the rest of his subjects of each of the five Nations vizt

40 Gunns 40 Bags of powder of 6lb. each 400lb. Lead 500 Flints 20 Hatchets 40 Knives 8 Kags of Rum 40 Shirts 20lb. Tobacco 1. Cask of Pipes 1 Dozen Hatts

ROBERT LIVINGSTON Sêcry.
for the Indian Affaires

Albany the 4th of September 1700

PRESENT — Col. Peter Schuyler, Col. Abrahan De Peyster, Robert Walters } Of the Honble Councill.

The Propositions made by some of the Five Nations to the Commissioners of the Indian Affaires, the third of July last, being read before the Earl of Bellomont, relating to a Belt sent by the Canada Praying Indians of Cachanuage to the Five Nations; and some discourse the Governo^{r} of Canada had with said Indians; as by said Propositions, relation being thereunto had more at large appears, His Lordship thought fit to give the following answer to the Sachems of the Onnondages and Sinnekes, the rest being gone home: vizt

My Lords answer to some proposalls made by the Indians.

Brethren.

Upon your producing the Belt of Wampum sent to the Five Nations by the French Praying Indians of Cachanuage, and your owning to mee that the said Praying Indians desir'd I

might not know of their said message and Belt, I perceive plainly the message was only to amuse and deceive you, that under the pretence and shew of a friendly correspondence between the said Praying Indians and the Five Nations the Jesuits and other emissaries or creature of the Govern^{r} of Canada might have the better oportunity of seducing you from your obedience to the King our Master; and whereas you have cômunicated to mee the desire of those Praying Indians that their Belt may bee kept in the Onnondages Castle in token of the good correspondence they intended with the Five Nations I thank you for your sincere dealing and discovery thereof; and since you have been so just to mee to give mee up that Belt so sent you by the Praying Indians, I do in the room thereof deliver you a Belt which I desire may goe as a token of my friendship to the Five Nations and may be kept in the Onnondages Castle in liew of the other Belt.

He thanks them for delivering up the Belt which was given them by the Praying Indians.

And give them another in exchange.

Brethren.

You are to understand that the Belt I now give you is to be a pledge between us of mutuall friendship, and to be a caution to you not to hearken to any propositions whatsoever that comes from Canada without my consent first had thereunto.

Which is to be a pledge of their friendship.

The Sachems answered:—

That they were of opinion it would be requisite for them to send an answer to the Canada Praying Indians, since by that Belt they sent to them, they seem to insinuate the keeping firm the Peace made by the two Kings in Europe.

The Sachems propose an answer to be sent to the Praying Indians

To which His Lordship reply'd:—

That he thought their best way would be to answer the message of the Praying Indians, but then advis'd their said answer should appear after this manner, vizt That they did desire the Peace between the two Crowns might be observ'd between those that sent the Belt and the Five Nations, but that they would never carry on any negociation with them or any other persons what soever without the privity and good liking of the Great King of England's Govern^{r} of New York, for that they are resolv'd to adhere firmly to their allegiance and fidelity to the Great King of England.

Which my Lord agrees to.

To this the said Sachems agreed and say'd the Interpreter should be present when they gave their answer to the Canada Indians, and His Lordship ordered the Interpreter Laurence to be present accordingly.

They promise the Interpreter should be present when they return their answer.

Robert Livingston Sêcry.
for the Indian Affaires.

at present recollect concerning the circumstances of the French in Canada and the Indians they correspond with; which is humbly submitted by

Your Lordps most obedient
servant

Albany the 2d
of Septr 1700.

SAMUELL YORK
his mark.

A true Copy
(signed) BELLOMONT.

Instructions to Colonel Romer on his Visit to the Five Nations.

[New-York Papers, N. O., N. 8.]

Province of New York

By the Earl of Bellomont, Governor &c

Instructions to Côl. Romer his Matys Chief Engineer in America.

1. You are to repaire with all convenient speede to the Onondages country where you are to find out the best and most convenient place for erecting a Fort for the defence and security of that Nation and the other Nations if it may so be, takeing in your way thither and visiting the Mohack and Oneyde Nations.

2. You are to proceed on to the Cayouges Nation after you have well view'd and visited the Onondages and from thence to the Synek Nation.

3. You are to observe the country exactly as you go and come, with the rivers lakes woods plains and hills, that you may make a report thereof to me, and that a Map may be made thereof to be laid before his Mâty. and you are to take a particular view of the two Carrying places and to report unto me your opinion how much they may be shortned by clearing and cleansing the creeks from woods, so as to make those creeks navigable for boates & canoes.

4. You are to inquire out and view a Salt spring which is said to be in the Onondages Country and to taste the water and give me your opinion thereof, and you are to inform your selfe about the salmon fishing which is so much spoken of, and also about other fish in the Lakes and rivers in that country what sorts of fish and what plenty, and what ways the Inhabitants have to take fish.

5. You are to go and view a well or spring which is eight miles beyond the Sineks furthest Castle, which they have told me blazes up in a flame when a light coale or firebrand is put into it; you will do well to taste the said water, and give me your opinion thereof and bring with you some of it

6 You are to incourage all the Indians Nations as much as you can, by assuring them of the King's care of them and protection, and you are to magnifie the King's greatnesse and power to them, and assure them that the frontier of this Province will be well fortified and secured in a short time, so as that they need not to fear the French of Canada. You will do well to

assure them of my kindnesse, provided they continue faithfull to the King and keep no sort of correspondence with the French of Canada, nor receive any of their priests and Jesuits among them. All which Instructions of mine you are carefully to observe and perform for his Mâtys service. Given under my hand, At Albany the third day of September 1700 and in the twelfth year of his Mâty's reign.

(signed) BELLOMONT.

A true Copy

(signed) BELLOMONT.

Instructions to the Commissioners for Indian Affairs.

[New-York Papers, N. O., N. 12.]

By the Earl of Bellomont, Governor &c

Part of the Instructions to Col. Peter Schuyler &c

4. You are upon all emergencies that shall happen, to give me notice thereof to New York, or in my absence from this Province to the Lt Governor & Councill, sending at the same time your opinion and advice what you think most proper to be done for the remedying all mischiefes that shall any way be put in practice against his Maty and his people within this his Province or against the Indians, subjects of his Maty.

5. Upon any message from all or any of the Five Nations of Indians or from the nacôn of Schakkook or River Indians, Mr Livingston aforesaid as being his Matys Secretary for the Indian affaires in this Province is immediately upon the arrivall of the Indian messenger or messengers, to summon and convene all the above Comrs or as many of them as shall then be in town and then being so convened shall consult upon the subject of the message from the Indians; he to make a minute (in a fair bound book to be kept for that purpose) of the result and opinion of the said Comrs upon all such messages every minute to be signed by the Commrs then present and by him the said Mr Livingston as Secretary.

6. And for avoiding and preventing all superfluous charge for or by reason of any message from the said Indians, the sd Comrs are hereby directed to signifie to all the said Nacôns that they send hither no more than three Indians at most on any message whatsoever, and the messenger or messengers so sent are allowed to stay here at the King's charge no longer than three dayes at most, to rest and refresh themselves, and to be allowed three shillings pr day each messenger and no more for his or their support during the said three days and proportionably for a less time if he or they shall return home sooner; which said three shillings pr day is to be paid to the said messenger or messengers in ready money, and that by Mr Livingston aforesaid; who is hereby directed to make punctuall payment accordingly from time to time, out of that part of his Matys revenue of Excise wch is under his the said Mr Livingston's collection. And I do absolutely forbid that any provisions or money be given to any Indian or Indians at the King's charge from the day of the date hereof otherwise than is before expressed. whereof Mr Livingston is to take notice and to conform himselfe to this

assure them of my kindnesse, provided they continue faithfull to the King and keep no sort of correspondence with the French of Canada, nor receive any of their priests and Jesuits among them. All which Instructions of mine you are carefully to observe and perform for his Mâtys service. Given under my hand, At Albany the third day of September 1700 and in the twelfth year of his Mâty's reign.

(signed) BELLOMONT.

A true Copy

(signed) BELLOMONT

Instructions to the Commissioners for Indian Affairs.

[New-York Papers, N. O., N. 18.]

By the Earl of Bellomont, Governor &c

Part of the Instructions to Col. Peter Schuyler &c

4. You are upon all emergencies that shall happen, to give me notice thereof to New York, or in my absence from this Province to the Lt Governor & Councill, sending at the same time your opinion and advice what you think most proper to be done for the remedying all mischiefes that shall any way be put in practice against his Ma^ty^ and his people within this his Province or against the Indians, subjects of his Ma^ty^.

5. Upon any message from all or any of the Five Nations of Indians or from the nacôn of Schakkook or River Indians, Mr Livingston aforesaid as being his Ma^tys^ Secretary for the Indian affaires in this Province is immediately upon the arrivall of the Indian messenger or messengers, to summon and convene all the above Com^rs^ or as many of them as shall then be in town and then being so convened shall consult upon the subject of the message from the Indians; he to make a minute (in a fair bound book to be kept for that purpose) of the result and opinion of the said Com^rs^ upon all such messages; every minute to be signed by the Comm^rs^ then present and by him the said Mr Livingston as Secretary.

6. And for avoiding and preventing all superfluous charge for or by reason of any message from the said Indians, the s^d^ Com^rs^ are hereby directed to signifie to all the said Nacôns that they send hither no more than three Indians at most on any message whatsoever, and the messenger or messengers so sent are allowed to stay here at the King's charge no longer than three dayes at most, to rest and refresh themselves, and to be allowed three shillings p^r^ day each messenger and no more for his or their support during the said three days and proportionably for a less time if he or they shall return home sooner; which said three shillings p^r^ day is to be paid to the said messenger or messengers in ready money, and that by Mr Livingston aforesaid; who is hereby directed to make punctuall payment accordingly from time to time, out of that part of his Ma^tys^ revenue of Excise wch is under his the said Mr Livingston's collection. And I do absolutely forbid that any provisions or money be given to any Indian or Indians at the King's charge from the day of the date hereof otherwise than is before expressed. whereof Mr Livingston is to take notice and to conform himselfe to this

my order accordingly. And my former instructions to the Commissioners for managem[t] of the Indian affaires, bearing date the first day of Aug[st] 1698 are hereby revoked. Given under my hand and seal at Armes, At Albany the third day of Sept[r] 1700. and in the twelfth year of his Ma[ty's] Reign.

A true Copy

(signed) BELLOMONT.

Address of the Citizens of Albany to the Earl of Bellomont.

[New-York Papers, N. C., N. 14.]

To His Excellency Richard Earl of Bellomont Cap[t] Gen[ll] and Governour in Chiefe of his Majesties Provinces of New Yorke, Massachusetts Bay & New Hampshire and territories depending thereon in America, and Vice Admirall of the same, His Majesties Lieutenant and Commander in Chiefe of the Militia and of all the Forces by Sea and Land within y[e] Collonies of Connecticutt, East and West Jersey &[c] and of all the Forts and places of strength within y[e] same &[c]

The humble address of the Principall Inhabitants of y[e] Citty and County of Albany.

May itt please Your Lordship.—

Wee have again the hapiness of seeing your Lordship in this place and cannot but thankfully congratulate your Excellencies great kindness in visiting the frontiers, the which, with the greatest concern imaginable wee acquaint your Lordship, are in a most deplorable and languishing condition. The Citty and County of Albany has laboured under y[e] greatest of hardships during the late long warr wth the French, when they were exposed to inexpressible dangers, being barbarously murdered, scalp'd & carried captives by the French and their merciless Indians, which terrified many of the inhabitants, forced them to desert their habitations and to remove to other parts of the province, being[1] the Frontiers not soe well secured as to defend them from y[e] inroads of y[e] French and their sculking parties of Indians; but were in hopes that since his Majesty had soe gloriously obtained a peace for all Europe by his valour and conduct, that wee who had soe large a share of the miseries attending a bloody warr, would also participate in the blessings of a joyfull peace; but to our great grief wee finde our trade more decayed then formerly by reason of the French and their missionaries dayly deluding & debauching of our Indians of y[e] Five Nations from us, sometimes causing them to be kill'd by the farr Indians, and att other times seducing them to come and live att Canada to be instructed in the Christian faith, & where these two prevaile not, they raise factions in their Castles and take of by poyson those that cannot be soe seduced and deluded; by which artifices they have increased the Castle of Praying Indians att Mont-reall which consisted of fourscore fighting men (Indians that had deserted the Five Nations) before the last warr, but now are since the conclusion of the peace, by the means aforesaid, increased to

[1] "Seeing." MS. in *Albany City Records*, 1695–1705.

Conformably to your instructions, I shall render all the services in my power to Sieur de Clermont partner in the Company for the establishment of stationary fisheries at Mount Lewis also to Sieur de Villebois, agent for the Farmers of the Western Domain,[1] who is a wise and meritorious man. I believe that he will conclude on returning, the inhabitants of this country having ratified the treaty made by Sieur Pacaud with Sieur Derodes for the purchase of the mass of beavers, and formed a company, concerning which we shall have the honor to report to you by our last letters. Meanwhile Sieur de la Chenaye, Councillor, one of the Directors who was elected yesterday by the meeting, has just informed me that he leaves to-morrow in the King's ship, *la Seine*, which will wait at Rochelle for Sieur du Sinot his colleague, who will be entrusted with every thing that has been agreed to by this Company for your perusal, in order that you may have the goodness to obtain his Majesty's approbation thereof.

After having informed you, My Lord, of the affairs of this Country, permit me to testify to you the great pleasure I've felt in the justice the King has rendered My Lord your father's merit in elevating him to the dignity of Chancellor, and to crave the continuance of the honor of your protection; assuring you of the attachment and profound respect with which I am,

My Lord,

Your most humble, most
Obedient and most obliged Servant
Le Chevalier de Callieres.

Quebec, the 16th October 1700.

Conference between Governor de Callières and the Iroquois.

Speeches of the Iroquois who came from their country to Montreal with the Reverend Father Bruyas and Sieurs de Maricourt and de Joncaire, and brought some Deputies of their Nations, to the number of nineteen, for the purpose of concluding Peace. 3d September 1700.

They spoke to Chevr de Callières Governor, &c. as follows:—

By a string of Wampum.

Father Onontio. You see before you, on this occasion all these Iroquois Nations; 'tis true you do not see the face of the Oneida here, because he who was a delegate has fallen sick; we are not masters of sickness or death; but he has assisted at all the councils which have been held, and we express his word as if he were here.

1st Belt.

We already stated, when last here, that the Far Nations had struck us; that we did not wish to defend ourselves, because you and the English Governor had told us that it was a General Peace. If we did not defend ourselves it was not because we were afraid; on our return to our villages, there were two hundred men ready to set out to avenge us, but when they saw the Rev. Father Bruyas and Sieurs de Maricourt and de Joncaire they stopped. We

[1] Envoye des fermiers du domaine d'Occident. *Text.* — Ed.

now tell you that there is not any one on the war path, nor desirous to go on it, and we have laid all the hatchets aside.

2nd Belt.

When we came here last, we planted the tree of Peace; now we give it roots to reach the Far Nations, in order that it may be strengthened; we add leaves also to it, so that good business may be transacted under its shade. Possibly the Far Nations will be able to cut some roots from this Great Tree, but we will not be responsible for that nor its consequences.

3rd Belt.

The best proof of Peace is the surrender of Prisoners; we afford such proof to you in bringing you back thirteen whom we present you, though we have experienced considerable pain in witnessing their separation from us, having long since adopted them as our nephews. We also ask you to restore to us, as you promised, all the prisoners that are among the Far Nations and neighboring tribes here. It will afford great joy to all our Villages.

By a String of Wampum.

You and the Onontio of Orange[1] have made Peace; you have told us that we should all oppose him who would violate it. Corlard, notwithstanding, seems desirous of creating disturbance. Come, then, to some arrangement, both of you, and let me know what conclusion you will have agreed to; because when the Rev. Father Bruyas and Sieurs de Maricourt and de Joncaire were at Onnontaé, a Dutchman came to tell us, by a string of Wampum, that Corlard forbad us listening to the Word of Onontio, and in case he spoke, not to mind him but to depart immediately to repair to Albany within ten or twelve days. We were so indignant at this, that Téganisorens told him, he was astonished that Corlard would treat us as Slaves; who were his Brothers, not his Vassals, and after having told us that the Peace was general, that he seemed desirous to induce us to fight against our father, which we were unwilling to do; that, as for the rest, we should despite his prohibition, not fail to go down to Montreal where our Father Onontio had lighted the fire of Peace, and in order that he may not plead ignorance thereof, we showed him these belts we were bringing. All the Nations that were assembled approved what Téganisorens said.

By a String of Wampum.

When Joncaire was in our country, the father of this youth whom we restore, was his master; but now it is Joncaire who is master of this young man. We give him in order that if Joncaire should happen to die, he may be regarded as his nephew and may take his place. Therefore it is that we give him up to Onontio, whom we beg, with the Intendant, to take care of him, and to confine him should he become wild.

4th Belt.

We should like to take a smith back with us to Fort Frontenac, and that you would also send some goods thither, so that those of our people who do not come down here by the river may, by placing things as they were before the war, find what they want there; and let them be furnished us at a cheap rate and at Montreal prices; Corlard is becoming ill humored; he may indeed, create disturbance; we would, therefore, wish to have recourse to that fort.

[1] *Sic.* Qu? You Onontio and Corlard have made peace &c.—Ed.

5th Belt.

You appointed a Commandant to Fort Frontenac whom also we called Onontio; I perceive, notwithstanding, that you have made him come back and have confined him in a house. This causes us pain. He supplied our wants; 'tis true he supplied them at a somewhat high rate, but he afforded us pleasure for we were all naked, and were at liberty to take the goods or leave them; It would gratify us much to see him at liberty before going away.

6th Belt.

The last time we spoke here we gave some presents to the Algonquin because he made us some during winter, when hunting; he spoke to us again afterwards, and told us that since Onontio united us by the peace, we would eat together when we should meet. He said he would be here on our return, but as this is not the case, I lay this belt on the ground to thank him and to tell him that we ask nothing better than to make one joint kettle when we shall meet. We have not been able to bring back his two little girls whom you demanded and who were prisoners in our parts, because one of them is dead, and the other was at the hunting grounds when we left our villages; but we promise you to bring her back next summer.

Answer of the Chevalier de Callières, Knight of the Order of St. Louis, Governor and Lieutenant-general for the King throughout all Northern France, to the Words which the Iroquois Deputies brought him.

By a String of Wampum.

I am very glad, my Iroquois children, to see you returned with the Rev: Father Bruyas and Sieurs de Maricourt and de Joncaire, and that you have kept the promise you gave me long ago, by bringing me some Deputies from your villages. As your good treatment of the Rev. Father and of Sieurs de Maricourt and de Joncaire affords me evidence of the sincerity with which you acted, I am happy to open my arms to you in order to receive you as a good father, who is always disposed to forget the past in regard to his Children, and to employ himself in making a general peace between all my allies and you.

1st Belt.

'Tis true, you told me of the blows which the Nations inflicted on you since the Great Onontios of France and of England made peace, which they wished you to enjoy as well as the other Nations, my allies, with whom you were at war; whereunto I answered you as I again do, that your long delay in coming to see me with Deputies from each Village, in conjunction with the blow you struck on the Miamis a year ago, has been the cause of what you experienced, which I regret, as I would rather have wished entirely to terminate the war which must not be thought of any more, forgetting on both sides what has occurred whilst it continued. You have done well in stopping all the parties who were prepared to march, and in having laid the hatchets aside.

2nd Belt.

I bewail the Dead whom you have lost in these last rencontres, whilst we were engaged in negotiations of peace, and clean the ground that has been reddened by blood.

3rd Belt.

I seize your hatchets and those of my allies to place them with my own and all other weapons of war, in a trench that I dig deep, whereupon I lay a large rock and turn a river over that, in order that people may not find those arms again to use them against each other.

4th Belt.

I make firm, like you, the Great Tree of Peace, which you have planted, with all its leaves, and you need not entertain any apprehension that any of the roots will be cut off by the Far Nations, my allies. Here are some of their Chiefs: The Rat, Kinonché, Staaliboy, Kelesiskingie and others whom I invited early in the Spring; they assure me that the Peace I now conclude with you for all my allies, shall be punctually respected by them, which I shall cause all my Frenchmen, and Indian allies, domiciled among us also to do; some of their Chiefs are here from the Sault and the Mountain, and my Kercadout, Onnagszny, Nétaminet and other of the principal Abenakis of Acadia, who have come expressly to execute my word.

5th Belt.

You afforded me pleasure in bringing back the thirteen French prisoners whom I see here; but I again ask you to bring me back the remainder and, generally, all those of my allies whom you have in your country, by the beginning of next August which is the time I fix for all the nations to bring back also to you all your people whom they retain, so that a mutual exchange may take place in my presence, and in order that every thing be replaced in the same condition it was in before the War; and in regard to your prisoners among the Indians domiciled in this neighborhood, you can speak to them and open the door to them by the Peace I conclude, to return home if they think proper.

6th Belt.

In order that this Peace which I grant you in the King's name, may be stable, should any difference occur, or any blow be struck on one side or the other, he who may feel aggrieved shall not seek vengeance either by himself or his nation; but he shall come to me that I may have satisfaction done him; and in case the aggressor refuse to give the satisfaction I may have decreed, I shall oblige him to it by uniting myself to those who will have been insulted, and I shall ask the Governor of the English to join me in like manner to chastise the rebels, pursuant to the order we have—he and I—from our two Great Onontios of France and England, and there remains no other agreement to be made between me and Corlard on that point than to execute the orders of the Kings, our masters, for the maintenance of the peace.

By a String of Wampum.

I willingly accept the recommendation you give the Intendant and me to take care of the young man whom you have given Sieur Joncaire, and we will furnish him every thing he shall require to qualify him for filling some day said Sieur Joncaire's place.

7th Belt.

For the purpose of encouraging Peace, I shall ask his Majesty's permission to grant your request as regards Fort Frontenac, and whilst awaiting his orders will immediately have a Smith sent up thither, together with some goods for your most urgent necessities, which will

be furnished you at the lowest rates possible, but I recommend you to prevent your young men touching either the Cattle or any other things belonging to the Fort.

8th Belt.

If I have recalled the Commandant who was at Fort Frontenac, and had him shut up in a house, it was because he disobeyed me, and this should not render you uneasy, as I will send another whom I shall recommend to afford you satisfaction.

By a String of Wampum.

I shall give the Algonkins the Belt you have left with me for them, and explain to them its contents; but I again recommend you not to omit bringing me their little girl that is still alive in your Country, at the time I indicated for your bringing me the other prisoners.

After the Iroquois had heard these answers, they spoke as follows:—

We thank you, Onontio, for the treatment we have received from you. You must have examined all the old affairs to speak as you have done. Such is the way to act when there is a sincere desire to bring matters to a happy termination. For ourselves, we promise to obey your voice, and so much the worse for those who will not do likewise.

The Rat, the Chief of the Hurons, spoke by a Belt, which he addressed to Chevalier de Callières:

I have always obeyed Onontio; he takes the hatchets out of the hands of all the nations; for me I cast mine at his feet. Who will be so bold as to oppose his Will, who is here our Father; I have no doubt but the Upper Nations will abide his pleasure. It is for you, Iroquois Nations to do the same.

Stastiboy, chief of the Stasaës also spoke by a Belt which he presented to Mr de Callières:

I speak in the name of the Four Stasais Nations to wit: the Stasaës of the *Sable*, the Stasaës Sinago, the Kiskakons and the people of The Fork[1] who have sent me expressly here, to listen to the voice of our Father Onnontio. He takes the hatchets to throw them to the end of the earth; I place mine at his feet, never to take it up again except when it shall be his pleasure. I exhort you also, you Iroquois Nations, to form but one body with us; I shall carry Onnontio's word up yonder.

The Abenakis also spoke in like manner by a Belt addressed to Mr de Callières.

I have nothing else to say than to add that I have no other hatchet than Onnontio's, and as he has thrown his to the end of the earth, Mine has followed it, and as I have no other will than his, I shall exactly execute all he will require.

The Chief of the Mountain spoke by a Belt addressed, like all the others, to Chevalier de Callières:—

I of the Mountain am the last to speak, being the smallest nation. I also lay my axe at the feet of Onnontio.

Chevalier de Callières addressed the Iroquois in these terms:—

I place in your hands the Belts of the Hurons, the Stasaës, Abenakis, and of the Chief of the Mountain, in order that you recall to mind their contents.

[1] The junction of the Kinkakee and Illinois rivers is called the Fork. *Charlevoix*, III., 371, 380.—Ed.

Stonniot, Chief of the Sault, said to the Iroquois by a Belt:—

We of the Sault have just heard our Father, who told you that whosoever in future would attack any other Nations should be chastised, and that he will even unite with the Governor of the English for that purpose. I give you this Belt to confirm his words.

The Iroquois spoke by two Belts which they addressed to Mr de Callières:

I thank the Huron and Outagaës who stated that it was Onnontio who had given them the hatchet and that they laid it down again at his feet. We hope they will never take it again from the place where it has just been laid.

Chevalier de Callières spoke to the Hurons and Stagaës

As I have given the Iroquois the Belts you gave me, I also hand you those whereby they answer me, in order that you may remember what they have said to me.

All the preceding Articles having been accepted by the Iroquois Deputies and by those of the Nations who had come down by order of Chevalier de Callières, he caused them to sign the same with him and the Intendant, each making the mark of his Nation, in presence of the entire assembly, at Montreal the 8th of September 1700.

Thus signed in the Original:—

Le Chevr de Callières, Hortrait-Champigny, Vaudreuil, de Ramezay, Fran: Dollier P: C: Lacolombière, F. Guillaume Warden of the Recolets, Pierre Lesholenec, Superior of the house belonging to the Society of Jesus at Montreal.

The nations made each their ordinary mark. After which signed, Sieurs Francois Debelmont[1] Priest, Missionary of the Mountain, Jacques Bruyas,[2] Missionary of the Sault St Louis, Antoine Gaulin, Missionary of the Abenakis of Acadia, Jean Enjalran, missionary of the Stagaës Nations, Maricour, de Joncaire.

[1] Rev. François Vachon de Belmont belonged to a distinguished house in Burgundy and was connected with his native country by offices of high respectability. Acquainted with the circle of the Sciences and conversant with most of the languages of Europe he abandoned all his prospects to become a Missionary in Canada. In 1680, whilst yet in minor orders, he was put in charge of the Indian School attached to the Iroquois Mission at the Mountain of Montreal. *St. Vallier: Etat present*, 69; *La Potherie*, I., 343. Here he had a Church constructed at his private expense, of which he became the pastor in 1681. He succeeded M. Dollier, *supra*, 138, as Superior of the Seminary of Montreal and filled that office until his death, which occurred in 1732. *Faillon*. He left behind him among other writings, a *Histoire du Canada*, which is printed in the *Collections of the Quebec Literary and Historical Society for* 1840. — Ed.

[2] Rev. Jacques Bruyas, of Lyons, arrived at Quebec 3d August 1666, and set out on the 14th July of the following year for the Mohawk country and thence in September for Oneida. Having been appointed Chief of the Iroquois Missions in 1671, he returned to the Mohawk, was among the Senecas in 1673, again among the Mohawks, where he continued until 1679 when he was recalled. He was in charge of the Mission at the Sault St. Louis in 1684, accompanied Denonville against Senecas in 1687; was at the Sault again in 1691, and in 1693 became Superior of his Order in Canada and held that office until 1700. In 1699 the Onondagas being desirous to conclude a peace visited Montreal and invited Father Bruyas to return as Ambassador with them but their request was refused until they would conclude a treaty at Montreal, and in the fall of that year he was sent with Major La Vallière with the King's Letter announcing the termination of hostilities between England and France. *La Potherie*, IV., 131. In the Summer of 1700, the Iroquois renewed their request, and Father Bruyas proceeded to Onondaga, *Ibid*, 148, where he arrived in August and returned the month following with a delegation that concluded a final peace between the Five Nations and the French which lasted for more than 50 years. *Ib.*, 174. He visited Onondaga again in July 1701 on public affairs, and acted as Interpreter to the Iroquois at the grand ratification of the peace in August following by all the Indians. *Ib.*, 241. The time of his decease is not precisely known. It occurred four months before Lafitau entered on the Mission of Sault St. Louis. *Mœurs Sauvages*, II., 434. He was the best philologist of the Mohawk language, and compiled many works in that tongue and on its construction. Hennepin journeyed from Fort Frontenac to the Mohawk valley to examine his Dictionary, and Cotton Mather had a copy of his Mohawk Catechism. His *Racines Agnières;* Dictionary and Catechism are still extant. *Shea.*

Du 5. septembre 1700.

Esp.e N.o 7

139

Parolles des Iroquois qui sont venus de leur païs a Montréal avec le R. P. Bruyas, et les f.rs de Marieourt et de Jonquaire qui ont assemé des Deputez de leurs nations au nombre de 19. pour la conclusion de la paix. Ils ont dit ce qui suit a M.r ——

Le chef de Gannounoo M.r

Sav vne corde de Wampum

Pour cette fois Notre pere Onontio, vous voyez icy tous nos nations Iroquoises, il est vray que vous ny voyez pas le Visage de Sonnoyouet, parce que celuy qui étoit Deputé pour venir est tombé malade, nous ne sommes point maitres de la maladie ny de la mort, mais je a été present dans tous les Conseils qui se sont tenus, et nous portons sa parolle comme si il étoit icy.

2.e Collier,

Nous vous avons Deja dit la derniere fois que nous sommes venus icy que les nations d'enhaut nous avoient frapé, que nous étions prets pour nous defendre, parce que vous nous auriez dit ce Gouverneur des Anglois que la paix étoit universelle, et comme nous sommes pas deffendus ce n'est pas que nous les craignons, quand nous sommes remontez a nos Villages il y avoit 200. hommes prets a partir pour nous aller vanger, mais quand ils nous ont Vu avec le R. P. Bruyas et les S.rs de Marieourt et de Jonquaire ils se sont arretez, nous vous dirons qu'il n'y a presentement personne en guerre ny qui ait envie d'y aller, et nous avons mis toutes les haches a bas.

2.e Collier,

Quand nous sommes venus icy la derniere fois nous avons planté

larbre de paix, prenentement — nous y mettons des racines pour quelles
aillent jusques chez les Nations dentours afin quil soit bien affermy
nous y ajoutons aussy des feuilles pour quen puisse faire les bonnes
affaires a lombre, peutestre que les gens den haut pourront couper
quelques racines de ce grand arbre, mais ce ne sera pas notre faute
des frères qui en pourront arriver.

3.e Collier,

La Meilleure Marque de la paix c'est de rendre les prisonniers
nous le faisons en vous en ramenant 13. que nous vous presentons
quoy que nous ayons eu beaucoup de peine de les voir separer de
nous les ayant adoptez pour nos neveux depuis longtemps, nous
demandons aussy que vous nous faciez rendre comme aussi nous leurs
promis tous les prisonniers qui sont chez les nations dentours et chez
les sauvages des environs dici, cela rejouira beaucoup tous nos
villages.

Pour une Corde de porcelaine,

Cest vous et lomontio dorange qui avez fait la paix vous
nous avez dit que celuy qui la romperoit on se mettroit tous contre
luy, Cependant il semble que Corlard veuille Brouiller, accommodez
vous donc tous les deux ensemble et nous faites Savoir ce que vous aurez
reglé parce que dans le temps que le R. P. Bonjas et les f.rs de Marivaux
et de jonquiere Etoient a Onnontaé, je vins au flamand de la part
pour vous dire pour une Branche de porcelaine quil nous demandoit
decouter la parolle dOnnontio, je crevois quil eut parlé de ne luy pas
reprendre, mais ce partio jmmediatement pour venir rendre a Chaine
dans 10. ou 12. jours, de quoy nous fumes si indignez que Degandjoren
luy dit quil Seternisoit que Corlard nous voulait traitter en Esclaves

que nous étions des frères mais non pas ses sujets, et que pour nous convaincre que la paix étoit universelle il l'invitoit à vouloir nous engager à nous battre contre notre père, ce que nous ne voulions pas faire, au reste que nonobstant sa demande nous ne laisserions pas de descendre à Montréal ou notre père Onontio avoit allumé le feu de paix, et qu'il n'en ignoroit pas nous lui fimes voir les colliers que nous portions, toutes les nations assemblées applaudirent à ce que Kegani serons dit.

Sur une corde de Porcelaine,

quand Joncaire étoit chez nous, le père de ce jeune Enfant que nous lui ramenions étoit son maître, mais présentement c'est Joncaire qui l'est de ce jeune homme, nous le donnons à lui que si Joncaire venoit en manque il pourra être regardé comme son ennemi, et prendre sa place, c'est pour cela que nous le ramenons à Onontio que nous prions en M.r l'Intendant d'en avoir soin, et de l'envoyer lorsqu'il sera libertin.

MARINE ET COLONIES
ARCHIVES COLONIALES

4.e Collier,

Nous voudrions bien entendre avec vous une forge au fort Frontenac, afin que vous y envoyassiez aussy des Marchandises, afin que ceux de nos gens qui ne seront point de la Riviere puissent descendre si quelqu'un trouvoit à son besoin en retablissant les choses comme avant la guerre, et qu'on nous y donne des Marchandises à bon marché et sur le pied de ——— Montréal, voila mon Cœur qui fait le malheur il pourroit bien brouiller, ainsy nous voudrions avoir notre revenu au fort.

5.e Collier,

vous avez mis un Commandant au fort Frontenac que nous appellions aussy Onontio, cependant je vois que nous l'avez fait revenir en fait

renfermer dans une Maison, cela nous fait de la peine, il nous a donné nos Besoins, il est vray qu'il nous les a Vendus assez Cher, mais il nous a fait plaisir car nous étions tous nuds, et nous avons été maitres de prendre les Marchandises ou de les laisser, nous voudrions bien le voir en liberté autant de parties.

6.e Tableau.

La dernière fois que nous parlames jy nous fumes des presens a Kalgonquin par ce qu'il nous en avoit fait Voyage en Chasse, il nous parla encore après et nous dit que puis qu'on vouloit venir par la paix nous mangerions de la Viande Ensemble quand nous nous rencontrerions, il nous avoit dit qu'il seroit jy a notre retour, mais puis qu'il ny est point voila un Tableau que je mets a terre pour le remercier de luy dire que nous ne demandons pas mieux que de le faire au meme Chaudiere. quand nous nous trouverons, nous n'avons pu ramener les deux petittes filles qui etoient prisonnieres Chez nous que vous demander par ce que l'une est morte et l'autre etoit a la Chasse quand nous sommes partis de nos Villages, mais nous vous prometons de la ramener Cété prochain.

Du 3. 7bre. 1700.

17

Reponse de Monsieur le Chr de Callieres Chevallier de l'ordre de St. Louis Gouverneur et Lieutenant General pour le Roy en toute la France Septentrionalle, aux paroles que les Deputez Iroquois luy ont apportez.

Sauvage de Pourcharine

Je suis bien aise, Mes Enfans les Iroquois de vous voir venu de retour avec le R. P. Bruyas et les S.rs de Marivaux et de Joncaire, et que vous ayez fait satisfait aux paroles que vous m'avez données depuis longtemps en m'amenant des deputez de vos villages, les bons traittemens que j'apprens que vous avez fait de ce R. P. et aux S.rs de Marivaux et de Joncaire me feront connoitre la sincerité avec laquelle vous agissez, je vous tends les bras avec plaisir pour vous recevoir comme un bon pere qui est toujours disposé a oublier le passé a legard de ses enfans, et a s'employer a faire une paix generalle entre tous mes allier et vous.

p.r Collier

Il est vray que vous m'avez dit les coups qui m'ont fait par les nations sur vous depuis que le grand Monarque de France et celuy d'Angleterre ont fait la paix de laquelle ils vouloient que vous jouissiez aussy bien que les autres nations mes allier avec qui vous avez eu la guerre, Surquoy je vous ay repondu comme je fais encore que votre long retardement a me venir trouver avec des deputez de chaque Village, joint aux coups que vous avez fait aux Miamis il y a un an a accusé ceux qui ont été fait sur vous

dont je fais faite puisque j'aurois souhaitté plutôt terminer
entièrement la guerre a laquelle il me faut plus penser, ni
oublier de part et d'autre tout ce qui s'est passé pendant
la durée et vous aux bien fait savoir tous les partis qui
soient prêts a marcher et devoir mis les hautes a bas.

2.e Tollieu

Je pleure les morts que vous avez perdus dans ces
derniers temps pendant que nous etions en pourparlers
de paix, et nettoye la terre qui a été rougie de leur sang.

3.e Tollieu,

Je me saisis de vos ruches et de celles de mes alliés
pour les mettre avec les miennes et tous les autres instruments
de guerre dans une fosse que je fais profonde sur laquelle je
mets mes gros rochers et y fait passer une rivière afin qu'on ne
les puisse plus trouver pour s'en servir les uns contre les autres.

4.e Tollieu,

J'affermis comme vous le grand arbre de paix que vous avez
planté avec toutes ses feuilles et vous ne devez pas appréhender
qu'aucunes racines en soient coupées par les gens d'enhaut mes
alliés en voie de Considerables, le Kabi Kinonché,
Gla Gliboy, Kilegislingie et autres que j'avois demandé et
les prêtres qui m'assurerent que la paix que je fais
présentement avec vous pour tous mes alliés sera exécutée
ponctuellement de leur part, ce que je feray faire aussi par

Ecrit mes françois et sauvages alliés habitant parmy nous
dans nos grands bois considerables du coté de la montagne, et
mes heritiers, ouvrages, ustensiles et autres de principaux
abenakis de l'Acadie qui sont avec eux pour executer
ma voix.

6.e Juillet

BIBLIOTHÈQUE ET COLLECTIONS
ARCHIVES
GLOBALES

J'ay un beau fait plaisir de me rendre les 12 prisonniers
françois que je voit icy, mais je vous demande encore que
vous rameniez le reste ou generallement tous ceux de mes
allié que vous avez chez vous dans le commencement du mois
d'août prochain qui est le temps que je donne a tous ces
nations pour vous rendre, aussy tous ceux des votres qui sont
chez eux afin qu'ils ma femme et moy puissions echanger de part
et d'autre ce qu'on remette toutes choses au meme état
qu'auparavant la guerre et a legard de nos prisonniers qui
pourront etre parmy les sauvages habitans aux environs
d'icy nous pourrons leur parler leur ouvrant la porte pour la
paix que je fais pour s'en retourner si bon leur semble.

6.e Juillet

Je revoque cette paix que je vous accorde au nom du Roy pour
etre d'une stable durée S'il arrivoit quelque different ou qu'il
se fit quelque coup de part ou d'autre, celuy qui sera l'offensé
ne se vangera point pour luy ny pour sa nation, mais il me
viendra trouver pour que je luy en fasse faire raison et non

que le gouverneur refusant de satisfaire a ce que j'aurois reglé,
je l'y obligeroy en me joignant a ceux qui auront été insultés
et je demanderoy au gouverneur Anglois de se joindre
pareillement a moy pour chatier les Rebels suivant l'ordre
que nous en avons luy et moy de nos deux grands Monarques de
France et d'Angleterre et j'en y joint d'autre accord a faire
cedemus exprimant entre moy et Corlard que d'executer les
ordres de Roys nos maitres pour le maintien de la paix.

Sa Excellence de Porcelaine,

J'accepte volontiers la recommandation que vous faites
a Mr. L'Intendant et a moy d'avoir soin du jeune
homme que vous avez donné au S. Gouverneur, je vous luy
fournirons tout ce qu'il aura besoin pour le rendre capable
de tenir un jour la place de S. Gouverneur.

7.e Colloque,

En faisant de la paix je demanderay a Sa Majesté la permission
de vous donner ce que vous desirez pour le fort frontenac et
en attendant ses ordres Je feray monter incessamment
un forgeron et quelques marchandises pour vos plus
pressantes necessités qu'on vous fournira au meilleur
marché qu'il sera possible, mais je vous recommande
d'empecher que votre jeunesse ne touche point aux bestiaux
ny aux autres choses dependantes du fort.

8.e Collier,

Si j'ay retiré le Commandant qui etoit au fort frontenac et
tay fait Prisonnier dans une maison c'est parce qu'il m'a
desobéï et cela ne vous doit point inquieter, puisque Je vy
envoyeray un autre qui je recommanderay de vous contenter.

Sa vingt Corde de Porcelaine,

Je donneray aux algonkins le Collier que vous m'avez remis
pour eux et leur expliqueray ce qu'il contient, mais je vous
recommande encore de ne pas manquer de m'amener celle de
leurs petitte filles qui est envie chez vous dans le temps que je vous
ay marqué que vous m'amenerez les autres prisonniers.

Après que les Iroquois eurent fini leur Discours
ils parlerent comme il suit,

Nous vous remercions Onnontio de la maniere que vous nous
traitez il faut que vous ayez cherché toutes les vieilles affaires
pour parler comme vous avez fait, voila comme on en use quand
on veut bien terminer les choses pour nous, nous promettons d'obéir
Notre Voye et tant pis pour ceux qui ne le feront pas,

Le Sachem Chef des Iroquois a parlé par un Collier qu'il a
adressé a Monsieur le Chevalier Callieres,

J'ay toujours obéï a Onnontio, il prend les hauteurs de toutes les
nations, pour moy je jette la mienne a ses pieds, qui seroit
assez hardy pour aller contre la volonté de celuy qui est en ciel notre Pere,
je ne doute point que les gens d'enhaut ne fassent ce qu'il souhaitte

c'est a avoir aultres nations Iroquoises a en faire de même
aussy.

Stastiboy Chef des Stasaes a aussy parlé pour
un Collier qu'il a presenté a M. de Callieres,
Je parle au nom des 4. nations Stasaiens, scavoir les
Stasaes de Sable, les Stasaes Sinago, les Skiaakons et les
gens de la fourche qui m'ont Envoyé icy exprez pour Ecouter
la voye de Notre pere Onnontio, je prend toutes les Racines
pour les mettre au fond de la terre, je jette la mienne a ses pieds
pour ne la jamais reprendre que quand je la retrouveray, je
vous exorte aussy avec aultres Nations Iroquoises a ne faire
plus qu'un même Corps avec nous, je porteray la parolle
d'Onnontio la haut.

Les Abenakis ont aussy parlé de la même maniere
que un Collier adressé a M. de Callieres.

Je n'ay autre chose a dire Sinon que comme je ne connois point
d'autre Racine que celle d'Onnontio j'ay mis la mienne au fond
de la terre la mienne est aussy et comme je n'ay point d'autre
volonté que la sienne, je suivray exactement tout ce qu'il
Soutraittera.

Le Chef de la montagne a parlé pour un Collier adressé
comme les autres a M. le Chev. de Callieres.

Je parle le dernier comme etant la plus petite Nation.

de la Montagne je remets aussy ma hache aux pieds d'Onontio.

Monsieur le Chev. de Callieres a parlé aux —

Iroquois en ces termes,

Je vous remets les colliers des hurons, des Outaouas, Onontio et de Chef de la Montagne afin que vous ayez avous reponse de ce qu'il contient,

Monsieur Chef du Sault a dit aux Iroquois pour un

Collier,

Mes autres gens du Sault vous venons entendre notre pere qui vous a dit que ceux qui frapperoient a l'aucun de vous quelques traitres ou se mettroit contre eux pour le chatier ce qu'il se joindroit a mesme au gouverneur des Anglois pour cela, je vous donne ce collier pour affermir encore sa parolle,

Les Iroquois ont parlé pour 2. Colliers qu'ils ont adressez a M. de Callieres,

Je remercie le huron et l'Outaouas qui ont dit que c'etoit Onontio qui leur avoit donné la hache ce qu'il la remettoit a ses pieds nous esperons qu'il ne la reprendra plus de l'endroit ou il vient de la mettre.

Monsieur le Chev. de Callieres a parlé aux —

hurons et Outaouas,

Comme j'ay remis aux Iroquois les colliers que vous m'avez donnez, je vous donne aussy ceux par lequels ils me regardent afin que vous sachiez ce que j'ay dit.

MARINE ET COLONIES
ARCHIVES COLONIALES

Tous les articles cy dessus ayant été reçeus pour les Deputés
des Iroquois et pour ceux des Nations qui etoient venues pour les
ordres de Monsieur le Chr. de Calliere gle. Cet acte a signé
avec luy et Mons.r L'Intendant en faisant chacun la
marque de leur Nation en presence de toute l'Assemblée a
Montréal le 8.bre 1700. ainsy signé sur l'Original
Le Chr.er De Calliere, Bertrand Chamyrigay, Vaudreüil,
de Ramezay, Jean. Dallio S.L., La Colombiere, J. Guillaume
Gardeur des Reulets, Pierre Le Sueur Sup.r de la Mission
de la Comp.e de Jesus a Montréal, les Nations ont fait
Chacune leur Marque ordinaire.. après ont signé Les S.rs
François Debelmont gle. Missionaire de la montagne, Jacques
Bruyas Miss.re de Sault St. Louis, Antoine Gaulin Miss.re des
abenakis de Lacadie, Jean Enjalran Miss.re des Nations
Illinoises, Maricour, De Joncaire /.

Journal of Messrs. Hansen and Van Brugh's Visit to Onondaga.

[New-York Papers, N. O.; O. 9.]

To the Earl of Bellomont,

the Journal of the expedicôn of Col. Romer, Major Van Brugh & Hendrick Hansen, for Onnondage.

Anno. 1700. Septr 13th Wee departed from Albany & came to Schenectade, 14 d^{o} from thence we came to Jacobus Peek & found wee could not travell wth our baggage on horse back & were necessitated to hire a canoe & a man & to send for them from Schenectade to carry our baggage to the uppermost Castle of the Maquas; wch canoe came to us that night.

15 d^{o} In the morning we parted thence on horse back & sent our baggage and provisions in the Canoe and came that day to the first Castle called Ogsadago, where we lodged.

16 d^{o} In the morning we departed thence & came that day in the second Castle of the Maquass called Canaedsishore where the Canoe wth our baggage came to us in the evening. We desired the Sachems of the Castle to provide us four Indians to carry our baggage to Oneyda which was brought hither in a Canoe; who forthwith resolved and got four Indians ready against the morning to go with us.

17 d^{o} We sent one Canoe back to Schenectade, & we marcht on as farr as Decanohoge, where the Sachem Onoronorum lives, in company of the aforesaid four Indians that were ordered to attend us, but coming there two of our Indians were unwilling to proceed any further; whether it was the load was to heavy for them or that they were debaucht, we know not. We desired of Onoronorum that he would order us to other Indians, which he did at last, & desired us to stay there that day, and said that he would send for two Squass from Canijoharie wch should go with us in ye morning because he could not spare the men that were there, because they were busie to make houses; so we resolved to stay there that day. In the evening it began to raine, wch raine lasted, to our sorrow, untill the 20th d^{o}

20 d^{o} little rain; we departed with two Indians & two Squass that carryed our baggage.

23 d^{o} We came in Oneyde & were friendly treated; we lodged in the house of the Sachem Hanagquaindi. We called the Sachems together & desired of them that they would make a Canoe at the Carrying place against we came back, for Col. Romer to come down in, but they could not resolve to do it, some times p^{r}tending that it was impossible to make a canoe now, & some times that they would do it, but would be presently paid for it, & demanded so much for the Canoe that we could not pay them, because they knew we had not so much merchandize, at the last came to know conclusion, at which the Sachem Kanagquaindi was very sorry and dejected that what we desired was refused & said in the presence of the most unwilling brethren, I am greived they will not do what you have desired; you know that I have appointed to morrow to go to fight with my people, to the Southward, where ye Flatheads[1] live, otherwise I would go with my people & make a Canoe. Then went our carriers home.

25 d^{o} We rid for Onnondage with three other carriers which we had hired there.

26 d^{o} We came to Onnondage where a house was made ready for us, where we lodged & heard that Decanissore & some other Sachems were abroad, &, as they told us, were sent for

[1] The Choctaw Indians were so called. *Du Pratz Louisiana*, II., 140, 141; *Gallatin's Synopsis*, 100; *French's Louisiana Hist. Coll.*, III., 137. — Ed.

to hear what news the Indians brought from Canada, & had newes that they were near at hand; so we staid till the next day.

27 d° We sent for the Sachems together & asked them whether there was a canoe at Canainda, for our use to go in that Lake & so down the River till where the river comes in that runs out of the Lake of Oneyde. They answered there was no Canoe, but that there would be one or more to day or to morrow, & also said that they could not talk about till all the Sachems were come, wch they expected home to day.

28 d° Because the Sachems wch they expected were not yet come, We desired them again to assemble & when seaven of them were met, we told them that it was now the third day that we came hither & that the season of the year would not suffer us to stay long, so we desired they would send other messengers to hasten the Sachems. They answered here sitts a man that came from them, & says they will be here to morrow, therefore we desire you to be patient till then before you speak; for it is a scandal amongst us that we should resolve on any thing while the rest of our people are at hand to joine us. Then we concluded to stay till the next day.

29 d° The Sachems wch we expected not being come, that evening we sent again for those that were present, & told them that it was now the third time we had been together & that they had told us they could not conclude without the rest of their people were come, & from time to time had said that they would come, and yet come not, & now Decanissores son, who has told us that his father knows nothing of coming home, & therefore at last we desire you will send for them. Whereupon they forthwith resolved to send for Decannissore early in the morning

30 d° The Sachems that had been in Canada came home & would report what had befallen them by the French; when we perceived that, we send the Interpreter Lawrence Claessen thither, & when he came in they called him amongst them & said, as föll:—

When they came in Canada nigh the Castle called Cachenuage where the praying Maquass lives, they were called upon by the said Praying Indians who desired they would come in their Castle & eat with them of what they would prepare for them, adding further why they alwayes passed by their Castle when they went to the French, as if they could not abide the smoake of that Castle. When they had eaten they went for Mont Reall and were saluted with 7 or 8 cannon shot & treated very well with victuals & drink & the next day some Inondadesse Indians came to them & told they had alwayes lived in a misunderstanding together; pretending that they came to fight against them, but that it was not true, but those people to whom they had given Belts to, the last yeare, come and fight you; so that your owne Belts kill you. The Govr of Canada also said, that he had now sent a Priest to Ottawawa to fetch their prisoners & to deliver them to them in Canada the next Spring; also a Priest told them that they should desire the Govr of Canada to send a smith at Cadarachquin to mend their guns & axes, & to send a great deal of trade and merchandise there & to sell it as cheap there as at Mont Reall; which they did, & the Govr agreed to it & said that they [ought] to bring their skins thither to trade for that he liked them, and their Beavers to their Brother Corlaer at Albany, for he fancys them but I do other skins, & you shall have as much for them there as at Mont Reall, for he would not suffer that they should buy so dear as they had don last spring in Cadarachquin & that he had imprisoned the man that had sold them ye goods so dear last spring. The Priests thereupon moved them to insist with the Govr for his release; which they did, but the Govr refused, because he had done to much mischeif, but would put him to death or send him for

France. They further related that when they were on their return homewards they saw severall Frenchmen with their goods going up to Cadarachquin by order of the Govr to trade with them. Then they adjourned & said when the rest of the Sachems were come home they would proceed.

This afternoone we heard that the messenger ordered to go for Decanissore was not gone, because it rained & snowed all this day.

Oct 1st We hired an Indian wch we sent to Decanissore wch in the afternoone came to the Castle with Decanissore & we desired Decanissore that he would call the Sachems together, wch he did, and when they assembled Col. Romer desired that they would make a Canoe for him to go to Schenectade with, & a canoe or two to lend us now to go in Canainda Lake as farr as where the river comes in, that comes out of the Lake of Oneyde & two of their own men to go along with us to look for ye best place to build a Fort, & also when their people would be ready to work at ye Fort. Whereupon they said they would answer early the next morning.

2 do In the morning Decanissore came to us & told us that the Sachems of Oneyde were come to hear what news from Canada, & would faine make haste home again, and therefore had resolved to relate that first & have us to be present: as we were.

The Govr of Canada's Propositions to our Indians:—

1 Children. I thank you that you treated my people the Priest and Mor Marricour so well when they were in your country for wch I embrace you: & laid down a chain of Wampum.

2 I have heard that your people would have gon out a fighting, but thro' ye meanes of the Priest & Marricour the Axe was laid down; for which I thank you: and laid down a Belt.

3. Children now you are come here & it is a long while agoe I acquainted you to come, for it is your own fault, there is so many of yor people killed, for the Waganhaes have yet had the sword in their hands: & then threw down a Belt & said, herewith I wipe of your teares.

4. Now Children I thro' the axe to the Devil in a hole, & lay a stone upon it as bigg as all Mont Reall, that no man may take it up again: & laid down a Belt.

5. Children, hear me. It is now peace all over & I release all prisoners, & have sent a Priest to Ottawawa to fetch all the prisoners, & in the spring you may see and speak wth them, & try if they will go with you: and laid down a great Belt.

6. We plant a Tree of Peace, whose roots reach all the nations round about us yea even to heaven, & if any person comes to cut one of the roots, we'll all consult about it: and he laid down a Belt as long as a man.

7. You Children Sinnekes. Hear it is now peace, & if any will fight with the Waganhaes, must tell it to me, and what damage they do they shall repay it themselves, & if they do it a second time we will all together fall on them, & if I do cômence the warr again you may all fall on me and cut my flesh of my body; and if your Brother Corlaer should do it let him answer for it: and laid down a Belt: and he added, neither I nor the Govr of New York are Mrs of peace or warr, but the Kings of England & France.

8 You children I'll bring goods at Cadarachquin to trade wth you, & send a smith to mend your axes & Guns. Children, I know your Brother Corlaer loves Beaver, but I fancy other large skins, therefore you may sell the skins to me, & bring the Beavers to yor Brother Corlaer; and if the farr Nations have a mind for Corlaers goods they may go & trade there, I'll not hinder them: and laid down a Belt.

9. Relacôn of the Praying Indians of Cachanuage.

Now Brethren we hear that our Father Nondio has spoken, we also speak and assent to what he has told you and let it be peace for ever; & laid down a Belt.

10. Relacôn of the Innondadese Indians.[1]

Brethren just now we have heard that Nondio has made Peace. Brethren you know that the sword where with I killed you in the warr was put into my hands by Nondio, & now I return it to him that gave it me: and laid down a Belt. In like manner did the Mahikanders the Waga[n]haes & the Indians of Connossedage, for wch each of them laid down a Belt.

After this they spoke to us vizt the following Sachems by the mouth of Decanissore.

	from Canada		
Nihosogqua Whanrarangunnie Ochhask Sinninadjewane	Sinnekes	Ohansiowanne Diogorandagigso Decanissore Badsie—	Onnondages.

Brother Corlaer. You and I alwayes speak together and tell one another what we know: we have one breath one soul, & what one knows he'll tell the other and so we remaine one; for wch they laid down some Wampum. They further added; Brother Corlaer it is not good that any thing should be spoken among us & the other not know it, for when your people go to Canada I can know but little of it, for which I am sorry. They also answered to what we desired of them yesterday, & said, that there were two Canoes ready at Canainda to go thro' the Lake & go up and down the river, but they desired that they being poor that we would pay them for it, and when we returned from Canainda they would tell us whether there should be a Canoe made for Col Romer to go home in, but desired they might be paid for it. Which we promised. They also engaged us two men to go wth us to Canainda & one Sachem among them.

3 d° We went for Canainda, but the Sachem that was appointed to go with us was drunck, & so did not go, but we got another in his roome at Canainda and so went in the Canoe thro' the Lake of Canainda until a river that runs out of the lake of Oneyda, but found no fitt place to build a Fort; so we were advised to go to Quiehook the Creek that runs out of the Lake of Oneyda, & so returned to the Castle of Onnondage.

6 d° We went with Decanissore, Sinnicquanda, both Sachems, for Quiehook by the Ledge called Kagnewagrage about 1½ Dutch mile from the Lake of Oneyda where we saw a very fitt place and good wood to erect a Fort.

7 d° We returned to the Castle & when we came nigh it we heard that our people that had a passe to go to the remote nations of Indians were come thither. We ordered them to come to us, & we heard that they were wholly discouraged to go further; also our Sachems desired to know on what intencôn those people were come; which we told them & desired them to send a man or two with them; wch they said did not sute them; because but tenn or 11 dayes ago, some of the Sinnekes were taken prisoners & they would send no people into the fire, for they looked on them as dead that went thither.

[1] See ante, p. 799: Note 1.

8 d° We asked our people that had the passe what they would do, to go further or return back, but there was not one that said he would go further. Then we asked the Mahikanders that were to go with them what they would do, who said they would return, for said they if they proceed we are dead people. Whereupon Col. Romer resolved forthwith to depart for Oneyde. The Sachems of Onnondage were not well pleased about that passe, because my Lord had not acquainted them therewith & said that our people had run a great hazard of their owne people for those that were a hunting knew not of any of Corlaers people being abroad, & therefore feared that our own people would kill them as well as by their enemies. Whereupon those people that were to go to the farr Nations resolved to return home.

We were now ready to return home & called the Sachems together. When they were assembled we would againe acquaint them of our departure, but they begun first, by the mouth of Decanissore, and two Sinnekes Sachems being present; which said:—Brother Corlaer, the Indians that have been at Canada are now all returned home; what the Govr of Canada has spoken is made known to us all, except the Maquase; we desire you because you go by them to make it known to them by this letter; & laid down a bunch of black Wampum, wch Col. Romer took up.

Then we spoke and said:—

Brethren. We are now on our departure homewards; when we came we desired by the Gov^{rn} order a Canoe for Côl. Romer to return home in, to view the scituation of the Rivers and carrying places, but till this day have no answer, altho' you promised that we should consult about it & resolve upon it at our return home from Canainda; but you have not done it, therefore we are resolved to go home on horseback. We further said:—Brethren we have been at Canainda & at the creek Quiehook by the Lodge called Kagnewagrage to look for a fit place for a Fort, & as we have found it so we will report it to the Govr; but Brethren wch do you think is the best place, let us hear, & when we have heard that, wee'l tell it the Govr & it may be the Govr & you may agree.

Decanissore, spoke:—

Brother Corlaer. You have been in two places to see for a fit place to build a fort & now you ask us where the best place will be, but we cannot tell it yet, because all the Nations are not here, the Sinnekes are here, but the Cajouges & Oneydes are not here, & till we have resolved tôgether we can not answer.

Brother Corlaer. You have desired to know when the Indians will be ready to work at the Fort. Brother Corlaer, I think if you go soon to work in the spring you must work alone, for our people are a hunting. I therefore pity you must work alone

Brother Corlaer. I desire that you come not sooner in the Spring to make the Fort before we are come to you, wch will be when ye trees begin to budd, & when we are come wee'l council together; for if you come sooner it will not be good, but when we have council together it will be better & our Indians will be returned from hunting & they may help you.

Brother Corlaer. It is not good that one party invent some to do, but when any thing is to be done, all the Nations ought to consult about it.

Brother Corlaer. Let it be so as I say that you do not begin to work before we come to you in the spring; and laid down a Beaver; & desired we would tell it to the Oneyds, which we promised and we said to them:—Brethren we thank you that you hide nothing from us of the newes he had from Canada, & we desire further if they knew any thing more of the French, or if they expected this fall any French or Priests, to tell it us & not to hide it: & we gave them a match coate.

Decanissore spoke:—

Brother Corlaer. If it should happen that any French & Priests should come hither do not only send John Baptist or some particular man, but send also a great officer or two, that they may speak together.

We told them:—Brother, the day grows short, but we must talk a little more. You have now told us all the newes of the French: your Brother Corlaer has alwayes forbidd you to go there to speak of peace, not only for the honour of his person, but for the hon^{r} of all your Nations; for ye peace that is made, is made by the Kings, as the Govr of Canada told you; & what does it availe you to have been there, it is only a reproach to for your Nations, & seems you have humbled yourself before him, as if he had conquered you, & he will boast of it that you were forced to come and make peace with him, when he is no Ma^{r} over ye peace, as he said himself.

We took leave of them & presented them wth a gun, wch we had taken with us for our own use; for wch they thanked us.

9th We came in Oneyda & told them w^{t} Decanissore had desired us to say.

10th Col. Romer told us that his instruccôns were to see how much lesse the Carrying place could be made; whereupon we resolved forthwith to go thither, as we did, with an Indian which we hired who shew us the way.

11th d^{o} We came by a most miserable path to the Carrying Place, wch we viewed as farr as the Wood Creek, when Col Romer resolved to go to Oneyda. 12th do. In ye evening we came to Oneyda. 13th d^{o} we departed from Oneyda. 16th d^{o} we came in the Maquass country to the Sachem Onoronorum at Canohogo, were we delivered the message we were charged wth to him from ye Onondages. 17th d^{o}. We came at a place called the Wildernesse 2 mile above Schenectade, 18th d^{o} in the evening we came to Albany.

Lawrence Claessen — Peter Van Brugh
Interpreter. — Hend^{k} Hansen.

A true Copy
(Signed) Bellomont.

Number of the Militia of the Province of New-York.

[New-York Papers, N. O.; O. 14.]

A table of the Number of the severall Regiments in ye Province of New. York.

County of Suffolk	614
Queen's County	601
King's County	280
Richmond County 2 Comp^{as}	152
City & County of New York	684
County of West Chester	155
Ulster & Dutchess County	325
City & County of Albany	371
Totall	3182 men

New York Septemb.r 1700.

Point of Trade he had Heretofore thought fitt that she might not be totally lost to his Majesty to Send hier for England loaden with Ships Timber, for his use of his Ma.tie Navy and desired the Councill would appoint fitt persons to equip and Supply the s.d Shipp with Necessaryes for her said Voyage, his Excellency and Councill have Heretofore appointed for his s.d Service, Coll.o Abraham Depeyster Samuell Staats and Robert Walters Esq.rs who are to do the same with all his good husbandry they can, the Charge whereof shall be allowed out of his Ma.ties Revenue here, and his Excellency is pleased to Promise to use his best endeavours that the same may be repayd to the Revenue here from England.

At a Councill held at Fort William Henry this Thirteenth day of September 1700.

Present his Excellency Rich.d Earl of Bellomont.r

Stephen Cortlandt
Abra: Depeyster Esq.rs
Samuell Staats

Rob.t Livingston
Rob.t Walters Esq.rs

Letters from the Councill of Trade

his Excellency produced at this Board the Letters of the Lords of the Councill of Trade and Plantations of the Eleaventh day of aprill and Tenth day of May 1700. out of w.ch his Lord.ps read Severall Paragraphs. — his Lord.ps also produced his Ma.ties Letter of the Eighth and Twentieth day of March 1700. Together with his Ma.ties order in Councill Inclosed therein of the Nine and twentieth Ditto about the Owners of

Rye

Rye and Bedford in the province of New York.

The propositions made by his Excellency at Albany to the five Nations of Indians, the Sthatkkook or River Indians together with the answers of the said Indians to his Lordship were Read, and Coll.o Stephen Cortlandt in the name of the Rest of the members of this Board did thank his Lord.p for the great care and dilligence his Lordship has used in the said Expedition. Indians

His Excellency proposed to the Councill whether after what the house of Representatives, has done the Last Sessions with Relation to the Additionall duty granted for the erecting a ffort in the Onnondages Country, (in w.ch his Excellency observed their Resolution did not at all answer the Expectation he had of them) It would be fitt to Lett them meet and Sitt at the day appointed viz.t the first day of this ensueing October, In answer whereunto the Councill unanimously advised his Excellency to Lett them meet and Sitt the day aforesaid in hopes they would grant a Due in Lieu of the said Additionall duty: — Then his Excellency w.th the advice of the Councill ordered the Clerk of the Councill to prepare a proclamation appointing the Assembly to meet and Sitt accordingly. The Assembly to meet the first of Oct.r

Robt Livingston Esq.r produced at the Board a Comission from his most Sacred Ma.tie dated the Seaven and twentieth day of January $169\frac{5}{6}$ appointing him Secretary or Agent to the Indians with one hundred pounds Sterling p.r annu.m which he prayd might be entered in the Councill Book, and was ordered to be entered accordingly and follows in hec Verba. Mr Livingston Comission for Secretary to the Indians.

New York September 1700.

William R

William the Third by ye Grace of God King of England Scotland ffrance and Ireland Defendor of the ffaith &c: To our Trusty and Welbeloved Robert Livingston Gentleman Greeting Whereas by yor: Petition to us, you have humbly prayed to be Confirmed in yor: Severall Imployments of Collector of the Excise, Receiver of our Quitt Rents in our County and City of Albany, and Town Clerk, Clerk of the peace, and Clerk of the Common pleas there, with the usuall Sallary and ffees to be Executed by yor: Self or yor: Sufficient Deputy's and in the Execution of your office of Secretary or Agent for the Government of New York to the Indian Nations, and that the ffee or Sallary of one hundred pounds a year may be allowed to you for yor: future Encouragem.t in the said Services. And Whereas upon the Reports of the Lords of the Committee of trade and plantations, and of the Comissioners of our Treasury, we have taken the same into our Royall Consideration and Reposing Especiall trust and Confidence in yor: Loyalty, and fidelity, are graciously pleased for yor: future Encouragment to Confirm you and accordingly hereby Confirm Constitute and appoint you the said Robert Livingston to be Collector of the Excise and Receiver of our Quitt Rents in our County and City of Albany, and Town Clerk, Clerk of the peace, and Clerk of the Common Pleas there, with all the usuall ffees,

Sallarys

Sallaries, Perquisites and Advantages to the same belonging, to be Exercised by yo: Self or your Sufficient Deputy or Deputies for and during our pleasure; — And we do further in Consideration of the long and faithfull Services to the Crown for many yeares past performed by you in all Treaties and Negotiations with the Indians our Subjects in those parts Confirme Constitute & appoint you the said Robert Livingston to be our Secretary or Agent of our Government of New York to the Indians, To hold Exercise and enjoy the said Office during our Royall Pleasure. And as a Recompence of your past Services, and for your future Encouragm.t in the Diligent performance of the said Imployment We do hereby grant unto you an Annuall Sallary or Fee of one hundred pounds Sterling to be paid quarterly at the four usuall Feasts or dayes of payment out of our Revenue of New York the s.d Sallary to Comence from the five and twentieth day of March last past, And we do hereby Comand our Govern.r or Comander in Chief of our province of New York for the time being to give effectuall orders that the said Sallary of one hundred pounds Sterling p annu and the other Sallaries Fees and perquisites to the aforementioned Office belonging be duely paid & Satisfyed to you according to our will and pleasure, herein declared. Given at o.r Court at Kensington the Seaven and Twentieth day of January 169$\frac{5}{6}$. in the Seaventh yeare of our Reign.

By his Ma:tie Comand

Shrewsbury.

Endorsed this
Entered, in the Plantation office
Lib New York vol 3: page 141.

Colonel Romer's Account of his Visit to Onondaga.

[New-York Papers, N. O.; O. 8.]

A relation of w^t y^e Sinnekes Cajouges & Onnondages did in Canada, [on the 3rd of Septr 1700.] Dated in Onnondage ye 5th of October 1700.

IN THE PRESENCE OF — Col: Romer, Alderman Hend^k Hansen, Peter Van Brugh May^r, Lawrence Claessen Interpreter.

Sachems of ye Sinnekes — These were at Canada.
- Neassoehqua
- Thehowaragondi
- Uchors
- Thonajoarn

The Sachems of the Cajouges were gone home.

Onnondages — These were at Canada.
- Ohonjoane
- Deagonendagigte

Dekonoshore, Speaker.
Jonigevanda, Present.

1 When our said Indians came to ye Govr of Canada, he thanked them and said; Children, I thank you that you treated Monsr Marricour & ye Priest wch I sent to you so well: & then the Govr threw down a little chain.

2. The Govr also thank'd them that upon the coming of ye Priest & Marricour & ye hearing of their message to ye Onnondages that would go to fight against ye remote Indians, they had quitted their designe & had thrown down ye Axe; then the Govr threw down a Belt.

3. The Govr said; Children, Now you are come hither, & it is a long while ago since I desired you to come; it is your own fault that so many of your Brethren are kill'd; then the Govr threw down a Belt & said, herew^th I wipe of ye teares of your eyes.

4 The Govr said further; Children, Now I throw ye axe in a hole, & so throw him to ye Devil, & no man can get ye axe againe; for I lay a great rock stone upon the hole as bigg as all Canada; for this he threw down a great Belt.

5 Children Sinnekes, it is now all over peace, & I release all prisoners, & a priest is already gone to ye Ottowawæs to fetch those that are there, & ye next sûmer when you come to Canada you shall see them & talk wth them & try whether they will go wth you or not: upon this the Govr threw down another great Belt.

6. He said further, wee now plant a Tree of Peace, whose branches reach up to ye heavens & its roots go amongst all your Nations, & if any person would cut off those roots, wee will advise about it; because Children I am not Mast^r to make peace or warr, neither is my Lord att New York, but our Ma^ts in England and France. Hereupon ye Govr threw down a Belt, six foot long.

7. The Govr further said, You Children Sinnekes hear me; It is now peace, and who will now go to warr against the Waganhaes must first acquaint me wth it, & they shall repaire y^e

damage they have done to you, & if they will not, & kill of your people a second time, then wee'll fall on them & kill them, & if I should do it you may fall on me & cut ye flesh of my bones; & if yor Brother Corlaer should begin to make warr then let him suffer to be don so to. Here upon ye Govr threw don a great Belt.

8 The Govr further said; Children Sinnekes, I'll send a smith at Cadarachquin who shall make every thing for you, & also all necessary merchandize fit for your trade. Children I know very well yor Brother Corlaer makes much of Beavers, but I like Moose & Elk skins wch you may sell to me; also if ye remote Indians have a mind to trade wth your people I will not hinder it. Then ye Govr threw down a great Belt.

The French Indians speak to our Sachems in ye presence of Mo^r^ De Calliere.

Brethren.

Now wee hear that our Father ye Govr of Canada has spoke, & now Brethren wee speak & ratifie wth our confirmation that Peace which you have made wth ye Govr & now let it be peace for ever; for wch they threw down a Belt.

The Jenondathese[1] Indians speak:—

Now Brethren I have heard just now that ye Govr of Canada has made peace, & Brethren ye sword wherew^th^ I kill'd you, ye Govr of Canada gave to me & he that then gave it mee, at his feet I lay ye same down againe. Upon this they gave a Belt.

The three following nations of Indians confirm'd what is above said, each w^t^ a Belt, 1 ye Mahikkanders, 2 ye Wahannas, 3 & ye Indians about Mont Reall ye castle call'd Canossadage. Then they made an end of speaking.

When ye Sachems wch had been in Canada had done speaking by Decanoshore, then Decanashore spoke by a little Chain of Wampum, as föll:—

1. Brother Corlaer we speak alwayes together, & say that we are one heart & soul, & that what one knowes ye other must know it also.

2. Brethren, It is not good that what is said by you when you go to Canada y^t^ we should know nothing of it. Then he gave a little chain of Wampum.

This being done, I spake by a match coate, having nothing else.

1 Brethren, Wee are sorry to hear that since ye sad accident of our Brother Decannissores Wife, he was resolved wholly to discharge himself of all matters of government & to go & live solitary in ye country. Wee desire him to desist & to resume the goverm^t^. The which he promised to do.

2. Brethren, I hope that according to yor promise made in ye Great Councill you'l not suffer any French Priest or other French men to be among you, & that as soone as any come, you'l forthwith by express acquaint y^e^ Govr thereof: wch they promised.

Decannissore said thereupon, that we should then presently send some great Sachem that could speak wth them.

The 6th 8ber 1700. Decanissore and Joingwanda two Sachems, went wth me to Kachnawarage on the River Quohock $\frac{1}{2}$ of a Dutch mile[2] from y^e^ Lake of Oneyde to view that scituation: y^e^

[1] Tionondadies, a tribe of the Hurons. Compare *De la Potherie, Hist. de l'Amerique.* IV., 170. — Ed.

[2] "1½ Dutch mile," in the next document. — Ed.

next day on our return being y^e^ 7th 8ber. some Indians met me, and said that our people designed for ye farr nations of Indians were come at Onnondage; at wch I rejoyced & said to ye Interpreter Lawrence Claessen that now I could go without any danger to ye Cajouges & Sinnekes; but my design was frustrated, & seeing that Decanissore & ye other Sachems wth him that evening when my Lords passe relateing to our peoples going to ye remote Indians, was explained to them, were not well pleased and went away angerly; all was suspended till ye next day, being ye 8th 8ber, and our Mahikanders came very early to our tent one mile from ye castle of ye Onnondages & openly protested that they would not go with our people to be knock'd in ye head. Whereupon I gave my proposicôns in writing, but were not accepted; and are as fôll:—

1 That the Onnondages ought to be spoke to, to prevent their jealousie of my Lord Bellomont's passe for our peoples going to ye remote Nations; for wch thought necessary that ye Onnondages be desired to send me one from among them to the Cajouges wth a Belt, to desire by that Belt to speake to ye Cajouges & desire that they would also send one from among them to ye Sinnekes with a Belt to assist our people in their course.

2. That ye Sinnekes' present in Onnondage & those that are at home in their country bee desired in pursuance of my Lord's passe to help & assist our people, their design being to hunt, & having instruccôns to endeavor by good meanes to speak wth some Sachems of ye remote nations at present in warr wth them & see if they could bring them to New York to makeing an eternall peace with them; wch would be very good for ye Sinnekes.

3 And if our people could bring none of the Sachems of the remote Nations, that ye Sinnekes be desired that our people may go wth them & under their protecc0n & so follows their designe of hunting.

4. This being proposed to the Onnondages & if they consent to it, than I doubt not but ye Cajouges and Sinnekes will also agree to it.

5. Then our Mahikanders and [our people who] have been debauch'd & so are unwilling to go, must be made sensible that if they refuse they do draw on themselves my Lord's anger.

The same day being the 8th Octr Wee broke up & went till wth half a mile of Onnondage, because most of ye Indians were drunk in ye Castle & that our people & Mahikanders were unwilling to go further, because ye remote Nations of Indians had lately killed 3 women and two men of ye Sinnekes and also ye Onnondages were not well pleased, that my Lord in ye Great Council of Albany had not made known any thing relateing to these peoples goeing & had not furnish'd them with necessary belts for 'that purpose.

We desired ye Sachems to come to us in ye field; which they did.

Then Dekanissore spoke & said: Brother Corlaer: Our people have been long at home & all our Brethren know what they have don in Canada, & you Brethren have heard & write down all, & wee desire that you will acquaint ye Maquash therew^th^ as you go by; wherefore he gave us a chain, wch we accepted on that condicôn.

On ye 16. 8ber We gave unto ye Bald Pate Norhronorum in the last Maquash Castle, the chain, & reported what ye Indians had done in Canada.

I spoke to Decanishore and said, Brethren at our coming here we desired a Canoe & wee acquainted you that we would view a place to erect a Fort, wch we could not do without a canoe, & you said that you should consult about it together, & Brethren you have not yet given us an answer; & I think Brethren you will not make one; & you have been also told that your Brother Corlaer had expressly comanded me to return by water, to see the

constitucôn of ye Rivers, carrying places, rifts & wood, whereby some Rivers are made navigable; & so Corlaer expects me home by water; & now by yor neglect because you have not resolved us & must return again by land.

Hendrick Hansen said, relating to a Fort, wch I did not think adviseable to give them so much scope, yet therefore it ought not to be according to their opinion, but the thoughts of the work in it self to be left to those that better understand it, neverthelesse was said to the Indians

That wee had seen some places for a Fort & now desired their opinion where they thought a fort could be built, & knowing this & might well happen that Corlaer might agree with their opinion.

Having thus farr talked with ye Indians & said to them, Brethren, I am sorry that our Christians have found so little encouragem^t^ among you notw^th^standing they went out on so good a designe, to see it[1] in their hunting they could not meet wth some Sachems of the remote Nations & speak with them, for wch they had belts wth them, to see if they could not bring them to Schonagtade to Corlaer & so make an eternal peace wth them.

Hereupon the Indians gave a short extempory answer & said what shall wee now say to that yor people are already returned home

After wee had thus far discoursed ye Sachems went together & seperated a little from us in ye field, & after consultacôn wth two of the eldest Sinnekes Sachems, they said as fôll:—

1. Brother Corlaer; You have now been on severall places to look for a Fort & have desired that we should answer thereto what our opinion was & where they should judge fitt to make a Fort.

2. Brethren, we shall not give you any answer to that now, because here are but two Nations together & the Cajouges and Oneydes must also be present.

3. Brethren, Corlaer, you have also spoke & desired relating to ye Indians, wch we have allowed to worke at ye Fort, I must pity you, that you can not depend thereon, because all our Brethren do go a hunting, therefore I think you must worke alone, for wch I am sorry.

4. Brethren, you also desire that wee should say where this Fort would be best scituated.

Brethren it may be that you'l come early in ye spring, wch will not be good before we have been together & resolved of all, which shall be in ye Spring, when ye trees begin to budd, then I'll come wth my Brethren to Albany & give our resolucôn & then some young Indians will be returned from their hunting.

5. Brethren, it is not good that any thing be consulted in one place, but all the other Brethren ought to be present.

6. So said Decanissore for a conclusion, saying;—Brethren, it will not be according to my mind if there be worked at the Fort, before I come to ye Citty of Albany.

Hereupon he threw down a Beaver, & than had finished; and we presented them, having nothing else, with an ammunicôn gun, wch I had taken for mine own defence along with me, from Mr Livingston; where withall ye Indians were contented & gave us a huza, after ther manner, when we were mounted on horse back, as we immediately did, having finished our discourse, & ridd for Oneydes.

A true Copy

(signed) BELLOMONT.

[1] *Sic.* Qu. if?—Ed.

Submission of the Eastern Indians to the Mohawks.

[New-York Papers, N. O., N. 29.]

Albany ye 7. of Octr 1700.

Memorial given by Henry & Cornelius ye Mohack Indians of the Proposition made by five Sachems of Onnagongue to the Sachems of the Mohacks countrey, saying:—

Brother Corlaer It's in ye late proposition concluded that all the news that comes to eare must be made known by ye one to ye other.

Now follows ye proposition made by ye five Sachems of Onnagongue to the Sachems of the Mohacks country.

Bretheren.

Wee desire to joine with you into the Covenant Chain not only as bretheren but like children under you.

Bretheren.

Wee desire to shelter under your tree of welfare which extends with it's branches to the utmost of the Five Nations; lett it also reach to cover us in our countrey, where we may sitt under the shadow hand in hand together.

Bretheren.

Now we leave the Govr of Canada for the many cheats he hath put upon us, especially for giving us the hatchet in hand and instigating us to fight against New England in that spring after the peace was proclaimed; which was much to our sorrow after wee were better informed. Wherefore wee wholly part from him and resolved not to hearken to what he might come to say, and fully intended to join with you.

The Govern^r^ of Canada hath long time been our Father and wee his Children and alwayes gave us fair words; but now wee find he is false, have therefore closed up the path in cutting trees across over it, so that none of us can go thither.

Bretheren.

To call you Bretheren is nothing in comparison to Father, therefore wee take you as Fathers & heartily desire in behalf of our Five Castles call'd Ouwerage Ossaghrage, ye Third Castle ye name forgot, Onnagongwe & Unyjaware, that the bounds of ye Five Nations may be reckoned from ye outermost of our said Castles & be joined with us as one heart, & live together under the tree of welfare.

The answer of the Sachems of the Mohack's countrey.

Children.

What you have proposed is very well & we do accept of you to shelter with us under that pleasant Tree of Welfare, where wee shall live friendly with one another, which Tree is so fair that who ever sitts down under it, never parts from it.

Children.

Wee tell you again that you are very wellcome & doubt not but our Brother Corlaer will accept of you for Bretheren to him as we are, and will do well by you; therefore you must

also join with him into the Covenant Chain, as wee & ye Indians of Shaak-kooke are: given them 4 Belts of Wampum by the Mohacks.

Children.

You tell us of a path wch you have shutt up at Canada; you have another path from your Castles to go to Quebecke, lett that likewise be shutt up, & lead your path hither so that your backs be turned to them and your faces shewn this way.

Children

Now we leave off, but must tell you concerning our religion & how kind our Brother Corlaer is in causing us to be instructed in learning much exceeding the learning you receive in Canada; therefore we desire you to come & participate with us in our belief, so that thereby we may become one flesh & blood. Gave one Belt of Wampum to the Onnagongues & here's 3 Beaver Skins.

A true Copy

(signed) BELLOMONT.

Earl of Bellomont to Secretary Vernon.

[New-York Bundle, S. P. O.]

New York the 18th October 1700.

Sir,

The Advice, Frigat, brought me the favour of your Letter of the 26th of June I am heartily sorry for my Lord Somers's being removed from his employm^t^ and wish it may be as worthily filled by a Successor, and the King as well and faithfully served by another, as he was by him. I am also extreamly troubled for ye Duke of Shrewsbury's indisposition of health that has forced him to resign his imployment.

If you will be at the pains of reading my letter to the Councell of Trade (a Copy whereof I *send* you) there are a great many particulars, some whereof I may presume to say are of great use and service, and wch some men if they were in my place, would value themselves upon; as for instance my conferences with the Five nacôns, wch I send you, will show what pains I took to disabuse 'em of the lying insinuations of the French and the success my pains had in retreiving (with difficulty enough) their affection and submission to the King. You will also find at the end of my letter to the Councill of Trade, another great service I have done in bringing the Eastern Indians (who cutt off a 1000 English Families last war in the Massachusetts Province) to enter into a league with our Five Nations and declare for a subjection with them to the King, and a total renunciation of the French; this I cannot but think a very valuable service to England; but for ought I see, I must set a value on my services and recompence 'em myselfe, for any care that's taken of me at home.

I send you all the writing I have that any way relate to Kidd, vizt the Original Articles between Mr Livingston, Kidd, and me Capt Kidds Original Bond for performance of Articles, and also Mr Livingston's Bond of Performance, these Originalls I send by the Newport

to the King's ships. I can only say that all the Scotch in these plantations (who are pretty numerous) are very angry since their loosing Caledonia. I should desire of the Corporation but £300 sterling a year for the present for two Ministers to be settled at our intended fort at Onondage, and £70 sterling to be divided between the two Dutch Ministers at Albany and Schenectady.

You will meet with an extraordinary good piece of news in the end of my letter to the Lords of Trade about the Eastern Indians, and with a most melancholly account of the loss of some Scotch men and ships in my letter to the Lords of the Admiralty; a copy whereof goes with my letter to your Board.

I send you Sir William Ashurst's letter which I have newly received; 'tis his original letter; that you may if you think fit, shew it to the Lords.

I desire you will acquaint their Lordships that the House of Representatives have given a Land Tax in lieu of the Additional Duty, which I send home & have so much complained of; and they give the full £1500 I demanded of them last session for building the Fort at Onondage. The Leisler party have taken heart again and I could do any reasonable thing with this Assembly for the King's service, if the Judge and Attorney General were come over. 'Tis a great misfortune that they are so long delayed in England.

BELLOMONT.

Extract of a Letter from Quebec.

[TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.]

[New-York Entries, D. 119.]

Extract of a letter from Quebec dated the 13th of Octobr 1700. Receid. from Mr Blathwayt.

Our Governor has concluded the peace with the Iroquois with great glory to his Majesty, having with his usual prudence so well managed, that he has constrained them to come and sue for it, in spite of all opposition on the part of the English; so that he has effectually rendered himself thereby the arbiter of all the Nations by obliging them likewise to make peace with all those of the Upper Country. We shall, by this means be relieved in some trifling degree, of the contributions we were obliged to levy to aid him in defraying the heavy expenses entailed on him by the war.

as his father instead, as he resembles [him] in his disposition of a kind parent.

Be not surprised, Father Onontio, if only two villages of us have come. Peter Schuyler, M. de Bellomont's messenger, having learned that we were about to start on our visit to you pursuant to the promise we gave you, came to our place to prevent us coming down; but we did not fail to set out notwithstanding, in order to solicit peace from you in the name of the 4 Upper Nations whilst we sent our children the Cayugas and the Oneidas to ascertain why he so long opposed our coming to our father Onontio to conclude business completely.

We are so pleased at Onontio having granted us all we ask of him — permission for Father Bruyas, and Sieurs de Maricourt and Joncaire to come to our country for the prisoners — that we willingly consent that four of our people remain at Montreal until we return.

Here is a Belt that I present to you in token of my sharing your sentiments; and I consent that Sieur Joncaire act as envoy to convey my word to you and to bring me back yours.

After the Iroquois had heard these Answers of Chevalier de Callières, they replied what follows on the other side.

M. de Callières to M. de Pontchartrain.

October 16, 1700.

My Lord,

I am in receipt of the letters you did me the honor to write me on the 17th of February, 31st of March and 5th of May. I already had the honor to inform you on the 21st of July, by the first vessel which sailed hence, of the steps adopted by the Iroquois in order to come and solicit peace of me by the annexed Words, according to their promise, in spite of the opposition of the English, and the blow they received from the Outaouacs, of which they came to inform me as you will see by their discourse which I sent you. You will have, also, seen the measures I have adopted to get Deputies to come from each nation to conclude it, by sending the Reverend Father Bruyas Superior of the Sault Indians, Sieur de Maricourt Captain of the Troops and Sieur Joncaire, Interpreter and Quartermaster of my guards, with them in order to induce them so to do and to bring me back our prisoners, having obliged those Iroquois to leave me four of their Chiefs as hostages until their return, which was on the 3d of September accompanied by 19 Deputies of the Upper Iroquois Nations with 13 French prisoners.

This father has reported to me the good disposition which he brought them to, despite the opposition renewed a second time by an English envoy with a view to prevent them coming to

speak to me. To the joint letter of the Intendant and myself, I annex, My lord, the words of the Iroquois and my answers to them, you will be informed by that, of the manner I have concluded the Peace, which I made them sign according to their custom, together with the Deputies of our Indian allies, whom I invited to attend on that occasion.

I afterwards sent Father Anjalran and Sieur de Courtemanche, Lieutenant of the troops and Captain of my Guards, to the Outaouas to get them to accept and sign it, as well as all the Upper Nations. I ordered them to enjoin on the Chiefs to bring me down all the Iroquois prisoners in their Country at the beginning of next August, which is the term I have likewise fixed for the Iroquois Deputies to bring me down those of our Indians in their custody, so as to make them exchange them in my presence, and thereby confirm that peace which I hope will put a termination to all acts of hostility in these countries. I hope it may be agreeable to his Majesty, having nothing more at heart than to furnish him with proofs of my zeal for his service, and to render you satisfied with my entire conduct.

You will also see by the same joint letter that I have dispatched Sieur de Tonty, Captain of the Troops to Missilimakinac to convey my orders, agreeably to those of the King, to cause the Frenchmen who remained there to come down. He brought me only 20 of them. The others to the number of 84 adopted, for the most part, the resolution to proceed to the establishment on the Mississippy, whither 30 of them had already descended in ten canoes, loaded with beaver which they owe to the merchants of this country. Sieur d'Iberville put this beaver on board his ship and gave them 12 @ 1500^{lbs} of powder, and some of his people have also given them other goods in trade.

I have learned that, since he set sail, ten other canoes loaded with beaver have gone thither, and that other Coureurs de bois are preparing to do in like manner. Had Sieur d'Iberville thought proper to write me an account of what passed in those parts, as he had done to some of his relatives in Montreal, I would have advised him, or those who are in command there, of my opinion, so as to apply a remedy to this wholesale robbery. I have been greatly surprised that he did not inform me of it, since you have not let me know, My Lord, that the King had detached that country, which was discovered by this, from the general government of this Colony. In whatsoever manner his Majesty disposes of it, it would be necessary that he should send his orders to the Commander of that post, to arrest these rebels, so that they may be sent to the galleys, agreeably to the King's declaration of the 21st May 1696; and that he address like instructions to me by the earliest vessels, in order that they be informed thereof by the coast of the Mississipy and by this way, so as to constrain them to profit by the longest delay I have given them—until the month of July of next year—to return to this country. This would obviate the necessity of his Majesty having to chastise them according to the rigor of his orders.

It would further be necessary to forbid those who will settle in that country receiving any beaver either directly or indirectly, or going to trade for any to the Indian nations, permitting them only to trade in Buffalo skins and other articles that can be procured on that continent. This, in my opinion, is the means to prevent the lawless people of this country disbanding themselves, and to maintain it by the fur trade of which it has been in possession since its first foundation.

Since the King has had reasons for endeavoring to settle the Mississippi, though the mouth of that river be completely obstructed by a bar which prevents the entrance of vessels, there being only 8 or 10 feet of water on it, I consider for the advantage of his service that it is highly

important to maintain that post, because the neighboring Spaniards and English would not fail, were it abandoned, to seize it by means of small craft, one of which has already made its appearance, and by their own exertions and those of the Coureurs de bois draw to themselves the trade of that country, without our being able to prevent it, which would be attended with an inevitable loss.

I have reprimanded the Outaouacs Chiefs who have been down here, for having been to war against the Sioux, notwithstanding my having forbid them last year, and I recommended to them, as well as to Father Anjalran and Sieur de Courtemanche, to do all in their power to prevent the continuance of those hostilities between them, which appear to me to have reached a great height, the Sioux having swept off, last spring, a Village of the Miamis. It will be very difficult to arrange this, in consequence of the distance of those nations, who have, no longer, a Commandant to speak to them in my name.

Father Bruyas has just informed me that an Indian belonging to the Mission of the Sault, returning from Orange, has reported that M. de Bellomont had made considerable presents there to the Iroquois, telling them it was his intention to send some Ministers to their villages; that if the Jesuits went to settle there, he should have them arrested, and that he was going to erect some forts in the Villages of the Mohawks, Oneidas and Onontagués, and another at the mouth of their river which falls into Lake Ontario opposite Fort Frontenac. Should he put this design into execution, I request you, My Lord, to inform me what course I shall have to adopt in reference thereto.

I hope the peace with the Iroquois may serve to settle advantageously for the King, the limits between us and the English; if it be not possible to obtain the property of the Country belonging to the former, their neutrality might be secured by referring to their declaration to M. de Bellomont's envoy at Onnontagué, when he wished to prevent them coming to speak to me, That they were their Brothers but not their subjects—as set forth in their Speech—so as to agree by that neutrality that neither we nor the English would be allowed to settle on their lands; leaving these Indians at liberty in Spiritualities, as we are assured they will select our Missionaries in preferenee to English ministers.

I have communicated to the Intendant your observation that his Majesty was of opinion that we had treated too leniently the merchants who had supplied some Indians with goods for the French who remain in the woods; so that he may hereafter avoid similar indulgence in like cases.

The Intendant and I shall inform you in our joint letter what we have done for the equalization of the Companies and the discipline I subject them to. I shall continue to pay attention to this matter, but they are in great need of a supply of good recruits, because those who leave the service to get married and to become settlers, are always the best men.

You will see by the joint letter, My Lord, that I shall send Sieurs de la Motte and Sieur de Tonty in the Spring to construct a fort at Detroit. My design is that they shall go by the Outaouaes river in order to take possession of that post from the Lake Huron side, by that means avoiding the Niagara passage so as not to give umbrage to the Iroquois, through fear of disturbing the peace, until I can speak to them to prevent any alarm they might feel at such proceedings, and until I adopt some measures to facilitate the communication and conveyance of necessaries from this, to that, country through lake Ontario. I shall apply myself the more readily to that establishment inasmuch as Sieur de la Motte assured me that you desired it, having nothing more at heart than to do something that may be agreeable to you.

Messrs. de la Motte and de Tonty are well qualified for that enterprise, but it would be necessary that you should have the goodness to procure an increase of pay from his Majesty for them, to enable them to live there.

The Bishop of Quebec having executed his Majesty's orders respecting the Community of the Nuns of the General Hospital, has concluded to repair to France for the purpose of representing his views to you. That prelate is very charitable and denies himself even his necessary supplies. I have no doubt, My Lord, but you will adopt measures with him that he may continue his liberality for the support of that Hospital, as it is of great use to this country.

I caused Sieur de Merveille to give satisfaction to Sieur de Ramezay at the head of the Troops, agreeably to his Majesty's order. As the latter tells me that he intends to proceed next year to France to take advantage of the goodness you have had to obtain for him from his Majesty a pension of 600ᴴ, I shall again reiterate the most humble application I made last year, for a company for Sieur de Courtemanche Lieutenant of troops, who is a very efficient officer, requesting you to give him that of Sieur de Merveille; by which I shall be much obliged.

I most humbly thank you for having granted that of Louvigny on my recommendation to Sieur de Tonty.

Pursuant to the commissions granted by the King to Sieur Duplessis junior, Fournier de Belleval and de Villiers, to fill the first vacant Ensigncies, I have appointed them to the places of Sieur Deruilliers promoted to a lieutenancy, and of Sieurs de Sevanescot and Chevalier de Noé who went to France last year. The Ensigncy of Sieur Fonville de Grandville, whom his Majesty has appointed Attorney-General, remains still to be disposed of; I pray you to bestow it on Sieur de Rochemont who has [acquitted] himself very well in this country for a long period in the capacity of non-commissioned officer, or cadet.

Sieur de Ramezay who goes to France on leave is very attentive to his duty; he deserves that you would have the goodness to procure for him the Command of this country after Sieur de Vaudreuil as he [requested], being commander of the forces in case of death or absence.

I have not heard of any Governors or King's lieutenants meddling in matters of justice, except to authorize them when required; nor of their having put any of the Colonists in prison. But as cases might occur which would go unpunished before receiving instructions from me, such as sedition, straggling of Coureurs de Bois contrary to the King's commands, want of respect for such governors, and of obedience for the orders they might issue, according to circumstances, for restricting the people within their duty, which would tend to the destruction of their authority, and be in entire opposition to the King's service, I beg you to explain to me his Majesty's regulation which forbids their doing so, without receiving my order to that effect. In order to avoid these inconveniences, I would suggest the propriety of my prescribing what ought to be done in such conjuncture, and that they afterwards report to me thereupon, assuring you that I will not suffer them to abuse the power, nor to act for their private interests, nor through passion.

Last fall, I sent Sieur de Louvigny to take the command of Fort Frontenac with orders agreeably to the King's commands not to carry on any trade there; and having learned this Spring that he contravened the same, and was sending down a quantity of peltries, I detailed a party under the command of Lieutenant de Clevin acting adjutant of Montreal, and of Sieur Chacornales, a reduced Lieutenant, to seize them, which they punctually did, and deposited them in the King's store for which they each took receipts. I afterwards caused Sieurs de Louvigny and the Officers who were with him to be relieved and tried, and I shall have the honor to communicate to you the decision in this case by the last vessels.

Conformably to your instructions, I shall render all the services in my power to Sieur de Clermont partner in the Company for the establishment of stationary fisheries at Mount Lewis also to Sieur de Villebois, agent for the Farmers of the Western Domain,[1] who is a wise and meritorious man. I believe that he will conclude on returning, the inhabitants of this country having ratified the treaty made by Sieur Pacaud with Sieur Derodes for the purchase of the mass of beavers, and formed a company, concerning which we shall have the honor to report to you by our last letters. Meanwhile Sieur de la Chenaye, Councillor, one of the Directors who was elected yesterday by the meeting, has just informed me that he leaves to-morrow in the King's ship, *la Seine*, which will wait at Rochelle for Sieur du Sinot his colleague, who will be entrusted with every thing that has been agreed to by this Company for your perusal, in order that you may have the goodness to obtain his Majesty's approbation thereof.

After having informed you, My Lord, of the affairs of this Country, permit me to testify to you the great pleasure I've felt in the justice the King has rendered My Lord your father's merit in elevating him to the dignity of Chancellor, and to crave the continuance of the honor of your protection; assuring you of the attachment and profound respect with which I am,

My Lord,

Your most humble, most

Obedient and most obliged Servant

Quebec, the 16th October 1700. Le Chevalier de Callieres.

Conference between Governor de Callières and the Iroquois.

Speeches of the Iroquois who came from their country to Montreal with the Reverend Father Bruyas and Sieurs de Maricourt and de Joncaire, and brought some Deputies of their Nations, to the number of nineteen, for the purpose of concluding Peace. 3d September 1700.

They spoke to Chevr de Callières Governor, &c. as follows:—

By a string of Wampum.

Father Onontio. You see before you, on this occasion all these Iroquois Nations; 'tis true you do not see the face of the Oneida here, because he who was a delegate has fallen sick; we are not masters of sickness or death; but he has assisted at all the councils which have been held, and we express his word as if he were here.

1st Belt.

We already stated, when last here, that the Far Nations had struck us; that we did not wish to defend ourselves, because you and the English Governor had told us that it was a General Peace. If we did not defend ourselves it was not because we were afraid; on our return to our villages, there were two hundred men ready to set out to avenge us, but when they saw the Rev. Father Bruyas and Sieurs de Maricourt and de Joncaire they stopped. We

[1] Envoye des fermiers du domaine d'Occident. *Text.* — Ed.

Colonies

150

Les Iroquois reconciliés avec la Nouvelle france 16 oct 1700

Le Roy de la Loterie

Monseigneur

Jard
Pack
W

MARINE ET COLONIES
ARCHIVES COLONIALES

Je vous ai cy devant rendu compte de l'arrivée des Deputés Iroquois a Montreal qui vinrent au mois de juillet pour faire la paix voicy ce qui s'est passé depuis

Le Gouverneur Mrs de Maricour et Joncaire partirent ensuite en canots pour leur aller au devant avec le reste des Iroquois. Ils arrivèrent tous a Jamet habitation sur les trois heures apres midy. Les Iroquois attendoient nos ambassadeurs avec impatience et l'empressement où l'on étoit de les voir fut si grand que plusieurs se jettoient a leau jusques a la ceinture pour les porter sur la greve. Toutes leurs hardes furent enlevées en un moment. Quelques vieillards qui etoient venus au devant exhortoient ceux qui étoient là de debarquer tout leur equipage. Ce fut alors qu'un ancien et chef de guerre les harangua d'une maniere qui marquoit la joye qu'ils avoient tous de revoir enfin dans le pays Mrs de Maricour qu'ils avoient demandés si souvent a leur Pere. C'est maintenant, disoit il, que nous ne doutons

plus de la droiture et de la sincerité du coeur de notre
Pere Onontio qui nous a accordé nos deux fils et la Reine
notre Mere, notre terre va devenir belle. Nous avons demain
du repos de tout nos guerriers quand nous y entrerons. Cependant
reposés vous le reste de cette journée des grandes fatigues
du voyage.

Après ces premiers compliments M. d'Allainval leur parla
par quatre brasses de tabac qu'ils receurent avec de grandes
demonstrations de reconnoissance. Nous remercions, dit Monsr
d'Allainval celui qui est maitre de la vie de la grace qu'il
nous a faite d'être arrivé à bon port sur les terres de
nos enfans et pour vous remercier de la peine que vous
avez été donné nous vous faisons present de ce tabac.

Les Iroquois continuerent dans ces memes sentimens le
lendemain et nos Ambassadeurs firent avec plaisir tout le
voyage qui fut rendu par plusieurs femmes qui étoient
d'Onnontagué avec dessein et par les Anciens. Quoique les
guerriers ne voulurent pas permettre aux François qui étoient
de la suite de rien porter ny même leurs fusils. Si l'on
pouvoit juger par les apparences des intentions des Onon
tagués j'en allois dire que ce n'étoit pas sans sujet qu'ils
souhaitoient avec tant d'ardeur d'avoir les françois, et à peine
eurent ils fait une lieue que l'on trouva sur le chemin plusieurs
sauvages qui dans l'impatience de leur avoir leur apportoient
les uns des epics de blé d'inde*, les autres des fruits et des
pain tout cuit avec des marques d'une veritable joye.

Etant arrivés à un quart de lieue d'Onnontagué, les Anciens
les prie de s'arreter pour faire leur entrée avec ordre. On
mit à la teste de nos Ambassadeurs un françois qui portoit
pavillon blanc. M. d'Allainval marcha quelque pas de
distance de P. Bruyas et M. Jouenne le Huronné, tous les
autres françois un peu plus loin un à un. Ils allerent en
cet ordre jusques à la porte du village où tous les plus
considerables s'étoient assemblés et Teganissorens ayant fait
faire un rond des françois leur complimenta. Il leur jetta trois
colliers de porcelaine suivant la coutume par l'une des quelles
il essuya leurs larmes, par la seconde il leur deboucha la
gorge, et par la troisieme il nettoya les nates gastées par le

* ou le bled qui a été gasté dans la cabane de sauvage

sang repandu de part et d'autre, le Gene Brugad prit la
parole lui temoignant la joye qu'ils auoient de la maniere
obligeante auec laquelle il les receuoit. L'orateur Iroquois
exhorta les guerriers d'aller querir promptement leurs fusils
pour les saluer a l'entrée du fort. Si tost ces gens furent ainsi
nommés un grand concours de peuple accourut de toutes parts
pour les voir. Ils y entrerent parmi la decharge de toute
l'artillerie et furent conduits dans une cabane bien plus belle
ou ils furent regalés de succets de bled d'Inde et d'une chau
diere de sagamité. On attendoit auec impatience les Deputés
nations des Sonnontouans, des Goyogouens, et des Onneyoutz aux
quels on auoit fait sçauoir l'arriuée des francois. Le Gene
Brugad et M. de Maricour allerent visiter pendant ce temps
toutes les cabanes francoises qu'ils purent trouuer et ils
connurent aisément que les Anglois parloient juste quand
ils disoient qu'ils n'etoient pas les maitres des prisonniers
et que quelques bonnes volontés qu'ils eussent de les rendre
a chacun ils dependoient de ceux qui les auoient adoptés dans
leurs familles et qu'il falloit gagner a force de presents et qu'
l'on seroit encore fort heureux si l'on pouuoit les persuader
de les rendre a cette condition. Il y en eut plusieurs qui ne
voulurent jamais les accorder quelques promesses qu'on leur
fit. Ces Nations aussi sont si fort accoutumés a la vie sauuage
qu'ils refuserent de venir

Les Deputés des cinq nations s'assemblerent le 10e aoust
dans la cabane du Conseil ou nos Ambassadeurs y furent
appellés pour y prendre leur place. Les Anglois eurent la
precaution d'y enuoyer leurs Deputés soit qu'ils eussent
bien envie d'etre compris dans la paix generale soit qu'ils
voulussent sauuer toutes les deliberations qui y seroient
etes formées. Le Gene Brugad fit tous les efforts auoir
inuoqué le St Esprit et exposa les propres des huit colliers
qu'il auoit apportés de la part d'Onontio. Jamais vous ne
me le pardonneriez, Monseigneur, puis que je veux vous faire abreger
ce recit. La conjoncture des affaires presentes l'obligea de

La conjoncture
de communiquer apres la pensée a Mr. de Maricour et Lorraine
surtout collier qu'il voulait leur presenter de son chef. Il exhor
tat les Iroquois par le premier a obeir toujours a leur Pere
quelque raison que (on lui) c'est le gouverneur de la Nouvelle
Angleterre) put leur apporter pour les en empecher. Soit, leur dit
il! que voir entretenu la bonne intelligence que vous avez
toujours eue avec l'anglois votre frere, mais aussi ne vous
oublier jamais qu'Onontio est votre pere qu'il vous aime, et
qu'il ne veut rappeller que pour votre bien. Demandez a
ceux qui sont allés a Montreal de quelle maniere ils y ont été
reçu. Le second collier qu'il jugea a propos d'ajouter fut pour regretter
les morts des Tsonnontouans. Je pleure, mon fils, reprit il, la
perte de tant de considerables. Ce present fut fort au gout
des Iroquois, et il fut bien vu de tout des Tsonnontouans
aux quels il presenta ce collier
Il les pria de renouveller leur attention par un troisieme qu'
il voulait encore leur donner de la part d'Aendasse (c'est le nom
qu'ils donnent au superieur des Peres Jesuites). Il s'etendit fort au
long sur l'amour qu'Aendasse avoit toujours eu pour les Iroquois malgré que le soleil se fut eclypsé depuis tant
d'années et voulant leur inspirer les premiers sentiments qu'ils le
avoient donné autrefois du veritable esprit de la priere et
matiere de tout l'amour. Vous etes dignes de compassion, voulut
dit Aendasse par ma bouche depuis que les Robes noires vous
ont quitté. Vos enfants meurent sans medecine et enquierent le
plaisir a se plaindre sans baptême. Vous aveugle. Vous quoique
et femmes veut sauver prier. C'est ce dont vous vous etes
entierement oublié. Vous connaissez le maitre du Ciel, Votre
pere. Aendasse vous exhorte par ce collier a deliberer si vous
voulez vous rendre aux Robes noires. J'envoy qui sont tous prets a
parler. Ne refusez pas l'offre que je vous fais.
Monsieur de Maricour termina le conseil en donnant a fumer au
du calumet de toutes les nations. On attendit le lendemain la
reponse des colliers, mais le conseil des Iroquois delibera
sur les affaires des Francois fut troublé par l'arrivée d'un

peine s'étoient qui arrivoient en poste de la part du
Colonel Schaub, du major d'Orange, et d'un Anglois d'un
régiment établi depuis peu au village des Corbas.
Ce dernier étant entré dans la cabane du Conseil tira
avec cordes de porcelaine dont on l'avoit chargé pour
faire à tous les Iroquois de la part de Corlard qu'il avoit
appelé Tadiolaoko (c'est M. de Maricour)
qu'il avoit appris devoir parler à Onontagué, et que
s'il l'avoit déjà fait il leur défendoit de son Conseil
sur les présents mais de les prendre tout nécessairement
pour les donner à Orange dans deux jours
aux leurs frères Corlar devoit arriver pour leur parler.
Les mêmes Députés avoient ordre d'écouter tout ce qui auroit
été dit de part et d'autre. Le grand Chef ne voulut
point répondre à l'anglois qu'on eut auparavant
expliqué à nos Ambassadeurs le motif qui l'avoit
engagé de venir à Onontagué. La manière de parler
de l'anglois fut fière et si hautaine surprit extrêmement
les Iroquois mêmes en furent fort indignés et Teganis
sorent ne pouvant dissimuler leur sentiment s'écria.
Que peut dire notre frère Corlard! Comment entend-il
la paix étant faite en Europe il semble qu'il cherche
encore la guerre. Pourquoi nous défend il d'écouter
la voix de notre père. Ce fut pour cet que le B.
Bruyas fit connoître aux esprits aux Iroquois qu'Onontio
avoit bien raison de leur dire que Corlar les trahissoit
en Secret. Ce n'est pas ainsi que notre père Onontio
agit avec nous. Jamais il ne nous a défendu de
parler à nos frères [illegible] que de la
part de la paix.

Monsieur Jonquière appuya tout ce que dit le B. Bruyas
et ajouta qu'assurément leur frère Corlar ne leur
auroit pas défendu d'écouter l'opposé à leur dessein pour
terminer enfin les grandes affaires de la paix. Tous
les Iroquois témoignèrent par leurs applaudissements

MARINE ET COLONIES
ARCHIVES COLONIALES

qu'ils approuvaient tout ce que nos Ambassadeurs
avoient dit, qui les encourageoient de continuer de même
leur navigation par la belle bonne volonté. Ce fier Anglois
ne s'attendoit de se trouver fort déconcerté. Il connut aisément
par tout ce qu'on lui dit pendant deux heures que les Français
lui avoient en ridicule, et il eut le chagrin d'entendre tous ces
reproches tant de la part des Français que des Iroquois
sur toute les Chrétiens d'onnontaguée qui semblait le surmonter
et fut regardé toujours depuis pour un homme entièrement
dévoué aux Anglois.

Cette députation Flamande et Anglaise differa jusques au
13e. Le Conseil où l'on devoit donner audience de congé.
Cet intervalle que l'Envoyé de Corlar fit trouver mauvais
auparavant que de finir ce qui le regarde je crois devoir
donner une idée, Monseigneur, de la négociation de M. Jon
caire chez les Tsonnontouans.

Il partit avec quatre français et deux Iroquois. Lors
qu'il fut sur les rivages de la rivière de Tsonnontouan
il apperçut les jeunes guerriers qui le saluerent a la porte
de pistolet d'une décharge de mousqueterie. Lors qu'il mit
pied a terre ils firent la même chose et Tegannéab un des
plus considerables lui donna la main en le saluant de
la part de tous les considerables et de toute la jeunesse
Voila, dit il, une chaudiere de soupe et un plat de viande
pour faire manger la jeunesse auparavant que d'entrer
au village. On lui fit signe de son canot et de son equi
page, et ils marcherent jusques au village où il fut
reçu avec magnificence. Il fut harangué un moment après
par trois branches de porcelaine. L'une essuya ses larmes
la 2e lui delouchat la gorge, et la 3e nettoya sa natte
qui étoit ensanglantée. Il fallut remettre le lendemain
tout ce qui s'étoit passé dans le Conseil d'onnontaguée.
Les Tsonnontouans s'assemblerent la nuit pour prendre
leur avis sur leur plaintes au sujet des Esclaves qu'il
reclamoit, et ils lui dirent le 15e qu'il falloit envoyer un
canot de cette coté du lac Tiödakoüagué au haut lieu de
des Tsonnontouans pour avoir ceux qui y étoient. M. Jon
eut beaucoup de peine a s'y résoudre, par le peu de temps

qu'il auroit à joüir avec ces captifs. D'ailleurs il leur est très sensible de s'en voir privés sans les retirer. Il s'occupa à visiter les françois pendant qu'Onnaya leur fit signe et leur cria pour rappeller leurs maîtres. Il y en eut quelques uns qui entrèrent dans le mais pour ne pas être obligés de descendre à Montréal. La vie sauvage est si libertine que quelque penchant que l'on ait pour sa patrie rien ne peut faire impression pour les faire retourner avec nous. Les uns qui se croyoient adoptés dans leur famille trouvoient que rien n'étoit plus doux que le genre de vie qu'ils menoient, et les autres auroient peur d'en trouver une pareille d'amertume et de misere de sorte qu'ils trouvoient quelque consolation dans leur malheur.

M. Joncaire voulut gagner les Conoys grace des guerriers et leur presenta de sa part un collier de porcelaine de trois mil grains, et il leur dit devant les Anglois qu'il les leur donnoit pour les avertir et changer cet esprit de guerriers en esprit de chasseurs. Il fut extrêmement approuvé. Ils repondirent seulement qu'ils feroient toujours ce qu'ils voudroit puisqu'ils l'avoient fait maître de leur payx et de leurs affaires, et qu'il étoit trop juste qu'il le fut de leur corps. Sonnatsouha, Sonouchouha, Hotiacheone, et Teniaris maistres des jeunes guerriers lui firent cet accueil.

Ils s'assemblerent deux jours après et lui donnerent un soleil de porcelaine, afin qu'il l'éclaire par tout où il iroit, et sur tout, quand il s'agiroit de leurs affaires. Ils lui donnerent un collier de porcelaine blanche pour mettre à son col, afin qu'on le prit de plus loin, et que toute la terre sut par là qu'il étoit leur Plenipotentiaire.

Conquanion, Tarondiari et Tecancot lui en presenterent encore un autre qu'ils partagerent en deux pour lui et pour M. de Marin, afin qu'ils leur fissent avoir Aguiran à Pekuen chez les Miamis. Enfin on lui vendit les françois. Il en fit embarquer un de force qui ne pouvoit pas venir, ceux qui étoient chez les Sayagoiens étoient pour tout à la chasse.

A l'audience de congé du Cl. Bruges et de M. de Marin devant se faire avec éclat les Onnontaguats voulurent que le Deputé

flamand fut temoin oculaire de la paix solide qu'ils pretendoient faire du leur chef sans la participation de leur general. L'orateur dit en plein Conseil qu'il etoit touché de la voix de leur pere Onontio, qu'ils l'entendoient avec oreilles de chaque nation, et s'adressant a l'Anglois, je ne sais rien en cachette. Je suis bien aise que tu sois present a ce Conseil que nous tenons presque avec tous les nations sur la natte de Sagochiendaquete (c'est le grand chef des Onontagueis) Tu diras a mon frere Corlar que je vais descendre a Montreal ou Onontio mon pere a allumé le feu de paix. Je irai aussi a Orange ou mon frere m'appelle, et afin que tu n'ignores rien. Voi les colliers que je porterai a mon pere Onontio. Ayant dit cela il tira cinq colliers de porcelaine au nom de chaque nation.

Le P. Bruyas remercia tous ces Iroquois d'etre venus a Onnontague ainsi que leur pere l'avoit desiré et de ce qu'ils se preparoient a descendre avec lui pour achever la grande affaire a qui Dieu donnoit un succes si heureux. Hatons nous, dit il, de partir pour nous trouver au jour qu'Onontio nous a marqué. C'est a la fin de cette lune que les nations d'en haut doivent arriver a Montreal. Celà ne servit pas a bien si nous les y faisions attendre. Partons donc demain avec le plus de francs & que pour guerres nous donner. C'est le moyen d'etre bientot de retour pere. Ils sortirent de ainsi du Conseil fort contens du succes que Dieu avoit donné a leur ambassade. L'on peut dire que c'est la plus grande grace que le Ciel puisse faire au Canada, car rien au monde n'est plus cruel que cette guerre. Le pays n'est que neige, on ne mange point de pain, qu'en tremblant. Quiconque sort de son habitation est incertain d'y rentrer. Les semences et la recolte sont la pluspart du temps abandonnées, le seigneur de gravoisse voit toutes ses terres pillées, brulées, et n'est pas

en seureté au milieu de son fort. Le voyageur ne va presque
que la nuit. Quand il est dans les campagnes il se voit tout
a coup saisi pour être brulé, ou on le jette par terre d'un
coup de Casse tete pour enlever sa chevelure. Sort qu'il va en
canot sur le fleuve il est découvert de loin et quelque
precaution qu'il prenne par la fuite on fait ses pistes
dans les bois.

Nos Ambassadeurs reprirent le chemin de Cannentata ou ils
avoient laissé leur canotte, et les Iroquois leur firent
le meme honneur qu'ils leur avoient fait a leur arrivée.

Il est vray, Monseigneur, que le Père ne put quitter
cette nation sans lui donner quelques larmes a l'exemple
du fils de Dieu lorsqu'il sortit de Hierusalem d'autant
plus qu'il voit peu d'apparence que les Missionnaires y
retournent jamais quoiqu'on les y souhaitte partout. La raison
est que M. le C. de Bellamont se doutant bien que les Iroquois
n'avoient été declarés les sujets de l'Angleterre a envoyé au
printemps aux Colliers de porcelaine pour leur dire qu'il
leur donneroit quand ils voudroient une Robe noire pour leur
apprendre a prier Dieu comme eux, et qu'il leur enverroit aussi
un Armurier pour raccommoder leurs fusils et ressorer leurs
haches. Veritablement mieux celui que tous les Ministres
d'Angleterre, et de Hollande, et je ne croy pas qu'il s'en
trouve aucun qui ayt assez de courage et de zele pour
demeurer dans un pays aussi desagreable. M. De Luis Murets
a Orange d'ou M. de Bellomont a chassé tous les Jesuites avoit
douze cent livres par an pour instruire les Anies gossiers
des flamands. Il n'en servoit pas la langue et se contentoit
de faire venir a Orange les enfants pour etre baptisés
n'etant jamais allé a leur pays qui n'est eloigné que
de vingt lieues de la Nouvelle Angleterre. Il instruisoit
par une femme qui lui servoit d'interprete ceux qui

lui servoit d'interprete ceux qui vouloient etre chretiens,
mais jamais il n'a parlé ni entendu la langue des Iroc.
Cependant les Tsonontaguacs se sont trouvés embarassés
a repondre au Collier que le Gene. Bruyas leur avoit
donné de la part d'Asendase a cause de celui de Corlar.
Quelques uns prindrent un Jesuite et un Minime, mais je
ne croy pas que l'on soit en cette peine les Iroquois se sont
vendus indignes de cette grace par le mauvais usage qu'ils
en ont fait.
Ils eurent ordre de sejourner cinq jours a Gannentaha pour y attendre
les Onneyouts, on fit semblant qu'ils ne viendroient pas
a Montreal. Celui qui devoit porter la parole pour sa nation
etant tombé malade si dangereusement qu'on l'a cru mort.
Ils se sont contentés d'envoyer un Collier pour s'excuser. Quel
ques uns disent que ce n'est qu'une feinte et que la
raison pour laquelle ils ne sont point gravtis est qu'ils
ne veulent pas rendre les prisonniers francois: l'on
se rendit a Schoüegen ou l'on attendoit M. Joncaire qui
venoit de Tsonontouan avec six Chefs de guerre et trois
francois qu'on lui avoit rendus. Les goyagoüens en rendirent
aussi un: On remmena en tout trente cinq jeunes
gens et huit filles ou femmes, on leur fit esperer de
rendre les autres l'année prochaine. Il n'est pas si aisé
de retirer les prisonniers d'entre les mains de ceux
qui les ayant adoptés dans leurs familles les regardent
comme leurs enfants et ne veulent se resoudre a les
rendre qu'a force de presents
Nos Ambassadeurs se disposoient a partir de Gannentaha
ou le canot s'etoit assemblés lorsque le fils de Grakin
tsiegehra arriva sur les huit heures du soir de la paix
des Anciens pour raconter une étrange nouvelle: quOsko
tach Tsonontouan de nation passoit d'Orange. Il
dit que Corlar extreme contre les Iroquois qui ont
non seulement reçu les Ambassadeurs d'Onontio et

memes leur accompagnent jusqueen a Montreal pour
parler au leur pere, a fait arreter ces Anneyots accuse
d'amitié en Anglois de la Grigiac, que l'on a envoyé
a Manathe les ferer aux pieds, qu'il fert fait du Castor
de quelques Iroquois qui se sont trouvé a Orange ou il a
fait arborer une pavillon rouge pour leur signifier qu'il
leur declare la guerre comme a des Iroquois rebelles et desobeissans et
que la commande aux Cayuga de son gouvernement de recommen
cer la guerre contre leur pere car il veut aller lui meme en perso
manger leurs villages cet printemps prochain et peut etre
mesme cet automne.

Cette nouvelle ne deconcerta pas Les Ambassadeurs Iroquois qui se
sont contentés de renvoyer quelques femmes qui auroient embar
rassés dans ce voyage et quelques jeunes gens qui ne venoient
que pour se divertir et pour avoir d'honneur, et ils continuerent
leur voyage jusqueen a Montreal ou ils arriverent au bout
de 48 jours.

L'impatience ou l'on etoit du retour de ces Iroquois qui
devoient venir au bout de 30 jours nous fit conjecturer qu'il
y avoit eu de la fourberie dans la deputation qu'ils venoient
de faire, mais l'on fut detrompé quand on apprit que ce
delai avoit été causé par l'absence des principaux qui
étoient allé chasser leurs pelleteries chez les Anglois. On
vit arriver agreablement M. Joncaire qui s'etant detaché
avant avertit que les quatre nations venoient conclure la
paix. Ces Ambassadeurs entrerent a Montreal sur les
cinq a six heures du soir ou ils furent salués de 21 coups
de reception ne s'etant pas apperçus de nos alliés
qui affectoient de demander si c'etoit Onontio qui entroit
et quand on leur eut dit que c'etoit vendent ce sont nos
ancien Ambassadeurs Iroquois ils repliquerent que
c'etoit apparemment de la sorte que nous recevions nos
ennemis. Les Iroquois se regalerent pendant trois

jouir et esprouver leur audience avec les formalités ordinaires et voicy de quelle maniere parla l'Orateur de la part de toutes les nations

Premier Collier.

Mon Pere. Nous voicy encore des jeunes pour vous demander la paix et vous assurer que toutes les cinq nations la Desirent. Moi Tonnontoüan qui vous parle au nom de toutes je la veux. Jugez en par ce que je viens de faire lorsque j'ay appris l'arrivée du R. Bruyas de mr. de Marcoux et Soncaire a Onnontagué, deux cents de mes Compagnons se disposoient a partir contre les Illinois et autres qui m'ont tué comme je vous l'ay dit. Je les ay arrestés et il n'y a aucun parti contre les Alliés d'Onontio avec qui nous voulons vivre comme freres.

Second Collier

Donnez nous des armuriers a Katarakouy qui raccommodent nos fusils, qu'il y ayt aussi un magazin bien garni pour traitter nos petites necessités

Troisieme Collier

Une marque d'une bonne paix est la redition mutuelle des prisonniers. Je viens de vous en rendre une nombre considerable. fait moy rendre ceux qui sont aux Tsonnontouans, au Saut, et a la Montagne.

Quatrieme Collier

Affermissez l'arbre de paix que j'ay deja planté et que je luy mets de profondes racines afin qu'il ne soit jamais renversé.

Cinquieme Collier

Vous mon Pere, et Corlar mon frere souhaitez que nous jouissions des fruits de la paix que les deux grands Onontio ont faite. Cependant Corlar semble vouloir troubler. C'est pourquoy je vous prie mon Pere de luy écrire pour sçavoir de luy s'il veut tout de bon la paix

Sixième Cellier

Le 6e fut pr gouv Cnonho d'Largis M. de Lauzigny qui est aus arrete. C'est un homme qui nous a fait plaisir quoiqu'il nous ayt vendu un peu cher ses danrées

(L'audiance finit par trois branches de porcelaine qu'ajouta encore le nomé Vrahier.

Nous sommes bien aises de te faire scavoir que l'oncle de Suket d'Utrechondy que tu nous avois envoyé. Aujourd'huy est bien etant mort, C'est Joncaire qui en est le maître que nous avons substitué en sa place. Cet capitaine est fort considéré et est allié de toutes les plus Considerables des Tsonnontouans. Nous le lui laissons pour l'instruire a la françoise, et encas que Joncaire vienne a mourir nous prions Cnonho et M Agnendaut d'en avoir un soin particulier parceque nous voulons qu'il fasse nos affaires a l'avenir auprès des Svanoes comme Joncaire son oncle l'a fait jusques a present

M. de Callieres differa quelques jours de leur faire reponse, parceque nos Alliés n'etoient pas encore decendus de Missilimakinak. Lors qu'ils furent arrivés toutes les nations se trouverent au Conseil pour écouter la voix d'Onontio qui leur parla en ces termes

premier Cellier

J'ay bien de la joye mes enfants de vous voir icy tous assemblés ainsi que je vous avois temoigné le souhaitter. J'ay appris avec beaucoup de plaisir les bons traitements que vous avez fait au P. Bruyas a Mr. de Maricour et Joncaire

Deuxieme Cellier

Les coups que les gens d'en haut ont fait sur vous m'ont touché. Si vous eussiez veu icy plus tot il ne seroit pas arrivé. C'est un retardement qui y a donné occasion, et

peut estre aussi celui que vous auez fait sur Macon lautomne
dernier. Vous auez bien fait de ne pas vous frapper celui qui
vous a tué

Troisieme Collier

Ce regret tant de braues qui ont este tuez en cette rencontre
et pleurez les morts par ce collier

Quatrieme Collier

Ce present sert de voir hacher et les jetter bien auant en terre
touchant ce trou auec vn grot rolher sur le quel je faut
passer vne riuiere. Qui est ce qui pourra les releuer.

Cinquieme Collier

Si quelqu'vn s'oublioit de son deuoir faisant quelque acte
d'hostilité vous m'en auertirez afin que je luy face faire
satisfaction, que s'il l'a refuse je me joindrai a celui qui
aura este offensé pour le venger. Je te ferai aussi seruir a
Corlar afin qu'il se ioigne a nous pour perdre ces infracteurs de la paix suiuant l'intention de nos deux Grands
ononcio qui nous l'ont ainsi ordonné

Sixieme Collier

J'affermis l'arbre de paix que vous auez redressé

Septieme Collier

Pour vous marquer que je souhaitte vous satisfaire, et afin
que vous ne doutiez plus de la sincerité de mes intentions
je veux bien vous accorder l'armurier que vous demandez
pour Katarakoui et y enuoirai aussi quelques marchandises
pour vos plus pressantes necessitez en attendant que le
Roy m'ayt signifié sa volonté la dessus

Huitieme Collier

J'ay vu auec bien de la ioye les francois que vous m'auez
vendus. Je vais escrire aux Outaouaks pour qu'ils ayent
a vous vendre vn prisonnier, et qu'ils les emmenent tous
au commencement d'aoust de l'annee prochaine, je vous
inuite tous a leur venir querir et a remmener les francois
qui sont restez chez vous et les prisonniers des nations
d'en haut et surtout l'Algonquin de Goyogouen. Pour les

Iroquois qui sont au saut où a la montagne parle leur
fille veulent s'en retourner au pays la porte leur est ouverte

Neuvieme Collier

J'aurai soin des neveux du Sr Joncaire ainsi que vous le
souhaitez

Dixieme Collier

A l'egard du Commandant de Katarakoüi je l'ay arreté
parce qu'il m'a desobei je vous en donnerai un autre qui
vous contentera

Les Chefs d'Iroquois qui avoient ordre de porter la parole
eurent de grands eclaircissemens. Le Rat Chef des Hurons
d'Michilimakinac exhorta les Iroquois à écouter la voix
de leur Pere. Que ce ne soit pas des leurres leur dit il
que vous lui demandez la paix. Pour moi je lui rends la
hache qu'il m'avoit donnée je la met a ses pieds. Qui seroit
assez hardi pour la reprendre. Un Chef des Abenaquis de
Pentagoiet de l'Acadie qui etoit venu fort a propos dit
que sa hache et celle d'Onontio n'etoit que la meme, qu'il
les frapperoit s'il le faisoit, et qu'il oseroit quand il le
faira. Un Chef Outaouak tint le meme langage que le
Rat parlant pour quatre nations. Nos Iroquois de la
Montagne et du Sault affermirent la voix de leur pere
par un Collier disant que M de Callieres mit entre les
mains des Ambassadeurs afin qu'ils en rendissent compte
a leur pays. Il leur donna le lendemain audiance de congé
il leur fit present d'habits a vingt et un femmes. Il
remercia les parens de ceux qui avoient perdu les Fran
cois par des presens dont il chargea les Ambassadeurs,
et afin que cette paix fût tout a fait authentique
chaque nation scella de ses propres armes le Traité
de paix les uns mirent une grüe, un calumet, d'autres
un morceau de bois en fourche avec une pierre au milieu, un
ours, un chevreuil, &c

(Comme

Comme j'ay extrêmement de lumières du Canada par l'exacte recherche que j'ay faite de tout ce qui s'y est passé depuis 25 à 30 ans, soit par les entretiens particuliers que j'ay eus avec des personnes d'experience, soit par tous les memoires que j'ay tirés à droit et à gauche des vous me permettrez Monseigneur que je vous dise ma pensée au sujet de cet hache que la vendue le Cat a Monsieur des Belleres.

Tout ces colliers que vous avez de voir que j'ay eus d'un homme qu'il ne m'est pas permis de citer, quoi qu'il y manque quelques mots que l'on aura ajoutés en vous les mettant bien au net, n'ont pas cette grace que merite une affaire de cet éclat avec une nation fiere et pleine d'Esprit.

Mettre la hache en terre, faire passer une riviere dessus, applanir les morts, affermir l'arbre de paix, cela dit ne touche nullement des gens qui n'aiment que les metaphores mais que les cuirasses et tout les instrumens de guerre eussent été mis avec cette hache, que cette terre eut été applanie, que toutes les rivieres deviennent belles et nettes, que les pas des morts de part et d'autre soit au fond de l'eau et de la terre, que les branches et les feuilles de cet arbre de paix fassent un ombrage si épais que ceux qui se mettront à couvert dessous seront non seulement rafraichis, mais mêmes à l'abri de tous les orages qui les pourraient menacer, qu'Onontio ait construit la cabane du Conseil, mis les nattes, et allumé le feu de la paix pour echauffer tous les enfans qui se seront unis à leur pere avec le gout d'ille ne feront qu'un corps et fumeront paisiblement. Quand cecy aura été prononcé à la veue de tous les Chefs il n'y aura point de doutes qu'un chacun n'aura été sensiblement touché, mais ce n'est pas là le essentiel ...

Il étoit à propos que l'on eut representé que c'a été les Tsonnontouans qui avoient les premiers la guerre, que pendant la paix generale qui étoit il y a environ trente ans il avoit tué Onontio leur pere et mangé les Tsouaroyens.

ce des Miamis, des Mascoutechs, vn village entier de
Miamis, qu'ils n'ont pas épargnés les Outaouacks et les
Hurons qui étoient leurs amis qu'ils tiennent encore Esclaves
chez eux; que M. De Denonville voyant la cruauté de ses
fils de Tsonnontouan n'avoit pas la verité leur vn party
pour abuser a fond de sauvages qu'il savoit sur les forces
n'ayant pas eu dessein de les chastier comme il a fait il croyait
que le voyant en personne il seroit venu au deuant
de lui, et seroit rentré en lui meme, j'accontuerois le
Tsonnontouan ne se promettant que entrée destruction
du françois et ne voulant meme épargner son pere
qu'il avoit voulu mettre le premier a la chaudiere, puis
qu'vn Iroquois avoit menacé M. de Frontenac de boire son
sang dans son crane, il s'étoit precipité sur lui et
l'avoit le premier frappé, mais qu'il avoit bientost res
senti les verges piquantes de ces gens indignés avec
sujet, qu'il avoit le heaumoin touché d'vn si rude
chatiment qu'il s'estoit attiré, que s'il avoit fait
comme l'onejoub il ne se seroit pas attiré tant de
disgraces.

Que si l'on eut rencontré dans cette conjoncture qu'vn
que l'on ait taqué ayant de l'esprit comme l'en a, il
n'auroit pas dû embrasser le party des Tsonnontouan,
qu'il auroit dû en estre le mediateur, et donner vn juste
temperamment aux affaires, il auroit dû aussi s'ennuyer
des fatigues de la guerre et rentrer en lui meme deuant
aimer plustôt Sa vepus que d'augmenter les malheurs
qu'il s'étoit attiré.

Qu'est il arrivé d'avoir eu la complaisance de faire
ces circonstances, Vn de ces Ambassadeurs Iroquois
ne put s'empecher de nous reprocher apres le discours
du Rat, qu'il ne reconnoissoit que trop qu'Onontio
avoit été l'auteur de la guerre, j'en parlant en general

des gouverneurs precedents du Canada. Il dit avec
adresse. Onontio avoit jetté la hache dans le ciel, tout
ce qui est la haut n'en revient jamais, cependant il
y avoit une petite cordon attaché a cette hache qui la
retira donc il nous en frappé.
Ce reproche avec esprit devoit sans doute nous être
sensible. Ou voulut ~~recommencer~~ replaider les choses en rappel
lant ce que je venois de dire, de sorte qu'ayant ainsi
menagé cet Iroquois ils nous sont mis dans notre tort
et le Chef des Hurons s'est tiré d'affaire en faisant
connoitre a la face des nations par la hache qu'il a
rendu a Onontio (par un Collier qu'il lui presenta) que
ce n'etoit pas a lui qui leur avoit fait la guerre le
premier
Le meme Ambassadeur reprit plaisamment le fond du quatrieme
Collier et M. de Callieres par lequel il bouchoit le trou avec un
gros rocher sur lequel il faisoit passer une riviere afin que
la hache ne parut plus du tout. Il est vray, dit il, que j'ai
trouvé la fosse ou est cette hache en y mettant un rocher et
faisant passer dessus une fleuve, mais cette rapidité pour
le faire changer de place et lui la trouverai encore pour
nous frapper
Il y avoit encore matiere dans ce conseil a bien faire rentrer
les Iroquois en eux memes. Si bon est bien a peu pres ce dis
Je m'etonne que votre bere Onontio a pu vous traitter si inhumainement
vous qui lui avez été si fidelles. Vous avez perdu dans cette
guerre les plus grande partie de vos guerriers en soutenant
son parti. Vos villages ont été brulés. Il devroit se souvenir
de tous les presents que vous lui avez donné. Il ne
devroit pas vous menacer comme il vient de faire pendant
que vous cherchez le paix et le repos. Lors que vous êtes
venus demander la paix avec mains etiennes toutes ensanglantes
de celui de mes enfants. Vous avez encore leur chair entre
vos dents, et vos bras en etoient toutes bordées. Ne connoi

vos vertes cœur dissimulé qui ne cherchoit que de faux fuyant.
Je devois être persuadé que vous ne cherchiés point la victoire
et que vous marchiés dans les tenebres de la guerre. C'est dans
cette vüe que je ne vous ay point écouté. Vous étes venus
jamais appaisé que je vous aye arreté quand vous etes
venus nous braver. La porte a toujours été ouverte pour vous rendre
votre chemin. Et aujourd'huy que le soleil a dissipé tous ces
nuages qui ne laisse voir ce bel arbre de paix que je plante
sur la montagne la plus élevée de la terre votre frere
(cela veut cependant faire naitre des vapeurs qui puissent
vous étouffer. Je suy donc la volonté de notre grand
ennemi qui après avoir donné le repos a toute la terre
souhaitte que ses enfans ne soient pas [illegible] d'un tel
avantage.
Voila, Mon seigneur, mon sentiment, et j'avoue que l'on ne sauroit
pas connoître aux Iroquois de Cinq nations ils se persuaderont
toujours que nous cherchons plus a les menager qu'ils ne
le faisoient a notre égard. Ils diront bien il y a quelques
années qu'il n'y auroit que a descendre a Montreal pour y recevoir
des presens parce qu'au sortir de toutes leurs Deputations pleines
de fourberies on les encourageoit. Il est a souhaitter que tous nos
alliés veuillent faire la paix avec eux nous en serons le
dernier content qui vient a l'instance des Sauvages et
des Peres Angelbert qui sont allé porter la nouvelle de cette
paix
je suis avec infinement de respect

Monseigneur

Votre très humble très
obeissant et très obligé
serviteur
Le Roy De la potherie

a Quebec ce 16e 8bre 1700

MARINE ET COLONIES
ARCHIVES
COLONIALES

Colonies 16 oct. 1700 63

M. de Salliere

MARINE ET COLONIES ARCHIVES

Reçu le 5 Mars

Reponse

5

MARINE ET COLONIES ARCHIVES COLONIALES

J'ay receu les lettres que Vous m'aves fait l'honneur de m'ecrire des 17. fevrier, 31. mars, et 5.e de may, j'ay desja eu celuy de vous marquer le 21.e de juillet par le premier Vaisseau qui est party d'icy les demarches que les Iroquois ont faites pour venir me demander la paix, comme ils me l'avoient promis par les parolles cy jointes, malgré l'empechement des anglois et le coup que les outamacs leur avoient fait dont ces

Copie a.

ce dessein, je Vous supplie Monseigneur
de me marquer ce que j'aurois a faire la dessus,
Je souhaitte que la paix avec les Iroquois
puisse servir a regler a l'avantage du Roy
les limites entre nous et les anglois, Si on
ne pouvoit pas obtenir [illegible] pour la
paix des premiers, on pourroit se servir pour
les rendre neutres de la declaration qu'ils
ont faite a l'envoyé de m.r de St Castin
a Chouagne, lors qu'il Voulut les empescher
de me Venir parler, qu'ils étoient leurs freres
mais non pas leurs Sujets, Comme il est marqué
dans leurs paroles, faisant enforte de Conserver
dans cette neutralité qu'il ne nous fut pas
permis ny aux anglois d'habituer sur leurs
Terres, laissant a ces Sauvages la liberté pour
le Spirituel, etant assuré qu'ils Souffriront
nos missionnaires preferablement aux
ministres des anglois.

MARINE ET COLONIES ARCHIVES COLONIALES

J'ay fait part a m.r l'intendant de ce que
vous me marquez, que Sa Majesté a trouvé
qu'on avoit traité trop doucement les
marchands qui avoient donné des marchands
a des sauvages pour porter aux françois
qui sont dans les bois, afin qu'il ne fut
pas Si indulgent a l'avenir en pareil
Cas.

Nous Vous informons m.r l'intendant et moy
dans notre lettre Commune de ce que nous
avons fait pour l'egalissement des Comptes
et de la discipline que je leur fais observer,
a quoy je Continueray de donner mon
application, mais elles ont bien besoin qu'on
envoye de bons hommes de revenus, parceque
Ceux qui en sortent pour se marier et se faire
habitans sont toujours les meilleurs,

Vous Verrez Monseigneur par la lettre Commune,
que j'envoyeray au printemps les D.s de la

motté avec le S.r de Tonty pour faire un fort
au detroit, mon dessein est de les faire aller
par la Riviere des outaouacs pour prendre
possession de ce poste par le costé du Lac
Huron Cartam par le passage de Niagara,
afin de n'en pas donner dombrage aux
iroquois de peur de troubler la paix, en attendant
que je puisse leur parler pour prevenir les
alarmes qu'ils pourroient en avoir, et que je
prenne des mesures pour faciliter la communic
et le transport des Colos necessaires de ce pays ci
a celuy la par le Lac ontario, je me porteray
dautant plus volontiers a cet Etablissement
que les S.rs de la Motte ma assuré que nous le
desirions, n'ayant rien de plus a Coeur que de
faire quelque Choze qui nous puisse estre
agreable, ces S.rs de la motte et de Tonty
soutres Capables de faire cette entreprize,
mais je serois ne.e que nous eussions la bonté
de leur procurer de Dame.le une augmentation

dappointements pour quils y puissent
subsister,

M.r lEvesque de quebec apres avoir executté
les ordres de Sa Mat.te au Sujet de la Communauté
des Religieuses de lHopital general a pris
resolution de passer en france pour Vous
representer Ses Vertus, ce prelat est tres
charitable, et se refuse jusqua ses necessités
Je ne doute pas Monseigneur que nous ne
prenions des mesures avec luy pour quil
Continue ses liberalités a cet Hopital afin
de le Soutenir etant tres utile a ce pais.

Jay fait faire Satisfaction aux S.rs de Hamel a
la teste des trouppes par les S.rs de Merville
Suivant lordre de Sa Mat.te, Comme jlui a du
quil etoit resolu de passer en france lannée
prochaine pour profiter de la bonté quelle
avoit eu de luy obtenir de Sa Mat.te 600.tt de
pension, je vous reitere encore la tres humble

priere que je vous fis lannée dernière dune
Commission pour les Srs de Contrecoeur
Lieutenant des troupes qui ont trois bon
officier. Vous Suppliant de leur faire
avoir celle dus Sr de Merville dont je vous
Seray tres obligé,
Je vous remercie tres humblement davoir
accordé celle de Lorimier a ma recommandation
au Sr de Tonty.
Suivant les lettres que le Roy accorde aux Srs
duplessis fils, Fournier de Bellevat, et de Villiers
pour remplir les premieres Enseignes
Vacantes, je les ay fait recevoir a la place
dus Sr Deruilliers par la promotion de
Lieutenant, et des Srs de Beaucourt et
Chevalier de Noé passez en France lannée
derniere, jl reste encore a pourvoir
lenseigne dus Sr Jonquille de grandville,
auquel Sa Mate a donné la Charge de

MARINE ET COLONIES
ARCHIVES COLONIALES

procureur du Roy, que je vous supplie de faire donner aus.t Sr de Rochemont qui sert bien depuis longtemps en ce pais en qualité de petit officier,

les Srs de Maneza qui passe en France avec congé, supplique pour a remplir son devoir, s'il meritte que nous ayez la bonté de luy faire accorder le Commandement de ce pais après le Sr de Vaudreuil, comme il avoit etant Commandant des troupes aucas de defaut ou absence.

Je n'ay pas ouy parler qu'aucuns gouverneurs particuliers ny lieutenants de Roy, se soient mesle' de ce qui regarde la justice que pour faire punir que quand ils en ont eté requis, ny qu'ils ayent mis aucuns habitans en prison, mais comme il pourroit arriver des Cas qui seroient impunis avant qu'ils pussent recevoir de mes nouvelles, comme seroit la Sedition, la debauche des Gardes de bois contre les ordres du Roy, le manque de respect pour

leur personne, et d'obeissance aux ordres
qu'ils pourroient donner dans ces occurrences
ce qui tend a la destruction de leur authorité,
et qui tend entierement contraire au Service
du Roy pour soutenir les peuples dans leurs
devoir, je vous prie de m'expliquer le reglem.t
de Sa Ma.te qui leur defend de faire faire
en aucun cas mon ordre, m'en avis Le tout
pour eviter les inconveniens que je leur
prescrivisse ce qu'il y auroit a faire dans ces
rencontres, et qu'ensuite ils m'en donnassent
avis, Vous assurant que je ne souffriray
pas qu'ils en abusent, ny qu'ils agissent
pour leurs interets particuliers ny par
emportements.

J'envoyay Sauthonne dernier les P.s de
Louvigny pour Commander au Sr de
Fontenac aux defenses de faire aucune
Voyage conformement aux ordres du Roy,

et Surcque j'approis ce printemps qu'il y
auoit equipement et qu'il se faisoit dessein de beaucoup
de pecheries, je fis un detachement commandé
par le S.r de Clerin Lieutenant et faisant la
Charge Day de Major de montreal et du Sr
Chaisnaille Lieutenant reforme pour les aller
arreter ce qu'ils executerent ponctuellement, et les
fis mettre en depost au Magazin du Roy dont
ils ont tiré Chacun des recens, apres quoy je
fis rallemer les Srs de Sonnigny et les officiers
qui etoient avec luy auxquels on fait le procez
et j'auray l'honneur de Vous informer du
jugement de cette affaire par les derniers
Vaisseaux.

Je rendray tous les Services qu'il me sera possi
ble au Sr de Clermont associé en la Compagnie
de l'etablissement de la peche de dentaire
de mon Louis Comme Vous me le marquez;
ainsy bien qu'aux Srs de Villebois Cramoye

des fermiers du domaine doccident qui est
homme sage et de merite je croy quil
prendra le party de sen retourner, les
habitans de ce pays ayans ratifié le traité
fait par le Sr Lacaud avec les Srs Desrodes,
pour l'achat de la masse des castors, et somme
une compagnie, Surquoy vous aurons
bonneur de vous rendre compte par nos
dernieres lettres. Cependant les Srs de la Chenaye
Conseiller vn des directeurs qui fut elu
fier par lassemblée me vient de dire
quil part demain sur le vaisseau du Roy
la Seine qui attendra a Rochelle les Srs
du Tuot son collegue qui va [illegible] George Detour
ce qui a été arreté par cette [illegible] pour
pour nous le presenter, afin que nous ayez
la bonté de le faire agreer a Sa Mte

Apres vous avoir instruit Monseigneur

MARINE ET COLONIES
ARCHIVES COLONIALES

des affaires de ce pais Avouez bon que je vous
demaigne la grande part que j'ay pris a la
justice que le Roy a rendu au merite de
Monseigneur Votre pere en eslevant a la
dignité de Chancelier, et que je Vous ——
demande la Continuation de Votre bienveu-
de notre protection, Vous assurant, de ——
l'attachement et du profond respect avec ——
lequel je suis,

Monseigneur

A Quebec le 16.e 8.bre 1700

Votre tres humble, tres
obeissant et tres obligé Serviteur
Lechr. Regallieres

IV.

The Care of Bellomont's
conference with the Indians
at Albany begunn the 26th day
of August 1700 and ended the
4th of September following

At a Conference held at Albany the 26th day of August 1700 between Richard Earl of Bellomont Capn Genll and Governr in chief of his Majesties Province of New York Massachusetts Bay New Hampshire &c and Vice Admirall of the Same and the Sachems of the five nations viz: the Maquase, Oneydes, Onnon dages, Cayouges and Sinnekes

Present

Colo Peter Schuyler
Colo Abrah De Peyster
Robert Walters
Peter Van Brugh Mayo:
John Bleecker Recorder
John Schuyler
David Schuyler
Joannes Roseboom
albert Ryckman
Wessel ten Broek
Majr Dirck Wessels
Capn John Sanders Glen
Ryer Schermerhorn
Thomas Williams Sherife
Capn James Weemes
Colo William Romer Engeneer
Matthew Clarkson Secry:
Capn S: Veitch
Mr Duncan Campbell

Interpreted by
Jan Baptist Van Eps
Lawrence Claessen

of his Majs Hon. Council

Esqrs and Aldermen

Esqr Justice of the Peace

Brethren

I am Comanded by the great King of England my Master to assure you of his Protection and kindnesse, and that he will Support you against all his and your Ennemies, I have been much Surprisd to hear what artifices the French of Canada have us'd to deceive and Seduce you from your obedience to the great King my Master, I have been advisd from your Selves and from the Eastern Indians, that the French Jesuits have endeavourd to perswade you and them that the King my Master had form'd a design to destroy and extirpate all your nations and that by all the methods imaginable, that is to say by disarming you, that you may become

a Prey to the Doiwaganhaes, Twichtwichs, and
other Remote nations of Indians and by poy-
soning you. and I have been told that the
Jesuits have warned you not to come hither,
and enter into a conference with me, assuring
you, that I should meet you with a great armed
force here to surprise and cut you off and that
where that failed, that I should give you Poyson to
drinck in Rum; but you shall find
a Treatment so contrary to what the Jesuits
have Insinuated to you, that if you dond
give up your reason to those ill men, they
shall for ever hereafter passe with you for
the greatest Lyars and Impostors in the world,
and men that are a reproach to Christianity,
and when you are acquainted with our Religion,
that is the Protestant Religion, you will find
it is grounded on Principles of Truth and
Righteousnesse, and not on lying artifices
which the Jesuits teach and Practise. +

I have sent to England for Ministers
to Instruct you in the true Christian Religion
I expect some very soon over, for the present
I shall settle Mr Freeman an able good
Minister at Schanechtade, who I intend
shall be one of those that shall be appointed
to Instruct you in the true Faith, he will
be near the Mohacks and in your way as you
come from your severall castles to this Town,
and will take paines to teach you he has
promis'd me to apply himself with all
diligence to learn your language, and
doubts not to be able to preach to you
therein in a years time; I have another
Minister a learned able young man, who
I will also Settle amongst you before
Winter; I doubt not but you will quickly
perceive the vast difference between Our
Religion and that which the Jesuits
corruptly call the Christian Religion, when
you have had the comfort and advantadge
of our Ministers Sound Doctrine, and I hope
you will when you are convinc'd of the truth
of our Religion encourage those Indians of

The —

the five nations (whom the French Jesuits
had Seduced from us) to return to their obe,,
dience to the great King our Master, wherein
you will allso find your own advantadge,
for not only your friends and relations
will come and live with you again (which
will bee a comfort to you) but you will
allso be Strenthen'd by their union with you,
for your own reason must tell you that
whilst they continue under the Dominion
of the French, they are made your Enemies
by interest, and will fight against and kill
you as often as they are commanded by
to doe by their French Masters. Therefore
I tell you again, it behoves you to use all
lawfull meanes and Endeavours whatsoever
to invite all those Indians that the French
have debauch'd from us, to come and Settle
among you, and bee united with you in One
Religion and Interest. —

I have thought fit to begin my conference
with you on the Subiect of Religion, because
I Perceive you have an earnest desire to bee
instructed therein, and I heartily Rejoyce to
find you so well disposd, 't is without doubt
a thing of the greatest moment whatsoever,
because it concerns the Wellfare of your —
Immortall Soules, and is the only to Everlas,
ting happiness. —

I will not say any more at present to
burthen your memories, to morrow I will
discourse you on another Subiect when I shall
have Received your answer to what I have
now proposed to you —

Robert Livingston Secry
for the Indian Affaires

Magdas —

At Albany the 27th of August 1700 —

Present

Second Dayes conference
The same Sent: that were
yester day —

The Sachems of the five
nations Viz: the Mayna se
Onneydes, Onnondages, —
Cajouges, and Sinnekes,
reply to the propossalls
made them yesterday
by his Excellency Richard
Earl of Bellomont Capn: —
Gen.ll and Governo: in Chief
of New Yorke &c —

Seconds Conference.

Agneendera alias Sadegenaktie
Speaker who said —

The Indians answer

Brother Corlaer.

They came hither by his Lordships order,

Wee were order'd this Spring to come here
and wait upon your Lordship and are —
now accordingly come and conveened —
together —

They had a Report that this Lordship would disarm or poyson them

Yesterday we had a Conference and your
Lordship made some propossallstons
which is but a beginning, you told us
of the evill artifices used by the French
of Canada to deceive and Seduce us —
from our obedience to the great King
our Master, which was industriously
Spread abroad not only among our five
nations but among the Eastern Indians
Viz.t that our Brother Corlaer your —
Lordship would disarm us, and if that
would not destroy us then to poyson us in

Rum —

11 Onneydes
Sachkonie
Canoqueries
Ichtanawei
Canunawedagero
Nitsoondi
Tekanissore

6 Onnondages
Sadeganaktie
Tsdgane
Casbawagareste
Tgodsoge
Canadsohere
Tedenodsedako
Soreguasko
Diechne
Tgostrint
Cachradorhen
Shesserio

11 Cajonges
Skindege
Shquarriogihta
Roosvasse
Sadgeowaa
Sotsioge
Tsugaragues
Canagie
Sogonsroone
Deuradeehon
Casnitha.

11 Onnondages
Sinnekes
Cajenquerahton
Wacojatiggie
Cagisdade
Sowarois
Ethowathee
Sowassanege
Adissas
Onnwadare
Saringanawne
Yandgarie
Tekajenwensie

50 Sachems besides about 50 young Indians

Rom: you say that all these evill reports come from the French of Canada, Wee know it very well — but wee do not regard their stories, nor take any notice of it, because Wee are of a peece, our hearts are steddy and constant, and Wee lay hold of the old covenant chain made with this Government under the Crown of England which Wee will keep firm and inviolable and will not mind or hearken to the French of Canada —

wh... on for... Frenc... will not... it and ar... to continue for to the Crown of England

You say you will support us against all our Kings and our Enemies, Wee will then forbear keeping any more Correspondence with the French of Canada if the great king of England will — defend our people from the Dowagamhaes Twichtwichs and other nations over whom the French have an influence and who have been encouraged by the French to destroy abound dance of our people even since the peace between the two Crowns, and the present Gover of Canada has not scrupled to own the same to some of us this last Spring. —

if He will protect them from their Enemies whom the French influence against them they will break all — Correspondence with them

You promised us a Minister that there — should bee one at Schanegtade by whom Wee might bee instructed in the Christian Faith as Wee pass by to come to trade at this City, and also that another able young man should come from Boston and teach us, which is very acceptable and joyfull news to us all since he is so near at hand. —

They give the thanks for the Promise of Ministers

Wee are thanckfull to your Excellency that you will cause us to bee instructed in the Protestant Religion, We were told in our own country this Spring by those three Gent, Viz.t Col.o Schuyler, Mr. Livingston and Mr. Hanse whom your Lordships sent that Wee Should have Protestant Ministers to Instruct us and a Belt was given upon it which Wee accepted of, Since when the French have sent us agents from Canada Viz.t Mons.r Marecour and F. Bonyas Superior of the Jesuits Intending us by a Belt Jesuits to Instruct us in their Religion, but Wee told them —

They had Minis... promised last Ye... since when

The French sent to offer Jesuits

them, Wee had accepted of your Lordships kind proffer of Protestant Ministers, and therefore declind and refusd to accept of their Clergy by Jesuits into our Country; Now Wee are unanimously resolvd and come to this conclusion to adhere firmly to Corlaer and bee instructed in the Protestant religion which Corlaer and his People professes, the French have too often deceived us by their doctrine, and Wee are resolvd Wee will be deluded no more by them —

whom they refused and will stick to my Lord and his Religion

having been often deceived by the French.

Brother

You advise us to prevail with our — Brethren who have been enticed away to — Canada by the French to return to us, but Wee must tell you it is not altogether in our Power the Governo: of Canada has many wayes to draw and keep them, he feeds them when they are hungry and cloaths them when they are naked, for it is the French custome to — cloath all those that are baptized and — receivd into their Church, this Wee presume is a great Inducement to our People to turn Papists, Wee doubt if our Brother Corlaer would put the King of England to that charge, however tho' Wee cannot cope with him — yet if our Brother Corlaer will lend his — helping hand, then Wee will doe our utmost endeavour to persuade them to return back to their own habitations. —

They are afraid their Brother Indians will not return from the French or when they are fed and cloathed.

All Wee of the five nations are come to this conclusion to have a Protestant Minister in Onnondage the center of the five nations as soon as ever your Lordship pleases to send one, Wee have now answerd to what Corlaer proposed to us yesterday and have no more to say now till Wee hear further what Corlaer will bee pleased to say to us, when Wee shall bee ready to make our reply —

They doubt my Lord would not put the King to that Charge, however they will do their best endeavour to persuade them back.

They desire a Protestant Minister in the Onondage.

and are ready to reply to what further Proposals my Lord shall make.

Whereupon

Whereupon the Earle of Bellomont told them that he would propose Something more to them to morrow morning about nine a clock.

A little while after the Speaker Lade, ganakta alias aqnendero Stood up and Said.

Wee have forgot Something which is of moment, Viz. to pray your Lordship to take care when our People come here to Albany, that they may bee instructed by the Ministers in the Protestant Religion as has been done formerly, lett that good work bee continued by all meanes that Wee may Joyn together in devotion with our Brethren of Albany who are of the true reform'd Religion which is the Religion wee best approve of, as being built upon purer Principles, than that which the Jesuits teach, wherein Wee can discern a great deal of Artifice and fraud.

They desire their People may be instructed as often as they come to Albany, in the Protestant Religion

Assoon as the Sachems of the five Nations had made an end of their discourse and were withdrawn, the Protestant Magnase Indians pray'd they might be admitted to Speak to his Lordship, which being granted Henry the Maquase Spoke as follows—

Then the Sachems withdrew, and

The Protestant Maquase Indians desired to speak to his Lordp.

Wee have been mindfull of what your Lordship proposed yesterday that all endeavours ought to bee used not only to draw our People from Canada, who have been Seduced by the Jesuits, but to prevent any of our Peoples going thither, Wee are now come to acquaint your Lordship that Wee have prevail'd upon Brandt and Jacob and three more of our people that were design'd to goe and live at Canada, who are now fully resolv'd to Stay in their Country upon which Brandt the Maquase Stood up and —

They have prevailed with five of their People not to go to Canada but to stay at the Kings house.

and told his Lordship, that he was satisfied he had been in the wrong in designing to goe and live at Canada, he was now convinced of his Error, and now fully resolved to stay in his own Country and live and dye under the obedience of his Majestie of England and bee further instructed in the true Protestant Religion —

My Lord told them — That he was well Satisfy'd with the diligence and integrity of Henry and the rest of the Protestant Magnats in useing of their endeavours to advise Brandt and the rest of their Brethren against their removing to Canada and told them they should have no cause to repent it, for his Lordship would shew them all the kindness imaginable and Said further it would bee very pleasing to his Lordship to see them united and live like Loving Brethren together —

My Lord commends their diligence and assures them of his favour.

Robert Livingston Secry. —
for the Indian Affairs

Verbe

Albany the 20th of
August 1700. —

The third Dayes conference —

Third Conferen

Present

The same Gentn as before

The Sachems before
mentioned being again
convened before the
Earl of Bellomont
his Lordship expressd
himself as follows. —

My Lord spea

Brethren

I he zealous desire you expressd —
yesterday to have protestant Ministers settled
among you to instruct you in the true —
Christian faith, is very pleasing to mee, and will
be very acceptable to the great King our Master
when I repoit it to his Majestie, which I —
will not faile to do by the first opportunity
it will be for your advantadge, that I comm-
unicate to the king the good disposition you
are in, to become Christians and faithfull
Subiects to his Majestie, because it will —
Effectually engage his Majestie to support
and protect you at all times. —

He is satisfy
of their Zeal
for the Protest
Religion which
He will report t
the King, as a
means to reco
them to his
Royal Protect

I question not but in a short time you
will bee furnish'd with able Ministers to —
instruct you in the Protestant Religion, —
and I would place One or Two Ministers in
the Onnondage Country, which is the Center
of your Five nations as you have desird I
among the Propositions you made mee —
yesterday, but I have discoursd with Ministers

He would pla
a Minister or
Two in the
Onondage Co

On

on that head, and find they are not willing to go so far off unless there were a fort for your and their Security, and you having formerly Solici, ted mee to build you a fort to cover you, from the incursions of the French and their Indians and espetially from the insults of the French garrison at Cadaraghqui, I have thought it adviseable, that a good Fort bee built in Some part of the Onnondages Country, and the Generall Assembly of this Province have concurr'd with mee in that design, and have appointed a Tax to defray the charge thereof. I have alsso brought the king's Engineer along with mee, whom I will order to goe and view that Country and report to mee the prope, rest place for erecting a fort, and when he has made his report to mee, the work shall bee carried on with all possible dispatch. —

but they are unwilling to go so far till a Fort is built there, which the Assembly have resolved,

and he will send the Kings Engineer to view the Properest Place.

I have writ so effectually to the king — about fortifying this Town of Albany and Schanectade that I do not doubt but his Majestie will give some order therein very speedily 't is for your interest and Security as well as ours that these places be well for, tified, for as Wee are to be intirely linked toge, ther in the Same religion and interest Sowee must goe hand in hand and Stand and fall together, and I doubt not, but the great King of England our Master will resent all injuries done to the five nations in the Same manner as if done to the rest of his Subiects, but what ever Forts are made or repaired, I think it absolutely proper, that the Beaver Trade bee wholly manag'd within this Town of Albany, there are Severall good reasons for it, and One is that it will bee for your benefit that the trade be carryed on under the Eye of the Government, whereby you will be less exposed to bee wronged and over reached, for here you will have the countenance of the Gov.t which you cannot so well have at a greater

the questions not but the King will fortify Albany and Schanectade very speedily

and resent all injurys done to them, as to his own Proper Subiects

But properties the Beaver Trade to be carryd on at Albany

distance —

distance, and your own reason must tell you
that the more you Correspond with the English
the greater kindness and Justice you will
receive at their hands, I observe the Trade
here is not under a due regulation, but I
will take care to rectifie that, and make
every thing easy to you. —

and will take care to regulate it.

Robert Livingston Secry
for the Indian affaires —

Albany 19th August
1700. —

Continuation of the
third dayes conference
Post Meridiem

The Sachems of the five nations
reply to the proposalls made
this forenoon by the Right Honble
Richard Earl of Bellomont Capr
Generall and Governour Chief —

Sadeganacktie Speaker. —

The Indians Answer.

Brother Corlaer

This is the Antient house wherein Wee
Speak to one another, the house of Conference
between your Lordship and the five nations
what ever newes Wee have from the Dowagan,
haes and other remote Indians Wee comuni-
cate it all here, and conceal nothing from —
Corlaer. The Dowaganhaes have had agents
in our Comtry this Summer by whom they
promised to come and Settle at a place
called Deganatiuchtiage on the other Side
of Cadarachqui Lake, but are not yet come
Wee acquaint you, that Wee will use all
Endeavours —

They Dowagakhas have promised to come and settle on the other side of Cadaraqui Lake

Endeavours to prevail with them to come to us
and lay down a few hands of Wampum, which
they call a Cord to draw them by.

Brother

All that you have this day pro-
posed to us, Wee accept of, and will stand to it,
viz.t of the Two Ministers that are to be at —
Common dage, it is very Acceptable to us, We fear
that Corlaer will not cloath the converts as the
Governo: of Canada does, for when our Indians
goe out a hunting and have bad luck, taking
nothing, they go to Canada and the Governo —
cloaths them, by which meanes they are induced
to Turn Papists by the French Charity and —
careffes. —

The French Charity and Careffes induces the Indians to turn Papists

Wee desired yesterday that there may be
a Minister estabish'd here as well as at Scha-
negtade to instruct our People in the Protestant
Religion, as it has been formerly, pray let that
not be forgotten, for Wee stay longer here by
reason of our trading then at Schanegtade
which Wee only pass by transiently for during
that time our people may be instructed in the
Christian faith, 'tis true Wee will be induced
to stay a night longer at Schanegtade upon
the Score of being instructed by the Minister
there —

They desire a Minister may be settled at Albany to instruct them

Wee have consented and agreed to what
ever your Lordship has proposed to us, and —
think it very requisite to keep a good —
coresponden ce with our Brethren the English
and that the trade be Solely confined to this
city of Albany, but pray let there be a good
regulaion in the Trade, and let us not be —
wronged and overreach'd as Wee have been, but
let goods be as cheap as formerly, a fathom
of Duffells for a Beaver Skin, a fathom of —
Strouds for a Beaver, then Wee shall live as —
Brethren and Christians together, Pray let
us have good Penniworths and that conti-
nually and let not the Beaver Traders goe

They agree to confine the Trade to Albany

desire it may be regulated

and the Prices of Cloath moderated

to —

to the Old Trade again as they will probably
do in Two dayes time, for they used to take a
peece of a Stick as long as ye Indyan arm (meaning
an Ell) and measure the cloath by that and
gives us one of those Sticks length of cloath
for a Beaver, and then they take that Beaver
and puts it in a Scale, and a peece of Lead in
the other Scale, and if it does not weigh down
that peece of Lead, they Scruple to take it.
you must certainly conclude that when our
people comes here with four or five Beavers
and they get but one coat for it, it must trouble
us much, therefore if it be possible let these
things bee rectified, but if it be not, our Covenant
Chain shall nevertheless remain firm and
Inviolable.

and their
things Twe

Brother

Wee have now done Speaking of the
Trade which induced us at first to make the
Covenant Chain together, which Wee will keep
without the least breach and Wee approve
extreamly of what your Lordship proposed
to day to goe hand in hand together and to
Stand and fall together, and that your Lords.
will Support us against our ennemies, But
pray let it never be Sayd that if there bee
any mis-understanding or a thing done
amiss by one or a few men, that therefore
the Covenant Chain must be broke, for it were
unreasonable that the whole body of us
Should Suffer for the faults of a few men
therefore if any fault be committed Wee
are willing that reparation be made by the
parties offending, but not that the covenant
Should be broke.

The Trade w
the first Induce
of their Agree

The
desire the Sa
of a few People
may not make
gen.l misunder-
standing

but the offen
Punished

My Lord Says to the Speaker
That the five nations had often insisted
upon Two things Viz.t Ministers and a Fort
and his Lordship has not heard them make

My Lord taking Not
The Fort was
often desired
the Five Nat
wanting in

any answer as to the Fort, and was therefore Jealous that the Speaker did not Speak the Sense of the five nations. —

Whereupon Sadeganaktie the Speaker Said —

That he had thankd his Lordship for — what he had propos'd to day and they accepted of it thankfully all in generall Terms, wherein that of the Fort was included, and he does now in the behalf of the five nations thank his Lordship not only for that his Lordship will — build a Fort at Onnondage, but for sending the Ingeneer to look out a convenient place and that your Lordship has got the Assembly to raise a Tax to defray the charge thereof — all which is thankfully acknowledg'd by us and also that your Lordship will go Speedily about the making the said Fort as soon as you receive the report of the Ingineer. —

The Speaker thanks his Lord.p for wt he desires it may be speedily begun

To that My Lord answer'd

he expected that Seeing they had so often urg'd him to build a fort for their defence — defence he wondred they Should now omit to Speak particularly to that point, and Since they were so very desirous to have ministers Setld in Onnondage Country, he must be so plain — as to tell them that he found it absolutely impossible to engage ministers to goe and — live there, unless there were a Fort there to — Secure them from the French and their — Indians, and that he was sure that for all — the Bevers the five nations should take in a year, a Minister would not be prevaild with to goe and live in that open Country to the hazard of his life. —

My Lord then tells them plainly no Minister would go to the Onandage Country till a Fort was built

Then the Indians by the Speaker made an apology for Some Sinisches taking one — Charles Smith an Englishman of Virginia and detaining him five years in their — Country, and Sayd. —

The Indians make an Apology for some of their People who had taken one — Charles Smith from Virginia

Some —

Some of our young men are like Dogs
that Snatch at a peece of meat when ones back
is turnd, Some of them passing by Virginia hap,
pened to meet with this Charles Smith and
carryed him a long with them, whom they now
deliver up to your Lordship, begging pardon for
these young mens offence and withall gave a
Belt of Wampum by which they prayed his
Lordship to send him home to his Relations—

Whom they no
deliverd up to
My Lord

Robert Livingston Secry:
for the Indian affaires

Albany the 29th of
August 1700. —

The Fourth dayes Conference—

Present The Gent: as before—

The Earl of Bellomont
Says upon the reply of
the five nations yes-
terday to his Lordships
Propositions the day
before as follows. —

4th Conference

E. of Bellom

Brethren

There is a great deal of difference
between the number of Indians in Canada
and the five nations, the french can be at
no very great charge to cloath their Proselites
yet however tho' your number be so much
greater, I will give you all reasonable encoura,
gement, but withall I must tell you tho' it
is the Jesuits custome by bribes and rewards to
purchase proselites, it is not the practise or
method us'd by Protestants for we hold that those
only are good Christians who profess Christianity
out—

The French ha
but at a small
charge in cloa
their Proselites
who are few,

nor is it the
Custom of Pro
to reckon the
Christian w
them for wo
Interest.

out of faith and a good conscience, and not upon the Score of worldly Interest. —

In answer to your desire of a Minister here in Albany to instruct you in the Christian Religion, I am not only willing but glad to gratify you therein, and I will engage Mr. Lydius the Minister of this Town to take paines with you and learn your language that he may be the better able to serve you in the work of the Gospell, and I hope in a little time to have the Bible Translated into your language and to have some of yom Children taught to read that so you may have the comfort and edification of Gods Word, which I am sure will be Imgeably pleasing to you when your Children are able to read it to you. — Now that I am upon this Subiect, I wish you would send two or three Sachems Sonns out of each nation, to be kept at School at Newyork, where I will take care to have them taught to write and read both English and Indian, and they shall bee well cloathed and dyeted at the Kings charge, and after three or four yeares that they are perfect in their writing and reading they shall return home to you and other boyes shall come in their places by which meanes you will always have those among you that will understand English, and will bee Serviceable to you upon many occasions —

Mr. Lydius the Minister of Albany will learn their Language.

He hopes to have the Bible translated into Indian

and proposes the sending two or three Sachems Sons of each Nation to New Yorke where they shall be kept and taught at the Kings Charge

As to the cheapness of goods here at Albany which you also mentioned yesterday, I promise you that care shall be taken that the goods shall bee afforded as reasonably as can bee expected, you your selves know that the Trader must have some advantadge by his goods, or he can not live, but that advantadge ought to be within reason. —

The Goods at Albany shall be afforded as cheap as possibly

I take it kindly, that you have restord Charles Smith, but I must caution you never hereafter to Suffer any of your people to comit

He takes their restoring of Smith very kindly

the least hostility on any of the king's Subiects either in their persons or goods, for the king our master will not hold himself obligd to relieve or protect you if you do any violence or injury to his English Subiects; I have some complaints at this time made me of mischief lately done, by some of your people in killing their Cattle above Schanectade, I desire you will inquire into the matter and take such order that reparation may bee done the people that have been so wrongd, the English Lawes are the best Law's in the world and in all English Governments Justice is duely done upon all people indifferently, upon the rich as well as the poor. —

— and desire Reparation may be made for the Cattle killed at Schanectade

I desire you will send three or four of your Onondage nation along with Col. Romer the kings Ingeneer to be guides to him into that Country and likewise to guard him from any danger that may happen, and I could wish some of your Sachems would meet him there that he might advise with you about the properest place for erecting of a fort, I mean such a place as will by its situation best comm and the passes into that Country, so to cover you from the incroades of the ffrench and Indians —

He desires Guides for Coll. Romer and that some of the Sachems may meet and advise with him in the Onondage Country.

To morrow I intend to give you the kings present, and shall then dispatch you that you may return to your families —

Too morrow he will give them the kings present

Robert Livingston Secry
for the Indian affairs

Att

Albany the 29th of
August 1700

At a Private conference
which the Earle of Bellomont
had with two of the principall
Sachems of each of the five
nations of Indians and one
of the Protestant Magnas

Present

Col. Peter Schuyler
Col. Abraham De Peyster
Robert Walters Esq.

His Lordship proposed to
them as ffollowes —

A Private Conference
E. of Bellom.th
Proposalls

Brethren

You must needs be Sensible that the —
Dowaganhaes, Twichtwichs, ottowawa —
and Bionondades and other remote indians
are vastly more numerous then you five —
natrons, and that by their continuall warring
upon you they will in a few yeares totally —
destroy you, I should therefore think it Pru,
dence and good Policy in you to try all possible
means to fix a trade and correspondence with
all those nations, by which meanes you would —
reconcile them to your Selves, and with my —
assistance, I am in hopes in a short time, they
might be brought to be united with us in the
covenant chain, and then you might at all
times without any sort of hazard goe a hun,
ting into their Country, which I understand
is much the best for Beaver hunting Inish —
you would try to bring Some of them to Speak
to mee, perhaps I might prevail with them to
come and live amongst you, and I should —

That a Trade may be fixed with the — Dowaganhaes &c.

and some of them perswaded to come to the Earle of Bellomont

think

think my self obligd to reward you for such a
peece of Service, as I tender your good and ad,
vantadge and will alwayes use my best endea,
vors to preserve you from all your Enemies —

2 I expect you that are Sachems will use
your authority over your young men to engage
two hundred of them to help to work at the
ffort and I will Employ Five hundred English
to work at it also, and I propose to give to your
young men the same reward that the English
shall have, and I am in hopes the ffort will be
done in Three months at most 't is for your
Interest and Security alone that I propose
the building the ffort, therefore it behoves you
to give your helping hand thereunto; I must
tell you, that when this ffort is built and fur,
nished with Guns and Ammunition as I
intend it, you will have no reason to bee afraid
of the garison of Cadarachqui or any other
Enemy that shall attacque you on that side

3 You your Selves have already owned to mee that
you like the Protestant Religion better then the
Popish, you have likewise declared your aversion
and dislike to the Jesuits way and method of
making Converts by artifice and fraud, you will
alwayes bee troubled by them, and they will be
endeavouring to allure you, and if they faile
therein, they are wicked enough to destroy you by
Poyson, Therefore your best way to be rid of
them and all their Contrivances is to make Pri,
soners of them as often as they come into your
Country, and bring them to mee and for every
Such Popish Priest and Jesuit which you shall
bring to this Town and deliver up to the Magis,
trates, you shall have One hundred Peices of
Eight payd you down in ready money as a
Reward, Wee have a Law in this Province for the
Seizing and Seuring all Popish Priests and Jesuits
and I would very gladly put that Law in Execu,
tion against those disturbers of Mankind, and I hope
you will take Speciall care to comply with my
desire herein, if you will do an Acceptable —

Service

That they
employ as
their Indians
work at th
for the sa
pay with t
English

That they se
all Jesuits
send them Priso
to Albany & the
they shall hav
100 peices of Eig
for every Jesui

service to the King and will deserve the continu-
ance of my friendship —

Robert Livingston Secry:
for the Indian Affaires

Albany 30th of August 1700

Present
The three Gent aforesaid

The Same Eleven Sachems
That were convend yester-
day at the Private confe-
rence to witt two of each
nation, and one of the
Protestant Mahnase
Indians waited upon his
Excellency the Earl of
Bellomont this morning
and brought one more from
each nation with them
alledging all business of
moment was to be trans-
acted by the Three Ensigns
that the five nations con-
sisted of to witt the Bear,
the Wolf, and the Turtle,
and therefore one from
each of these Tribes or
Ensigns in each nation
was to be present —

Sadeganaktie Speaker

Indians Answer

Brother Corlaer

We are now come to answer to those heads
your Lordship proposed to us yesterday which are
of great moment and consequence and that con-
cerning the bringing the Jesuits Prisoners hither
that do come to our Country is none of the least

you

You advise us to make Peace with the remote
Indians, and to draw our own Indians back
from Canada, and at the same time to bring the
Jesuits that come to our Country Prisoners thither
these three heads do not well consist and agree
together: Therefore Wee are of opinion it will be
more advriceable first to conclude a firm Peace
with the Dowaganhaes and other remote Indians
and then see to draw back our Indians from Canada
that are debauch'd thither, before Wee meddle with
or disturb the Jesuits, for there are Severall of the
remote Indians viz.t Straigroone, Asseragig,
Iroone, Odriadanare, and Severall other nations
to the number of Sixteen, that have already
agreed to come and live among us, and if they do
hear that Wee commit any rudeness to the
French Jesuits, that will put a Stop not only
to the said Treaty, but exasperate our People
that are at Canada and obstruct their coming
over to us, therefore our Conclusion is, first to
wait the said farr or remote Indians their
coming, before Wee put that in Execution which
your Lordship proposes about the Jesuits, but if
any Jesuit or Popish Priest do come into our
Country, before the Treaty with the remote
Indians bee concluded, Wee will send them back
and forbid them to come into our Castles, and what
Wee have promised your Lordship concerning our
adherence to the Protestant religion, Wee Stand to
it and will ever abide to those Principles.

That shou
sive on the Jes

it might hinde
their Treaty wit
the Dowaghae
&c:
and keep their
Indians from
returning.

But they will
forbid them coming
into their Country

As to that head relating to our Children's being
instructed to read and write English and Indians
at New York, the Sachems that are now on the hill
are consulting about it, and Wee will when Wee are
all conveen'd together return your Lordship our
answer, as also to that concerning the guides or
guard for Coll.o Romer the Kings Ingeneer to
Onnondage and concerning the number of men
that are to assist at the making of the Fort there,
and also concerning what Sachems are to go to
pitch upon the place, where the Fort is to be erected
in the Onnondage Country; all which is referrd
to those Sachems that are now upon the hill to
report to your Lordship

The Sachems
are consulting
on the other
Proposals

His Lordship ask'd whether these Sachems that were now conveen'd would give his Lordship an Account of the Message Monsr Marrin our French Army as the Jesuit and the rest of the French brought from Canada to Onnondage this Summer or if they would give it when all the Sachems Conveen'd. —

His Lord^p desire to know the French Message this last Summer

The Sachems replyed when all the Sachems were together they would give his Lordship an Account of it —

which they promised in a full conference

His Lordship told them further that his design'd the Fort to be built at Onnondage should be so big as to receive two hundred men in which there Shauld be always a hundred English and ask'd the said Sachems, if a War should break out whether they would send one hundred men of theirs to assist the keeping of said Fort, since it would not be like their forts, but a Fort with Cannon built strong for defence. —

The Onnondage Fort, to receive 200 men, of which they desired in case of War 100 might be Indians

The Sachems answered that when all the Sachems were conveen'd together they would — answer this point. —

To which they promised an answer

A Little while after Sadeganaktie the Speaker rose up and Sayd. —

As to what yu proposed Just now of sending us a hundred men to defend the Fort upon a Warr with the French, Wee desire to be excused for giving any positive answer to that, because it is the young men that must do the Service and they must be consulted about it —

when they had consulted the Young men

My Lord reply'd that he thought the Sachems had the Sole command of their young men without any controule. —

My Lord replyed He thought the Sachems had commanded without Controul

Upon which the Speaker Sayd —

We have often proposed Something to you and you have told us you would goe to the King our great Master about it, which gave us Satisfaction and Wee never importun'd you any more about it and therefore pray be Satisfy'd with what Wee have now answer'd —

To which they waved giving an answer

After a while a Message being come from the Five from the other Sachems of the five nations and the Speaker Sayd as follows. —

a Message being come from the other Sachems

It —

It is Concluded by all the Sachems of the five nations that each nation do Send Twelf men to assist at the making of the Fort in the Onnondage Country —

They ag
Send 12 me
each Nat
work at the

As to our Children to be Sent to New York to bee instructed to read and write, Wee answer that Wee are not Masters or disposers of them, that is a matter that relates to our Wives who are the Sole disposers of their children while they are under age —

but t
They were not M
of their Chil
who are wholly
their Wive
disposal till
come of Age

Robert Livingston Secry.
for the Indian affairs —

Albany 31. of August 1700

The Sixth Day's conference

Sixth Confere

Present

All the Gent: as at the first day's conference —

His Excellency the Earl of Bellomont Sent for the Speaker and the rest of the Sachems of the Onnondage nation, and propos'd to them to name four of their Sober young men to goe along with the King's Ingeneer to Onnondage their Country to be his guide and guard, and that his Lordship would dispatch away on Monday morning —

My Lord desir
four Young me
to be Guides to
Col. Romer.

The Sachems immediately Sent out one of their number to look out four brisk young men for that purpose and came in and aquainted his Lordship that the following men would conduct Col. Romer the Ingeneer to their Country and presented Soriquasko, adiechne, Jachnigo, iris and negamquaande before his Lordship —

who were soon
brought

His Lordship ask'd the said Sachems whether they would name the Sachems that are to goe with the Ingeneer to look out a convenient place for the building the Fort here in their Country of Onnondages

and the
agreed to
in the Bro
Country

The Sachems Answer'd his Lordship that they could be better nam'd at Onnondage where there was a great many. —

My Lord

My Lord desir'd them to make all the dis-
patch and not to delay the Ingeneer when he
was there —

The Sachems promise his Lordship to give
him all the assistance and dispatch imagina-
ble. —

where they promised all assistance and dispatch.

The Earl of Bellomont proposed likewise
to the Sachems of Onnondge the furnishing
of the English while they are building the Fort
and the Garison when the Fort is built with
Provisions of Indian Corn, Venison, Pigeons and
Fish, of which the Country abounds and they
should bee satisfied for the same —

and Provision for thes men who should work at the Fort and after keep Garison there.

Whereupon the Sachems made Answer
that the English should want for no Provisions
neither while they are building the Fort nor
afterwards when the Fort is built for the Garison
that should bee plac'd there, and that at reasonable
rates. —

Robert Livingston Secry:
for the Indian affairs

Albany the 31: of August 1700

The Sixth day's conference. —

Present as before —.

His Excellency Richard Earl of Bellomont's Exc, spoake to the Sachems of the Maquase Oneydes Onnondages Cajouges and Sinnekes —

Brethren

The E. of Bel

I understand Some of the French that are among the remote nations of Indians would willingly come and Trade with us in this Town, but that they are apprehensive you will not give them free passage thro your Country, but I hope you will incomadge their coming hither, for now in time of Peace it is but reasonable, they should have the liberty of Trading with us; there is a vast diffe, rence between Frenchmen that come among us purely on the account of Trade, and the Popish Priests and Jesuits that come to deceive and delude you with their false doctrine and — Principles —

desires free passage for French to come & trade with English

I would very gladly know upon what — errand or Message it was that Mr. Maricour and Monsr Bruyas the Jesuit and the rest of the French came to you lately at the Onnondages Castle if you intend to keep a fair Correspondence with me as you have promised, you must be ingenuous in letting me know what propositions they made to you then, Therefore I Expect you will recol, lect and tell me every thing that they Say'd to you —

and to kn what Mess was sent t last year f Canada.

And —

And now to conclude all I must Remind you of the Professions you have made of Duty to the King our great Master, and of Zeal to be instructed in the Protestant Religion, to both which I advise your Steddy adherence. —

He reminds them of their Duty to the King of England,

I Doubt not but the king will give Speedy orders for the fortifying the Fronteer of this Province in Such manner as that you and the rest of his Subiects will be Secured from the attempts of our Enemy, and as I have already Promis'd you I will Endeavour to make this Town of Albany the place for the Bever Trade which I hope to put under a better regulation, then it is at present. —

assures them He will fortify the Country & regulate the Trade.

And now Brethren let me conjure you to perform all the Promises you have made of an inviolable fidelity and obedience to the King your Master, and to continue in a Steddy affection and friendship with us your Brethren and fellow Subiects, you cannot give the king a truer Testimony of your loyalty to him then by rejecting all manner of correspondence with the Popish Priests and Jesuits, and by utterly refuseing to Suffer them to come into your Country upon any pretence whatsoever, upon those terms, I dot take upon mee to assure you of the king's Fatherly care and Protection of you, and in token of his Majesties grace and favour to you I have Provided a Present which I give you in his Majesties name —

and conjures them to reject all the French offers.

He gives the Kings present

viz:	
200	Fuzees
200	Bagges of Powder of 6 lb apeece
2000	lb Lead
2000	Flints
100	hatchets
200	knives
200	Shirts
40	leggs of Rum of 2 Gal.. Rum
63	Hatts
3	Barrells of Pipes with Tobacco —

This is besides Two ps of Duffells and Some Guns, Shirts and hatts given to the Sachems when they went home. —

Robert Livingston Secry:
for the Indian affairs

Albany 31st of August 1700

Post meridiem

Present

Lt. Abraham De Peyster
Robert Walters
Lt. William Romer Ingeneer
Lt. Samuel Veitch
Duncan Campbell

The Sachems of the five nations the Maquase, Oneydes, Onnondages, Cayouges and Sinnekes came to his Excellency the Earl of Bellomont and made the following answer to his Lordshipps propositions made to them in the Forenoon

Sadekanaktie Speaker

Brother Corlaer

Indians Answer

You have reminded us to cleave firm to our resolution to be instructed in the Protestant Religion, and also that Wee shall bee firm to the Covenant Chain, and duty full Subjects to the great king of England, all which Wee do faithfully promise to perform, and Wee do likewise recommend our Brethren the English to be stedfast in their religion —

They promise to continue stedfast in the Subjection and desire English write their Prayers

God almighty hath been pleased to create us, and the Sunn hath Shined long upon us, and Wee have lived many yeares in Peace and Union together, and Wee hope by your instruction to be taught to be good Christians and to dye in the Christian ffaith, let us therefore go hand in hand and Support one another; Wee were here before you and were a strong and numerous people when you were but Small, and young like Stripling

Stripplings, yet Wee were kind and cherish'd you,
and therefore when Wee propose anything to-
you, if you cannot agree to it let us take Counsell
together that matters may bee carryd on Smooth
and that what Wee say may not be taken amiss, and
when Wee are to be instructed in the Protestant Reli-
gion, Pray let not such severities be used as the
Jesuits do in Canada who whip their Proselytes with
an yron chain, cut the Womens hair of, put the Men
in Prison, and when the men commit any filthy
sin the Priest takes his opportunity and beats them
when they are a Sleep; now as a token that Wee
accept of being instructed in the Protestant
Religion, Wee give 9 Bever Skins —

and use their Proselites so severely as those at Canada

in token of which they give 9 Bever skins.

As to the French that come from the remote
Indians to Trade they shall have all the encoura-
gement from us imaginable and liberty to —
come thro' our Country to bring their Trade to —
this City, in token whereof Wee give 9 Bevers. —

and 9 more in token of Liberty for the French to come & trade at Albany

Wee desire that our Brother Colaer the Earl
of Bellomont would write to the great King of —
England, that the limitts and bounds may be —
established between us and the French of Canada
to prevent all disputes and controversies, that each
may know their bounds, when Wee are upon our own
Land, and when Wee are upon the ffrench King's land
Wee give 9 Bevers. —

They desire the bounds with the French may be settled

Wee Pray that there may be a good regulation
of the Trade, and goods Sold cheap that the remote
Indians may see what Pennyworths there is —
here which will bee a means to draw them hither.
Wee give 9 Bevers —

that goods may be sold cheap

Wee are recommended to make peace and keep
a good correspondence with the Dowaganhaes
and other remote Indians, Wee will use our endea-
vour to do the same and follow your advice.
and as a token thereof Wee give 9 Bevers —

promise to live well with the Dowaganhaes

Wee desire that a Smith may come and
live at Onnondage when the Ministers come,
Wee have not heard anything of that, Pray let Onnondage
not this be forgotten. Wee give 9 Bevers —

and desire a Smith at Onondage

Your Lordship proposed that the Indian
Trade may be confined to this City of Albany,
Wee like it very well, it has always been so —

They agree to fix the Trade at Albany

from —

from the beginning that Christians came here, for when your People comes to our Country, We ordinarily pay a Bever Skin, for a few Spoons full of Rum, and a Bever for a pair of Childrens Stockings, We hope your Lordship will for the future forbid peoples coming to trade in our Country, and that will be a meanes to cause all the trade to be brought hither, Wee give 9 Bevers —

and desire English may forbid to go up into their Country Trading

You also told us to keep a good Correspondence with the English our Brethren, which We will gladly doe with all our hearts Wee give 9 Bevers. —

They will keep a good Correspondence with the English

We are thankfull to you for your Present and particularly for the Powder you have given us, but where shall Wee put it to preserve it from the weather, when Wee carry it home (meaning that they had no Duffells given them for cloathing among the presents) wherein they could wrap the Powder to keep it from the Wet, Wee do give 9 Bevers. —

give thanks for the Present

This Spring many of our People were killed when they were a hunting, by the Perfidiousnesse of the French, which has much impoverished and weakned us. Your Lordship Sent us three Sent Col: Peter Schuyler Mr. Livingston, and Mr. Hunter to our Country which message was extream acceptable Wee do therefore recomend them to your Lordships favour to be considered for their Paines, Wee would gladly contribute towards it, were Wee in a condition but hope your Lordship will consider our Poverty

Many of our Indians killed by the perfidiousness of the French and recommend Coll. Schuyler &c. to his Lordships favour

My Lord told them they were payd and that the King always rewarded that did him Service. —

My Lord told them they were payd

The Speaker went on and Sayd. The Rondax or French Indians of Canada have killd a great many of our People Sinc the Peace and the Dowdganhaes continue Still to destroy our people, we desire that your Lordship would write to our great King of England that some order may be taken to put a Stop to Such hostilityes that Wee may have the benefit of the Peace Concluded between the Two Kings in Europe Wee give 9 Bevers. —

They desire to have the Benefit of the Peace concluded in Europe

Wee Shall now according to your Lordships order acquaint you with what the Jesuit Bonnyas hath Sayd to the Sachems of the five nations at Onondage this Summer — Vizt. (

and acquaint with the Proposal

That —

That he was glad to see them and that some of them were come to Canada notwithstanding Colaers strict prohibition, and that he was sorry for the loss of their people that were killed by the remote Indians, condol'd their loss and Wip'd off the blood, and gave a Belt of Wampum —

The Jesuit said he was sorry for their loss &c

1

That the kettle of War that had boyl'd so long which would have Scalded and consum'd all the five nations was now overset and turn'd up side down and a firm Peace made —

2

Now a Peace was made.

He planted the Tree of Peace and wellfare at Onnondage —

3

by his endeavour

He recommended us to keep fast to the Covenant Chain which Wee had with Colder your Excellency Governr of New York, and told us, you are one head, one head, and interest with us, but why is he — against your Corresponding with us, why does he — obstruct our Conversation together? I do not bidd you to break the covenant chain with him, for — since Wee are in peace Wee ought to bee in friend, ship together. —

4

he recomends them to keep the Peace with my Lord but wonders why they should be forbid corresponding with the French

He demanded the French Prisoners of us that were in our Castle, and told us the Sachems of the five nations that they would restore to us our Prisoners that were at Canada the — Don agarhaes and other remote Indians and — gave a Belt of Wampum —

5

demands the French Prisoners & promises a restitution of those at Canada

He proposed to come and live at Onnondage and instruct us in the Christian faith, and would banish all Sickness, Plagues and distempers — out of our Country, if Wee would accept of him, and gave us a Belt. —

6

proposes to come and live at Onondage & be their physician or Surgeon

But this Belt was not accepted by us for Wee told him that Wee had accepted a Belt from Colaer sent us this Spring by Col°. Schuyler Mr. — Livingston and Mr. Hansen to be instructed by such Ministers as he would send, which Belt being given first had the preference. and Dekanisore one of our Sachems told him further that Wee had once been deceiv'd by the Jesuit and his Doctrine for which Wee were entred and learning the — Christian Religion the French came and — knock'd them in the head. —

which they refused him

That —

That the Jesuit had a Belt of Wampum from the
Mondar Indians to release two of their Indians —
that were Prisoners at Onnondage, and carryed one of
them to Canada —

They add further that the Jesuit Bruyas said,
when he See this Belt was rejected whereby he propos'd
to come and live at Onnondage and instruct them
in the Religion, that if he had known that Belt
the Gov: of New York had sent a Belt for that purpose
that Ministers should come there to instruct them
he would not have propos'd it to them —

They were ask'd what there Sachems were doing
at Canada to wch they answer'd that were gone thither viz:
one from each nation —

They answer'd that they were gone to bring back
their Prisoners, they had Seventeen Since Recovered
Prisoners among the remote Indians, that were expected
to come to Mont Reall, and they staid to bring them
home. —

We had Stayd Two yeares to See if you could
get back our Prisoners but not being done we were
necessitated to do it our Selves. —

They Say further that Bruyas the Jesuit Say'd
It is as if Corlaer the Gov: of New York would have War
again by hindring you to come and correspond —
and Trade with us. —

Father Bruyas Said further what does not
Corlaer acquaint you with what passes between the
Gov: of Canada and him, It Seems he keeps you all
in the Dark as Gover no: conceals nothing from
his Indian Children as Corlaer does from you. —

He Said further that the Gov: of Canada did
not claim a right to their land as Corlaer did —
he left them to their Liberty, but Corlaer preten-
ded a Superiority over them. —

Robert Livingston Secry:
for the Indian affaires

August —

Albany the 31: of August 1700

While the Sachems of the Five nations were making their Proposalls to the Earle of Bellomont

Henry one of the Magnase Protestant Indians Stood up and Say'd, Wee complayn'd to your Lordship two yeares ago in the name of the Five nations that our Land was taken from us by Cap.t Peter Schuyler, Cap.t Evert Banker, Mayr Dirk Wessells and one William Linhorne at New York and Mr. Delkins the late Minister of Albany, whereupon your Lordship promis'd you would write about it home to the king, and Wee have accordingly found the good effect of it, and have our Land again, Mr Hend.k Hansen came last year to our country and told us from your Lordship that the Pattent that those Five persons had obtain'd for our Land was Vacated and Brake and that Wee should keep Possess and enjoy our Land for us and our heires for ever, if there were but Two of us alive, Wee should not be turn'd out, neither would it bee taken from us, and Wee were told to acquaint all the rest of the Five nations herewith which Wee accordingly did and for an Acknowledgement of our gratitude to your Lordp Wee give 9 Beavers.

The Magnase Indians thank my Lord for Vacating the Grants &c.

Wee do again thank your Lordship in the behalf of the Five nations for your fatherly Care in restoring our Land to us again, and Wee do pray that the great King of England may protect us from any hazard that may befall us Wee give 9 Beavers

and desire his Majesties Protection

Robert Livingston Secry for the Indian affaires

Propos'd

Proposalls made by the River Indians to the Right Honble Richard Earl of Bellomont Captn Gen^ll and Govern^r in Chief of his Majesties Province of New York &c^a the 31: of August 1700: —

Present as at the first dayes conference —

Soquams Speaker said —

Father

Wee are glad to see you and your Lady here, 't is now about Two yeares agoe since Wee first see you, The Sinn of Peace shind then, and so it does Stil. Wee give a Beaver and an Otter to welcome our Father and Mother to this place —

The Indians River are glad to see My Lord and his Lady well,

2 In the times of old there were not any Christians on this River, and the first Christian that came Setled upon Renselaers Js land whom Wee Loved assoon as Wee see them, and received them as Brethren, with whom Wee made a Strict allyance and a Covenant Chain which has been kept always inviolable ever since, and this Chain Wee are now come to renew, and Wee are resolv'd to live and dye here in this Government, and do Pray that our — Father will Support and Protect us. We give — 3 Beavrs —

and resolve to continue under his Governmen

3 Father It is now Six and Twenty yeares — agoe Since We were allmost dead when wee left England and were first received into this Govermt: then it was that a Tree was planted at Schaakook whose branches is spread that there is a comfortable shade under the leaves of it, Wee are unanimously resolv'd to live and dye under the — shadow of that Tree, and pray our father to

It is Six & Tw Years since the left New Eng and are reso to live and dy at Schaakook

nourish —

nourish and have a favourable aspect towards that tree, for you need not apprehend that this any of our people goe out a hunting they will look out for another Country, since they like that place called Schakkook so well, therefore Wee begg your Lordps protection in this Government. —

4 Wee are glad to see you and our mother also your Lady in health, your Lordship is so beloved of us all — and your Treatment to all Indians is so alluring — and agreeable, that the farr Eastern Indians are — desireous to be linkd in our Covenant Chain as well as the five nations, Wee cannot express our gratitude sufficiently for your care and protection over us but as a token thereof We give 3 Bevers. —

(The Eastern Indians desire to come into the Covenant with My Lord

5 Father Do not think that We have any — other father but your Lordship or that We inclone to Settle any where but at Schakkook, that place — being allotted for us there Wee intend to live and dye, and therefore you are not to have the least Jealousie of our young Indians for they may — go out a hunting, but will always return to their habitacon at Schakkook under your — Lordships protection Wee give 3 Bevers —

(tho their young Indians go out on hunting they will always return

6 Father It is above Two yeares agoe Since your Lordship was here, when you were pleased to agree to a Generall Exchange of Prisoners that were taken this last War, wherby let us not be forgotten, Wee brought Two Prisoners from the French Indians which wee desire may be set at liberty, the One is a Girle in the Possession of Coll. Ingoldesbys Wife, and the other is a boy in the Possession of the Widdow of David Schuyler deceased, Wee desire the said Two Prisoners may bee sent back Wee do — give 3 Bevers —

(They desire the Prisoners they brought from the French Indians may be set at Liberty

Robert Livingston Secry
Indy Affairs

his

His Excellency the Earl of Bellomont's Answer to the Five Indians at Albany the 31st: of August 1700:

E. of Bellomo
Answer

Children

I thank you for your kind Expres-
sions, in which you have delivered your Selves by
Sweguans your Sachem, I hope I shall always be
have my Self to you, and the rest of the Kings
Indian Subiects so, as that you will have reason
to believe that the English Lawes and Government
are the best in the World; and you may be sure
I will do everything to maintain the Covenant
Chain firm and Stedfast. I am glad you are so
near as Schakkook and should be very glad you
would invite your friends the Cennekoke and
Eastern Indians to come and Settle with you there
where I do Promise you and them the King's Pro-
tection and favour, and you shall find I will be
a friend to you upon all occasions, so long as
you continue to behave your Selves in that Du-
tyfull manner to the King, as becomes Faith-
full Subiects to so great and gracious a Prince.
It would very much Strengthen the Covenant Chain
if We could make that union between the Cenne-
hooks and Eastern Indians and your Selves
and Since the five nations and you are link'd
together in Interest it would be an advanta-
ge to engage those other Indians in the same
Interest.

He thanks them
for their kindnes

and desires th
would invite th
Eastern Indian
to come and li
with them.

What you have Say'd to mee I take kindly
but I am Sorry you have not the same good dis-
position that the five nations have expres'd of
becoming Protestants and being instructed in
the true Christian Faith which would be infin-
itely more pleasing to mee then all the Compliments
you can possible use to mee, if you intend to con-
vince mee of your affection and duty to the King

He wishes t
would become
Protestants, a
the 5 Nation
design h

you

You must resolve to renounce all Sort of Correspon,
dence with Canada and neither be instructed by the
Jesuits or other Popish Missionaries in their Religion
nor carry on any Trade with the French of Canada
or their Indians and whenever I hear that you go
to Canada upon the Account of Trade you must
never reckon upon me as your Loving Father —
nor shall I esteem you my dutyfull Children

I hear Hawappe one of your Sachems is — false to the King's Interest and makes it his — Business to debauch as many of your nation to the French of Canada as he can; I expect you will disown him, and break friendship with him, unless you can reclaim him from so ill a Custome —

and reclaim a Sachem who is false to the Kings Interest, or else disown him

As to what you Propose concerning the Two Prisoners I will take a time to — examine the matter, and will do what is reasonable therein. —

He will do what is reasonable about their Prisoners,

To conclude, the King my great Master does by me make you a Present equall with the rest of his Subiects of each of the five — nations viz.t —

and gives them the Kings — Present

40 Guns
40 Bags of Powder of 6 lb each
400 lb Lead —
500 flints
20 Hatchets
40 knives
8 Kags of Rum
40 Shirts —
20 lb Tobacco —
1 Cask of Pipes —
1 Doz.n hatts —

Robert Livingston Secry
for the Indian affairs

Albany the 4th of
September 1700 —

Present

Coll Peter Schuyler
Coll Abraham De Peyster
Robert Walters
} of the Honble Committee

The Propositions made by some of the five nations to the Commissioners of the Indian affaires, the 3rd of July last, being read — before the Earl of — Bellomont, relating — to a Belt sent by the Canada Praying Indians of Cachanuage to the five — nations, and some discourse the Govrno: of Canada had with said Indians as by said Propositions relation being — thereunto had more at large appears this Lordship thought — fit to give the following

Answer —

Answer to the
Sachems of the
Onnondages and
Sinnekes the rest
being gone home
viz.

My Lords
answer to some
Proposalls
made by the
Indians.

Brethren

Upon your Rodueing the Belt of
Wampum Sent to the five Nations by
the french praying Indians of Cacha,
mage, and your owning to mee that the
said Praying Indians desir'd I might
not know of their said Message and
Belt, I perceive plainly the Message was
only to amuse and deceive you, that under
the pretence and shew of a friendly
Correspondence between the said
Praying Indians and the five nations
the Jesuits and other Emissaries or
creatures of the Govern.r of Canada
might have the better opportunity of
Seducing you from your obedience to
the king our Master, and whereas
you have communicated to mee the desire
of those Praying Indians, that their
Belt may bee kept in the Onnondages
Castle in token of the good Correspondence

He Thanks
them for delivering
up the Belt
which was
given them by
the Praying
Indians

They

they intended with the ffive nations, I thank you for your Sincere dealing and Carriage they held to us and since you have been so Just to me to give mee up that Belt so Sent you by the Praying Indians, I do in the room thereof deliver you a Belt which I desire may goe as a token of my friendship to the ffive nations and may be kept in the Onondages Castle in lieu of the other Belt. — and gi another Exchange.

Brethren

You are to understand that the Belt I now give you, is to be a Pledge between us, of mutuall friendship, and to be a caution to you, not to hearken to any Proposition whatsoever that comes from Canada without my consent first had thereunto. — which is t a Pledge of their Friends

The Sachems answered —

That they were of opinion it would be requisite for them to Send an answer to the Canada Praying Indians, Since by that Belt they Sent to them, they seem to insinuate the keeping firm the Peace made by the two Kings in Europe. — The Sachems propose an answer to be sent to the praying Ind

To which his Lordships replyd. —

That he thought their best Way would be to answer the message of the Praying Indians, but then advis'd their Said answer Should be after this manner viz: That they did desire the Peace between the Two Crowns might bee observ'd between those that Sent the Belt and the ffive nations, but that they would never carry on any negotiation with which my agreeth, &

with them or any other person what soever with-
out the Privity and good liking of the great King
of England's Governo^r of New York for that
they are resolv'd to adhere firmly to their
allegeance and fidelity to the great King of
England. —

To this the said Sachems agreed and
say'd the Interpreter should be present when
they gave their answer to the Canada Indians
and his Lordship ordered the Interpreter
Lawrance to be present Accordingly. —

They promise the Interpreter should be present when they return their Answer.

Robert Livingston Secry
for the Indian affairs

(4.)

The E: of Bellomont's Confe=
rences with the Indians at
Albany from 26th Augt. 1700 to
the 4th of Sept.r following.

Referred to my L.d of
Bellomont's Letr of 17th
Oct.r 1700.

Rec.d 9th
Read 13th } Dec.r 1700

Entred Vol: 55

N 5

Albany 17th of Octr 1700 I (xxxiii)

Memorial given by Henry & Cornelius ye Mohack Indians, of the Proposition made by five Sahems of Onnagongue to the Sachems of the Mohacks Countrey Saying. 89

Brother Collaer it is in ye late proposition Included that all the news that comes to Eare must be made known by ye one to the other.

Now follows ye proposition made by ye five Sachems of Onnagongue to the Sachems of the Mohacks Countrey

Brethren.

Wee desire to Joine with you into the Covenant Chain not only as Brethren but like Children under you

Brethren

Wee desire to Shelter under your tree of Welfare which extends with it's branches to the utmost of the five Nations lett it also reach to Cover us in our Countrey where we may Sitt under the Shadow hand in hand together

Brethren.

Now we leav the Govern^r of Canada for the many Cheats he hath put on us, Especially for giveing us the Hatchet in hand and Instigating us to fight against New England in that Spring after the Peace was proclaimed which much to our Sorrow after wee were better informed therefore wee wholly part from him and Resolved not to hearken to what he might come to Say and fully intended to Join with you.

The Govern^r of Canada hath long time been our ffather, & wee his Children & alwayes gave us fair words but now we find he is false have therefore closed up the Path in Cutting trees Cross over it So that none of us can go thither.

Brethren.

To call you Brethren is nothing in Comparison to ffather therefore take you as ffathers & hartily desire in behalf of our five Castles called Onweage Ossaghrage, ye third Castle ye name forget, Onnagongwe & Unyjawars, that the Covnes of ye five nations may be Reckoned from ye outermost of our said Castles & be joined with us as one heart & to live together under the Tree of Welfare.

The answer of the Sachems of the Mohacks Cuntry.

Children

What you have proposed is very well & we do accept
you to Shelter with us under that pleasant Tree of Wel
where we shall live friendly with one another which hey
so fair that who ever Sitts down under it never parts from

Children We tell you again that you are very welcome & doubt
but our brother Corlaer will accept of you for Brethren
him as we are, & will do well by you Therefore you must
also join with him into the Covenant Chain as we & yr Gr
of Shaak kooke are given them 4 Belts of Wampum by the
Mohacks.

Children you tell us of a path wch you have Shutt up at
you have another path from your Castles to go to Que
left that like wise be Shutt up, & cleed your path Rith
that your backs be turned to them, & your faces Shown
escape.

Children

Now we leave off But must tell you concerning
Religion & how Kind our Brother Corlaer is in causing us
instructed in learning much Exceeding the learning
you Receive in Canada Therefore we desire you to come
participate with us in our Belief so that We & you may
become one flesh & blood, Gave one Belt of Wampum
to the Onnagongues & 3 Beaver Skins.

1700.

list of all causes that now stand entred in the Chancery or are depending there, and how long each of them has depended. (3) And specify each day of the month that a Court of Chancery and Court of Errors hath been held, and how many successive days that Court has at any time continued to sit since your arrival; in which account the proceedings of each day are to be severally set down, and the names of such members of Council as attended each day inserted. (4) An account how many final decrees have been made there, since your arrival, how many injunctions granted, how many dissolved, and how many remain still in force. (5) Whereas by an Act of that Island, 1661, the five several Courts of Common Law have certain days appointed for their sitting, it is expected that you send a particular account, how many of the said days each of those Courts hath sate, since your entring upon that Government, together with an account of the business they have done each day, copied from their minutes. All the forementioned accounts to be fully and plainly given by the Registers or other proper Officers of the respective Courts, and sufficiently attested. And it is further thought necessary that for the future you hold the Court of Chancery as often, and for so long a time as shall be requisite for dispatch of the several causes depending before that Court, and that an exact account be always kept of the names of such of the Council as do give their attendance during the sitting of the said Court, so that the Register or other proper Officer may be able to give a particular account thereof on oath from time to time, if the same shall be required. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 45. *pp.* 106–110.]

Oct. 16. **844.** Minutes of Council in Assembly of New York. An Act for the better payment of the Representatives, sent up, was read the first and second times and committed. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 72. *pp.* 845, 846.]

Oct. 17. New Yorke. **845.** Governor the Earl of Bellomont to the Council of Trade and Plantations. My last letter, July 26, gave an account of my arrival here from Boston, July 24. The General Assembly were to have met the next day, but did not do so till the 29th, because six of the Members were not come down Hudson's River. In my speech to the Assembly I confined myself to the single point of preserving the Five Nations of Indians by settling Ministers among them, and building a Fort; but how well they comply'd with me, you will know in the sequel of this letter. The 31st the Representatives sent me six queres relating to the Fort I proposed to be built, to which I returned my answer in writing. Several Bills were offered me and the Council by the Representatives for our passing, but some we thought frivolous,

1700.

and some had clauses inconsistent with the laws of England, which for those reasons we laid aside, and only passed three Laws, viz., an Act for appointing and enabling Commissioners to examine and state the public accounts of this Province; an Act against Jesuits and Popish priests; and an Act for the better securing the Five Nations of Indians in their fidelity to His Majesty. This last Act I gave the assent to with great reluctance, and I believe your Lordships will think the treatment it deserves is to be rejected by the King with scorn. The Council were unanimously against its passing, first because the sum of money to be raised thereby came short of what I proposed for building the fort; secondly because the manner of raising it would be a further clog upon trade, and therefore cause a considerable decrease in the present Revenue arising by Customes. All this I was sensible of, and more than that, I thought the bill derogatory to the King's prerogative, that the House of Representatives should take upon them to appoint Commissioners to direct in the matter of building a Fort. Yet I pressed the Council to consent to the Bill's passing, and if I may arrogate to myself one happy or prudent step since my being in the Government, 'twas that of procuring the passing of that Bill. I told the Council it signified not so much whether the end of the Bill were answered or whether the Representatives had behav'd themselves with that decency and respect to the King that they ought to do in a business of that weight, but the conjuncture of affairs was chiefly to be considered. I was (I told 'em) to meet the Indians in a few days at Albany, and if the Assembly should disagree to the building of a Fort, the enemies of the Government would not fail to represent to the Indians such disagreement with all the colours of malice, which might cause such discouragement among them as to make 'em without more adoe revolt to the French. This argument prevailed with the Council to pass the Bill.

I must acqueant your Lordships how the Representatives come to be so alter'd in their behaviour since the time they setled the Revenue for six years. It proceeds from two reasons, first that I have been tender of purging the Militia (except in this city) of the disaffected party, and of putting them out of the Commission of the Peace, which tenderness of mine has heightened the insolence of that party and extreamly discontented the Leisler party, who were the only men that voted the Revenue and the Act that pass'd for breaking some of Col. Fletcher's extravagant grants. Another reason is the many reports the angry party have confidently given out of their procuring another Governor to be sent from England, and what revenge they would then take of the Leisler party; one while they affirmed that Col. Fletcher was to come Governor again, another while Capt. Evans that commanded the frigat here in Col. Fletcher's time. The Leisler party, who had felt the weight of oppression for seven years together, were so frightened at these reports that one or two of 'em changed sides and gave into the passing this foolish money bill. The long respite or suspension of the 2,000*l.* Act

1700.

from being approved in England, I mean the money which was given to me and the Lieut.-Governor by the Assembly, and also of the Act which vacated some of Col. Fletcher's grants, were urged as undeniable tokens of my disgrace by the angry party, and I must own I thought so too; and the usage I have had in those two particulars has made me quite sick of these Governments. I am not to be shaken or discouraged in the least by the unreasonable opposition of the angry people here, but when I find my services slighted in England, I cannot but be troubled.

I imbarqu'd here for Albany, Aug. 10, as soon as I could prorogue the Assembly, and arrived there the 13th. I cannot expresse the melancholy I was in after I got to Albany, for the Indians, who I feared would have been there before me, made me wait a fortnight for their coming, so that truly I concluded them entirely lost to us. Some people fancied they were tamper'd with by some of the angry party at Albany. The interpreter, who was sent to hasten the Sachems, reported that their minds were so possessed with a jealousy of my intending them mischief, as the French had suggested to them, that they were all that while deliberating whether to venture to meet me at Albany. My conference lasted seven or eight days, and was the greatest fatigue I ever underwent in my whole life. I was shut up in a close chamber with 50 Sachems, who besides the stink of bear's grease, with which they plentifully daub themselves, were continually either smoaking tobacco or drinking drams of rum. They seem'd sullen and out of humour at first, but by degrees I brought 'em to perfect good temper. I am told there never appear'd so many Sachems at any Conference as at this. There were above 200 men, women and children, and 'twas with some difficulty we could find 'em in victuals. I once intended to make some remarks on the heads contained in the Conference, but that would make this letter more troublesome than usefull. I shall only observe that the message I sent last Spring to the Five Nations was a most lucky step, and was, I may presume to say, the hindring the Indians from a revolt to the French. I had the good luck to be too nimble for Bruyas, the Jesuit, and M. Maricour, and by my present of a belt of wampum, I frustrated theirs, insomuch that upon their coming the Indians told 'em they were pre-engaged to me. What's contained about the Dowaganhas Indians coming to live near the Five Nations, and in amity with them, is very considerable; if it can be effected, it will be a mighty blow to the French. I asked our Indians what the number might be of those Dowaganhas that proposed coming to live near 'em; they answered they could not tell their number, but there were 16 castles of 'em, and there may be by that rule 3 or 4,000. My private Conference is so call'd because I intended it should not be printed with the rest; but our printer being sick, I can have neither printed, and I think the lesse those things we transact with our Indians are made publick, the better 'tis for us. You will find that the Indians presse to have bounds and limits setled between us and the French. I am in hopes of bringing the Eastern Indians to come and settle at and about Schackhook with our River Indians; 'tis a project I have

1700.

formerly acquainted your Lordships with, which will be of very great use to strengthen our Five Nations, and annoy the French, whenever we have a war with France. You will find our River Indians make me an overture to that purpose; our Schackhook or River Indians were of those Eastern Indians, but were driven from that country by the people of New England 26 years ago in the war call'd King Phillip's war. Those Eastern Indians and our River Indians still retain their friendship and intermarry with each other. The Penicook and Eastern Indians were cunning enough to send 10 or 12 of their people to be present at our Conference at Albany to watch and observe whether the Five Nations were in good intelligence with me. One of 'em I remember'd to have seen at Boston, he speaks good English, and I discours'd him long: he told me the Jesuits made him and the rest of the Indians, his neighbours, believe the Five Nations were resolv'd to decline meeting me at Albany this time, and would revolt to the Governor of Canada. I was glad to hear the Mohacks tell those Eastern Indians that if they liv'd not peaceably with the English in N. England, they would look on 'em as their enemies and cut 'em off. And indeed that is an unanswerable reason for the King's uniting the Provinces of Massachusets and New York always under the same Governor, for otherwise the Five Nations can never be so managed as to suppress the rebellions of the Eastern Indians. I gave those Eastern Indians presents, and they seemed well pleased.

The memorial of Mr. David Schuyler, who was newly come from Canada, shews how many of our Indians the Jesuits have decoy'd from us. A few days before my leaving Albany, Samuell York, an Englishman, escap'd thither from Canada after a detention of ten years by the French. His memorial will give you some satisfaction; if the man be honest I hope to make good use of him. I have sent him with two or three of the Albany men and some of our Indians to the Dowaganhas and other remote Nations, to try to engage them in a trade with us; he has liv'd among 'em and speaks their language. Whether the Governor of Canada had a jealousie of my sending to those Nations, or had the intelligence thereof from Albany (for some people believe that Bruyas, the Jesuit, and M. de la Valliere staid not there so long last year to observe our poor and shameful fort there, but that they bestow'd some of that time in securing a pensioner or intelligencer) I know not, but 'tis certain that Governor has detached a Captain and 30 men to the Dowaganhas Country, and sent a pardon to a number of French hunters, (whom they call *coureurs de bois*) who have been in rebellion and refused to come to the Governor on his summons. Samuell York and also Jean Rosie, a Frenchman who lives at Albany and came lately from Montreal, assur'd me those *coureurs de bois* were very desirous to come and live under the King's obedience, and would bring a great store of peltry with them, but they fear'd our Five Nations would both rob and knock 'em in the head, which is the reason I advise the Indians in my Conference to give the French traders free passage through their country. If I can get those

1700.

coureurs de bois to come to me, I make no question to draw the Dowaganhas to me; but if the French captain and his party meets Samuell York and his company (who are not above ten men), he will certainly knock 'em in the head. I sent Col. Romer to the Onnondages' Country to find out a proper place for erecting a fort. I send the muster-rolls of the four Companies. I had the two companies at Albany, viz. Major Ingoldesby's and Capt. Weemes's mustered before me there, and my own and the Lieut.-Governor's Companies here since my return from Albany, which is the reason of the difference of their dates. I never in my life saw so moving a sight as that of the Companies at Albany; half the men were without breeches, shoes and stockings, when they muster'd. I thought it shameful to the last degree to see English souldiers so abus'd. They had like to have mutinied. Their petitions, complaining of the dearnesse and badnesse of their provisions, and their want of cloaths and fuel, go. I made a new order for the mustering the four Companies every two moneths.

While I was at Albany, I discovered a very unfair practice in the Commissioners I appointed there for management of the Indian affairs, in bringing in large accounts of expences for the Indians, and Col. Schuyler above all others was guilty of this. To prevent which great expence and inconvenience, I made some new Instructions, enclosed, wherein I have taken care to limit the Commissioners in their expences for the Indian service. I found at my going to Albany Aquendero, *alias* Sadegenohty, the Speaker of the Five Nations, with about 25 Indians more, had been maintained at Col. Schuyler's house, but at the King's charge, for two moneths. I found fault with that mismanagement, and calculated the forementioned instructions to prevent it. Col. Schuyler studies to make himself popular by that means. I should commend his so doing if he made use of it to serve the King, but when he does it to serve himself and gratifie his own vanity, I declared I could not approve of that. For instance, on the last day of my main Conference, Schuyler had instructed the Speaker to call for him, and he contriv'd to be absent on purpose; when the Speaker call'd for him and desir'd I would send for him, I thought it was fit for me to rebuke him: I told him I was the Governor, and that the King had entrusted me with the choice of his Councellors in this Province, and that it was at my election whether I would have Col. Schuyler continue one of His Majesty's Council or lay him aside. This was a foolish plot of Schuyler's, but such things do hurt, they perplex and distract the Indians, and tend to lessen the authority of a Governor.

The parties have been much divided about my building a fort at the Onondages', the Leisler party for it, and the others against it violently. There was an address to me from some of the inhabitants of Albany, wherein they desire that Albany and Schenectade may be fortified before the fort at Onondage be begun. The Mayor, Recorder and about two-thirds of the Inhabitants refused to sign the Addresse because they apprehended the General Assembly had approved of the building a

1700.

Fort in the Onondage Country, and that was a good design for the service of the King and the Province. In my return from Albany and on Hudson's River, I met with your letters of the 11th and 19th of April and May 10 last, and with them I received the King's letter of the 28th of last March, and one from His Majesty to the Governor and Company of Connecticot, which I sent to that Governor and have his receipt for it. I was eight days and as many nights coming down Hudson's River in a little nasty sloop, which made my journy extreamly tiresome. Capt. Caldwell with the *Advice* frigat arriv'd the 17th of last moneth, and brought me your Lordship's letters of the 21st of last June and a 100 Recruits, tho' but part of the cloathing. Those expected from Ireland are not yet come. I am glad your Lordships have succeeed so well in fixing these souldiers and cloathing for the time to come, and in obtaining the presents for the Indians and 500*l.* towards building the Fort at Onondage. I shall be better able to satisfie you about that intended Fort when Col. Romer returns and has made me his report, but, according to my present idea of the country, there is an Isthmus on a vast Lake lying northward of the Onondages, which will be the fittest place for a Fort, and so the Indian Sachems agreed with me, for Col. Romer and I shew'd 'em the map, which they quickly comprehended. It will have a double advantage, first in securing some Rivers that run into that Lake, through which Rivers the French us'd to pass when they made war upon our Synek Nation in the year '87; a second advantage will be that the Dowaganhas and those other remote Nations will be able to come and trade at our Fort there in spite of our Five Nations, for they can come directly over that Lake in their Canoes, without passing through any part of the country, where our Five Nations inhabit. And notwithstanding all the fair promises of our Indians contain'd in the Conferences, to embody with those remote Indians and receive 'em into the Covenant Chain, they cannot be rely'd on altogether; they are apt to be perfidious, and 'tis much to be fear'd they will as often as they meet those Indians rob 'em of their peltry and then knock 'em in the head that they may tell no tales.

Mr. Lodwick arriv'd here the 19th of last moneth after a tedious passage of 15 weeks; he brought me the originals of your forementioned letters, also letters from the King of Feb. 10 and March 29, with letters also from the King to the Governors of Connecticot and Rhode Island, which I sent them. I desire your Lordships will please to send over two Ministers as soon as possibly can be, or we shall hazard the losse of our Indians; they presse for Ministers above all things whatsoever. They ought to be young men, or they will never be able to learn the Indian tongue; they must be men of sober and exemplary lives, and good scholars, or they will not be fit to instruct the Indians, and encounter the Jesuits in point of argument. I should advise their being both setled at the intended Fort, and for their incouragement they ought to have a 150*l.* a year salary apiece sterl. money. Without a Fort 'tis next to impossible to prevail with Ministers to live among the Indians: they are so nasty as never to wash their

1700.

hands or the utensils they dresse their victuals with. Their food is (some of it) loathsome to the last degree. Tho' they eat great store of venison, pidgeons and fish; yet bears' flesh is a great part of their diet, and when they feast themselves and their friends, a dog is esteemed with them a Princely dish. The Corporation for propagating the Gospel, etc., are worthy Gentlemen, and I am confident will at your Lordships' desire order the salaries of the ministers out of the Corporation stock. I send you an account of the disposition of the stock in N. England. I have often told Mr. Stoughton, who is Treasurer, and the rest of the Commissioners that I thought that Province able enough to maintain their Ministers, and that the giving that mony to Ministers, that did not preach to the Indians in their tongue and were so lazy as not to learn it, was a misapplication of the Corporation-mony. I am a member of the Corporation myselfe, and we had some meetings at Boston to settle that businesse, but did litle in it. Mr. Grindall Rawson is the only Minister in the list that speaks the Indian tongue and preaches in it. Mr. Stoughton and I join'd in putting Monsr. Laborie into a plantation where are some French and Indians, with a salary of 30*l.* a year; he has undertaken to learn the Indian tongue and instruct and preach to the Indians. I was in great hopes you would have directed me to fall immediately upon fortifying at Albany and Schenectady. Those forts are not only scandalously weak, but do us unspeakable mischief with our Indians, who conceive a proportionable idea of the King's power and greatnesse. The inhabitants came all about me at my leaving Albany, and told me in plain terms that if the King would not build a Fort there to protect 'em, they would on the very first news of a war between England and France desert that place and fly to New York, rather than they would stay there to have their throats cut. Several of the inhabitants of Schenectady told me the same of their Fort. I sent Col. Romer to view it, and he reported to me that the gates of that fort were down, and that a cart might passe through the palisades, or rather stakes. I desire your Lordships will please to lay this matter before the King. That Forts should be built at those places is undeniably necessary, and should not have been thus long delay'd; and that the Assembly of this Province will not be at the charge of building them, I am as certain. I have often talked with some of them about it, and the reason they give is not without weight; they say tho' the city of New York be tollerably rich, and also Nassau Island, yet all the other parts of the province are poor, especially the City and County of Albany, and not at all able to pay any proportion of such a charge. There are half a dousin men at Albany who have competent estates, but all the rest are miserable poor. If the King would order me to begin to build Forts at those two places, and order me a credit on some of the Revenue-offices in London, I would draw for small sums at a time, till the King should be either assisted by the Parliament of England, or some way thought of to compell all the Plantations to contribute to the charge of these and all other necessary

1700.

fortifications. I did not question but orders would have come for building Forts at Albany and Schenectady, and therefore I had 400 wheelbarrows provided, which have cost above 100*l*. This disappointment will be a caution to me hereafter not to be so hastily wise and provident for the King as to anticipate his orders. If those two places are not fortified, this and the neighbouring Plantations will be defencelesse and expos'd to certain ruin, if a war should happen between the two crowns. The French of Canada are, I doubt not, well inform'd of all our circumstances since the last war. I find that in '87 the Marquis de Dénomville, Governor of Canada, march'd at the head of 2,300 men against our Synek Nation. The French are said to be much more numerous now than they were then. They have, according to the information I have lately had, 200 officers, and are able to double their standing force at a day or two's warning, by obliging the burghers to enlist themselves. Then they are always provided at Montreal with magazines of all sorts to furnish 'em for an expedition against us or our Five Nations. Jean Rosie and Samuel York told me now at Albany they have been in the armory there, and that there are arms for 2,500 men with ammunition in proportion; that there are 250 small boats, as many canoes, and 1,500 pair of snow-shoes or raquettes, whereo I now send your Lordships a pair by Capt. Deering, who commands the *Fortune*. I find I had forgot to acquaint you of a petition of the Inhabitants of Suffolk County and another of those of Queen's County in this province, for the settlement of dissenting Ministry among them; they were deliver'd during that session of the Assembly wherein the Revenue was setled for six years. I gave no countenance to them then, nor will I recommend them now. I think the best way is to forget them.

I suspended Mr. Lancaster Symes, one of the Lieutenants to Major Ingoldesby's Company, on Dec. 22, '98, for neglecting to go to his post at Albany after two years' absence from thence; he has never applied to me to be restor'd, and deserves for many reasons to be broke, which I hope the King will be pleased to consent to. Major Ingoldesby has been absent from his post four years, and is so brutish to leave his wife and children here to starve. I was forc'd to lend her 30*l*., or she must have starv'd. I desire he might be commanded to his post immediately, or rather I could wish he were exchanged for some discreet honest gentleman that's a Captain in a Regiment in England. Ingoldesby is of a worthy family, but is a rash, hot-headed man, and had a great hand in the execution of Leisler and Milburn, for which reason, if there were no other, he is not so fit to serve in this country, having made himselfe hateful to the Leisler party. I suspended Parson Smith, Chaplain to these Companies, on Aug. 7, for affronting my Lord Bishop of London, and for living a scandalous life in neglecting his cure, parting with his wife and co-habiting with another woman. I suspended Mr. Augustine Graham (son of the Attorney General) from the post of Adjutant on the 14th of last moneth; he had 4*s*. per day for doing nothing. I saw him exercise three files of men (whieh

1700.

made the guard here in the Fort) twice since my being in the Government. I thought his pay a superfluous charge, and his duty I will make the lieutenants do. Besides that, he is a most profligate man, often drunk, and then his common exercise is to break glasse windows and disturb all the town in the night. I admonish'd him against his disorderly course of life, but I believe he will become sober, when his father becomes honest. His father has plaid me a world of tricks, and I am heartily glad you are sending over an able, honest Attorney Generall, for Mr. Graham has often misled, but never assisted me, except in the charge I sent home against Col. Fletcher.

Your directions, Aug. 21, 1699, to send you my observations on the proposals made by the Proprietors of E. Jersey, will not now need to be complied with, since the Proprietors have carried the cause in Westminster Hall, and obtained freedom of Port for Perth-Amboy.

As to the Charter granted by Col. Fletcher to the town of West Chester, Mr. Graham, the Attorney General, gave me that character which I transmitted concerning its extravagance and illegality. I send a list of the present Council of this province, but am puzzled who to recommend for a supply of Councellors, unlesse I should send the names of Marchands. When Mr. Attwood and Mr. Weaver come over, we shall be pretty well reinforc'd.

I shall observe your direction in getting some large masts of ships brought down Hudson's River at as cheap rates as I can, and will give you timely notice thereof, that you may send for them, but as for making an experiment, as you direct, with some souldiers in the making of tar, 'tis not possible as the case stands, for the King has not an acre of land or a tree in this Province, unless the Act for vacating some Grants, which I sent home, be approv'd. I know the Act stands good, unlesse the King disapprove it: yet we are discouraged in the meantime from falling to work. Besides, the souldiers that work must be allow'd 12*d*. per day sterl., or we shall never get 'em to work. If your Lordship will get that Act approv'd by the King, and the pay for a 100 souldiers increas'd to 12*d*. per day English, I doubt not but to give you good satisfaction in that particular, and that very soon. I mean the pay of a 100 men only, to be so increas'd, during the time the experiment is making. I crave leave to renew my former request of having the 30*l*. per cent. taken off. If I were to consult my own interest singly, I would follow the example of him that went before me, I should then let the article of 30 per cent. rest as it does, and put (as Col. Fletcher did) the greatest part of it in my pocket. But I am for putting things on a foot that will be for the King's honour and the souldiers' ease. In plain terms, that deduction is an intollerable oppression upon the officers and souldiers, and unlesse it be taken off, we shall never be able to keep full Companies. This country is dear for diet, and, taking one thing with another, (that is the price of cloathing, with that of diet) 'tis full twice as dear living here as in London. A coarse pair of yarn stockings, that costs 9*d*. in London, costs 3*s*. 6*d*. English here; a pair of

1700.

souldiers' shoes that costs 3*s*. 6*d*. in London, costs 7*s*. 6*d*. here N. York money; and so linen for shirts double the price it costs in London. And now I appeal to your Lordships, whether it be prudent or reasonable or yet honest, that this deduction be continu'd. To remove the objection that this proposition of mine will create a new charge to the King in paying the wages of a chaplain, storekeeper, surgeon, gunner, and matrosses, which us'd to be paid out of the 30 per cent., I will undertake to order the matter so as to pay those extraordinaries without any charge to the King, and that by the improvement I will make of the souldiers' pay in trade, which is the only way that's practicable to transfer their pay from England to this place. In a word the new recruits had like to have mutin'd at the sad provisions furnish'd by the victualer, so that I am now forc'd to pay 'em every Saturday duly their subsistence in money, and the same course I am going to take at Albany, where the souldiers have been worse us'd then here, to Mr. Livingston's only satisfaction and profit, he having pinch'd an estate out of the poor souldiers' bellies. I have been put to much trouble in this method I have begun of paying the souldiers' subsistence in mony weekly, the marchands in this town, finding I was forc'd to take up mony here and draw bills on the Agent in London, they combin'd together to traverse me all they could; at first they lower'd the exchange of the mony considerably, and what is worse they will now advance no money at all on my bills, so that were it not for one Dutch marchand and two or three Jews that have let me have mony, I should have been undone. This at once shews the wickednesse of these people, and the necessity of returning the souldiers' pay in trade, that so we may not be at the mercy of these marchands. Before these recruits came, we had very few men in the four Companies that were not fitter for an hospital than for service. The old disabled men staid because they could not otherwise live, and the young fellows deserted to the neighbouring Plantations, where they never failed of a welcome, and these men will do the like unlesse the 30 per cent. be taken off, and their lives made easy and comfortable. When I arriv'd here from Boston, I found Capt. Ogden, who had been come about 10 days, and had brought 50 barrels of powder and the number of beds mentioned in the following certificate. The powder I order'd to be open'd and view'd, and there were five barrels wanting in the measures, and great part drawn powder, with pieces of wadds and Carthrage paper, and decay'd powder that was clotted dust. The beds all old, rotten and broke and not pack'd up, but thrown loose into the ship, and so unfit for use that they are scarce worth the mending. I desire there may be a 100 good beds with covering and sheets sent over as soon as may be, for if the recruits come from Ireland, we have not a bed for them, and here the Inhabitants will not endure to quarter the souldiers. The recruits that are now come from England are very clamorous at their sea-pay, in regard they were put to short allowance in their voyage. I send their petition and desire your Lordships' direction what to do in it. I cannot, I tell 'em, answer the paying

1700.

them, but from the day of their landing. There is great want of a Court of Chancery here, but nobody here understanding it rightly, I delay appointing one, till the Judge and Attorney Generall's coming from England. I sent you, June 22, '98, the yearly amounts of the Revenue of N. York under Mr. Brookes's collection and during Col. Fletcher's Government; I then took the medium of the five years' produce of the Revenue in Col. Fletcher's time, which to the best of my remembrance was no more than 3,300*l.* in one year, and to let your Lordships see what improvement has been made of the Revenue these two last years since Brookes's being out, I send the amounts of the said two last years; the year 1698 produces 5,267*l.* 11*s.* $2\frac{3}{4}d.$, and the year 1699 produces 5,400*l.* 19*s.* $6\frac{1}{2}d.$ So that, deducting the said year's amount at a medium from the last year's amount of the Revenue, and it appears the increase is 2,100*l.* 19*s.* $6\frac{1}{2}d.$ If I had an honest, active Collector to assist me, I will undertake to advance the Revenue to double whatever it was in any year during Col. Fletcher's Government. I believe Col. Courtland gives a just account of all the money that comes to his hands, but he is grown very crazy and infirm, and is a very timorous man. In a word, he has never yet made any seizure since his being Collector, and I believe never would, if he were 50 years to come in that post. The sales of the *Fidelia* seiz'd at Boston, which I forgot to send from thence, and of the *Nassau* and *Adventure* seiz'd and condemn'd here, are bound up together. The *Nassau* was commanded by Giles Shelley, who brought above 50 Pyrats and much treasure in her from Madagascar. There's a violent presumption that Mr. Graham was brib'd by Shelley, and so contriv'd his escape. The story will be long to trouble your Lordships with now, but another time I will acquaint you with it.

If the Commissioners, appointed by Act of Assembly to take and state the publick accounts of the Province, do not make a further examen into Col. Fletcher's accounts than that I formerly sent your Lordships (and I much doubt whether they be very capable or skilful in accounts), I cannot promise your Lordships a more exact audit than that I formerly sent. I for my part cannot attend a word of that labour, and we have not here so much as one man that has a talent for that sort of businesse, for that reason it was I was desirous of Mr. Tollet's being made Secretary of the Province. Your Lordships are pleased in your letter of the 19th of last April to caution me against obstructing the course of the law in the suit depending between Col. Allen and the inhabitants of N. Hampshire, wherein I have been so very careful that I have not concerned myselfe directly or indirectly, either by word or letter, in that affair, insomuch that my indifference has rendered me suspected by either side to be an enemy. Last post a gentleman writes me word from Boston that Mr. Partridge was come thither, and gave out to his friends that I privatly favour'd Col. Allen's pretension; your Lordships know how much truth there is in that surmise of Mr. Partridge's. You incourage my further inquiry into the use that may be made of turpentine and brimstone for paying ships' bottoms, which made me write

1700.

to my author, Capt. Belcher at Boston about it, and the extracts of two letters I have since had from him on that subject are both enclosed. I have talk'd with Mr. Latham, an able ship-wright here, who wrought several years in the King's yards in England about that composition, and he is of opinion it will do extreamly well, and will resist the worm. As I get further Light into that Experiment, your Lordships shall know it.

The *Fortune*, which was thrown upon the King by the ignorance of Mr. Graham and some other concurring accidents, I now send to England full fraighted with ship-timber, under command of Col. Deering, who was Lieut. of the *Arundel* frigat, and was desirous to command the *Fortune*. The reports you have sent me from the Navy Board and the builders in the King's yards at Deptford and Woolwich upon the specimens of ship-timber sent by Mr. Bridger from Pescattaway have put me upon a nice and exact survey of the timber I now send (which is but a third part neither of that which I have provided). I send you the report of the principall shipwrights in this town, whom I ordered to survey it. The builders at Deptford and Woolwich preferring Eastland timber, I do not like. The word Eastland gives me a jealousie; it has an ill sound with it: we know very well the Eastland marchands are a wealthy body of men. If Mr. Bridger sent of the best timber, I must suspect the candor and ingenuity of those builders. When I call'd all the shipwrights before me, whose names are to the foremention'd Report, and asked their opinion of this timber in the *Fortune* and that which lyes on the wharf, they all (except Mr. John Latham) were positive that it is as good in every respect as any timber they ever saw or wrought on in England, but Latham seeming to yield a preference to English oak, I advis'd the rest to submit to his experience. The timber which remains behind I will send along with the masts, which you order me to send to England of the growth of this Province. I send an account of the charges I have been at in providing all this ship-timber, and desire you will please to take such order as that I may be reimburs'd this mony out of hand, most part of which I am debtor, and let me not be so hardly us'd in this as I was in the expences I was out for taking Gillam the Pyrat, and for my journy to Rhode Island, the account whereof I sent to England, but the Lords of the Treasury rejected it, and directed I should be paid out of the Revenue of the Province, their Lordships not knowing, I perceive, that the King has not a shilling of Revenue in the Massachusetts Province. This, and a great many other discouragements I meet with. As no interest or reward can possibly byas me against the good and interest of England, and the affection and duty I owe her, so I cannot but have a jealousy for everything that's for her advantage. The furnishing ship-timber from these Plantations (not only for the use of the Navy, but also for the use of the marchands) if it may so be order'd, is of the greatest moment and advantage that possibly can be thought of for England, and it will, I perceive, stand in need of your Lordships' utmost circumspection and care to support an inmate trade against an

1700.

alien trade, which certainly no man that pretends to common sense or honesty will put in ballance. As to the arrear due to the Victualers of the Companies here, which I acquainted you, Feb. 28, was about 10,000*l*., I find in my Journal that Mr. Livingston told me so, July 29, '99, at Salem. He says now that he meant the whole arrear of subsistence due to the officers and souldiers amounted at that time to 10,000*l*. I find there is a year's subsistence due to the victuallers in Col. Fletcher's time, which makes part of the said sum. I have paid the Companies the nine moneths' subsistence, March 25, '99–Dec. 25, and given notice that the Agent had received the subsistence to the 19th of last June, besides eight moneths' clearings, which shall be paid out of hand, when the Captains and Victualers have made up accounts. I shall never be able to raise mony here for bills of Exchange on the Agent, as the marchands here combine against me; therefore I must be forc'd to instruct the Agent in London to invest the pay and subsistence in goods proper for this Country. I had lost my Credit with the officers and souldiers for want of mony to pay the nine moneths' subsistence, had it not been for the money the Collector had in his hands, which the Assembly intended a present for me, and which I was forced to borrow, to answer so urgent an occasion. I am almost tempted to throw up the Agency, and not meddle with it, but let the Lords of the Treasury order an Agent, for not being myselfe in London to take security of an Agent's faithfull discharge of that trust, I cannot but think I run some hazard. The Agent of the Companies ought to be a marchand of good skill and substance and should give good security in 6 or 7,000*l*.

The General Assembly should have met the first of this moneth, but staid for the Albany members ten days, those members having been almost so long in the River coming down. They have voted a repeal of the foolish Act they passed last Session for the building the Fort at Onondage, and giving a tax in lieu of that additional duty; so that I hope to have a good Fort built there and mann'd by the end of next June.

Last Sunday the souldiers that came last from England were about to mutiny, because they have not English pay. I got notice of it and put the Ringleader in irons. The people of this town are some of 'em so wicked as to excite the souldiers to mutiny, and some of the souldiers have confessed so. The three Lieutenants that came with these recruits are very uneasy, and told me, if they could not have English pay, they would go home. I hope the Government there is not bankrupt that the King should be under a necessity of putting a hardship upon officers and souldiers, that come to this dear country to serve him. I desire your Lordships above anything to get the 30 per cent. taken off.

As Col. Nicholson and Col. Blackiston were coming hither (for they would needs make me the complement of coming to N. York) they were both taken ill on the way; Col. Blackiston could come no further than Philadelphia, and thence return'd to Maryland. Col. Nicholson made shift to get hither, but was

1700.

very weak with his feaver. He came here the 22th of last moneth, and return'd the 11th inst. With him came Mr. Penn and Col. Hamilton, Governor of the Jersies. Col. Nicholson, Mr. Penn and I had some discourse about these Plantations; the heads on which we discours'd were drawn up in short terms by Mr. Penn. Col. Nicholson's indisposition hindred us from putting these heads into better form; besides too Mr. Penn has forgot to take notice of the first head we talk'd of, viz., a method how to draw the remote Indians over to us. Mr. Penn's occasions call'd him hence the 4th inst. and Col. Nicholson seem'd to thinke Col. Blackiston's presence necessary for the observance of your Lordships' orders. We have determin'd to meet next spring at Philadelphia. The 6th and 7th heads in Mr. Penn's paper Col. Nicholson and I declared to him were not pertinent to our purpose, the first of which is calculated to people his proprietary Colony, and the next is already order'd as he has stated it by the King's Commission and Instructions to us that are Governors for the King. I shall hereafter offer some things to your Lordships' consideration upon these and the like heads.

I am advis'd from Boston that Mr. Benjamin Marston, a marchand of Salem, has sent away the planks for ships to Lisbon, notwithstanding I cautioned him against it; he declared there was no statute against so doing, and he would carry on his lawfull trade. Mr. Partridge has taught the country that trade, which he can never make amends for. 'Tis a most injurious trade to England, not only as it helps our Neighbours, (and how soon we may call 'em our Enemies we cannot tell) to build ships of war, but that lazy and gainful trade will quickly loose our fishing trade to the French. The very next letter I write to your Lordships shall treat of the trade of these Provinces and of the fishery among the rest. I expect Col. Romer every day from visiting the Onondages' Country, and we will then offer something upon the head of Forts, *etc.*, on our Frontier.

I shall conclude with reminding you of a better salary for myselfe and some recompence for the time that's past. I have been out of England these three years and more, and if I were ask'd what I have done for myselfe and family, I could with truth affirm I have been nicely faithful to the King and have taken a world of pains to serve the interest of England, and come all this way to return in worse circumstances as to my fortune than I came. I am assur'd from good hands that the profits of the Governor of Virginia are 4,000*l.* a year, and those of the Governor of Maryland 2,500*l.* a year; 'tis true that those Plantations yield a great Revenue to the Crown, and that's a good reason why those Governments should be profitable. I believe too they are worthy gentlemen that are the Governors, yet all the Revenue of those Provinces depends on my care and a right management of the Indians, especially the Five Nations. There is not a man of truth in America that will not own that all our Plantations in America can subsist no longer than those Indians are our friends. Even Barbados and the rest of the Islands depend on it, for their constant supplies of provisions are from these Plantations. Some they have from England and Ireland, but that is casual.

1700.

I am lately advis'd that the marchands of N. York had petitioned the King that they might be put under a distinct Governor from the Province of Massachusetts Bay, but I hope you will oppose so dangerous a step as that may prove to be, and rather gratifie 'em in a new Governor who shall be Governor of both, as at present. Col. Nicholson and Mr. Penn endeavour'd to reconcile the parties here, and took pains to reconcile me and the marchands; I told 'em I had no advances to make to the marchands, unlesse it could be prov'd I had governed arbitrarily and oppress'd them in their trade contrary to law; that for my part I was in charity with them and all the world, but if they expected to be reconciled to me upon terms of my indulging them in unlawful trade and piracy, they should find themselves still mistaken, for I would be as steddy as a rock in those points. Till these grants of lands have had their doom, these people are irreconcileable, and 'tis the greatest hardship on me imaginable that the Act sent over for vacating some of Fletcher's grants has not been approv'd by the King in all this time. One Mountague, their Solicitor, writes 'em word hither confidently that the Act will be rejected by the King, which keeps up their rage and their insolence; and not only the Grantees concern'd immediately in that Act are angry and disturb'd, but also all the rest that have vast tracts of land granted by wholesale, and that which seems to me an absurdity is that four of the Council are of those Grantees, viz., Col. Courtland, Col. Schuyler, Col. Smith and Mr. Livingston, and tho' Mr. Graham be not one of them, yet he has been false to the King, notwithstanding the Representations he sent home to England, complaining of those extravagant grants and of their being ruinous to the Province, and plaid me many tricks to obstruct that Act's passing, which in spite of him did neverthelesse passe. So that Mr. Graham being also of the Council and a friend to the Grantees, they have five of the eight Councellors that are at present in the Province. I have been much troubled to find my name brought on the stage in the House of Commons about Kidd, 'twas hard, I thought, I should be push'd at so vehemently, when it was known I had taken Kidd and secur'd him in order to his punishment, which was a sure sign the noble Lords concern'd with me, and myselfe, had no criminall design in setting out that ship. Another mortification I have met with is the losse of a rent-charge of a 1,000*l.* a year, which the King was pleas'd to give me upon an Irish forfeited estate, in recompense for the great losses I sustain'd by the Rebellion in Ireland. If I have serv'd the King and the interest of England here, I am sure I have been strangely rewarded there. *Signed*, Bellomont.

P.S.—Mr. Champante having sent me the copy of some articles that were exhibited against me to the House of Commons last Session by one John Keis, a Scotchman, I had once a design of answering them, till reflecting that the greatest part of 'em are palpable untruths, and those that happen to be true are trifling and of litle moment, I thought it would be time mis-spent to answer such trash. For instance, I am accus'd of having remov'd Col. Young with others from the Council, and Col. Young was dead two years before my coming into this country.

1700.

Dr. Carfbile, whom I swore of the Council, is call'd a Mountebank, whereas in truth he was a graduate Phisitian at Leyden, and a very learned and honest man. 'Tis a hardship on every honest man that serves the King to the best of his power to have his name and reputation torn and vilified by a little vagabond Scotchman, and I should think such a man is accountable to the House of Commons for abusing them with untruths. I hope you will settle and send over the Establishment for my increase of salary, very soon; otherwise I cannot possibly undergo the fatigue of businesse I have hitherto done. My part of the Conference was every word dictated by me, and all the orders I now send, and which at any time I use in the Government, I am forc'd to draw with my own hand, for want of a Secretary that's a man of businesse, and my pitifull salary will not afford my keeping a capable private Secretary. If I be not at Boston next May's Session of that Assembly (as perhapps the King's service may require my stay in this Province all next summer) I do not expect they will make any provision for me either by gift or salary. Therefore I desire your Lordships will ascertain my salary for that Province, if that should so happen. 'Tis a mighty discouragement to a Governor to be so treated; and some reflection on the administration in England that a thing of that consequence should still be unsetled. Since I finished this letter, I have received from Albany the good news of the Eastern Indians' submission to the Five Nations. This is a most lucky thing, and the people of N. England have reason to blesse God that they are forever hereafter secure and safe from people that have been cruell thorns in their sides, and I may truly and modestly say that the King (as well as they) has some obligation to my labours and service herein. This submission proceeds from my management of them, when I was last at Albany. The Eastern Indians have renounc'd the Governor of Canada, and the French. I will, God willing, be at Albany in spring, and will in the meantime appoint some of the Eastern Sachems and some of every of our Five Nations to meet me there, and I doubt not but I shall be able to make a perpetual alliance and league of friendship between them. *Enumerates enclosures. Holograph.* 22¼ *pp. Endorsed,* Recd. 9th, Read 13 Dec., 1700. *Enclosed,*

845. i. Abstract of above, *with marginal comments for reply.* 7½ *pp.*

845. ii. Lord Bellomont's speech to the Representatives, New York, July 29, 1700. Printed by order of the House. *Signed,* Abra. Gouverneur, Speaker. 1 *p. Endorsed as letter.*

845. iii. Congratulatory Address of the Representatives to Lord Bellomont, July 29, 1700. Printed by order of the House. *Signed,* Abrah. Gouverneur. 1 *p. Same endorsement.*

845. iv. Printed Copy of some Queries sent up to Lord Bellomont by the Representatives, July 31, 1700, concerning His Excellency's proposition of building a Fort, together with His Excellency's replies. *Cf. Nos.* 667–687.

1700.

845. v. Lord Bellomont's conference with the Indians at Albany, Aug. 26-Sept. 4, 1700. Present: Col. Peter Schuyler, Col. Abrah. De Peyster, Robert Walters of H.M. Council, Peter Van Brug, Mayor, John Bleecker, Recorder, John Schuyler, David Schuyler, Joannes Roseboom, Wessel ten Broek, Aldermen; Major Dirck Wessels, Capt. John Sanders Glen, Ryer Schermerhoorn, Justices of the Peace; Thomas Williams, Sherif; Capt. James Weemes, Col. William Romer, Mathew Clarkson, Secretary, Capt. S. Veitch, Mr. Dunck Campbell, and the Sachems of the Five Nations. *Interpreted by* Jan Baptist Van Eps, Lawrence Claesen. *Lord Bellomont said*, Brethren, I am commanded by the great King to assure you of his protection and kindnesse. I have been much surprised to hear what artifices the French of Canada have us'd to seduce you. I have been advis'd from yourselves and from the Eastern Indians, that the French Jesuits have endeavoured to perswade you and them that the King my Master had formed a design to destroy all your Nations, by all methods imaginable, by disarming, that you may become a prey to the Dowaganhaes, Twichtwichs and other remote Nations, and by prisoning of you. They warned you not to come hither and enter into a conference with me, assuring you that I should meet you with a great armed force and cut you off, and that where that fail'd I should give you poyson to drinck in rum, but you shall find a treatment so contrary that you shall forever hereafter find them the greatest liars and impostors in the world. I have sent to England for Ministers to instruct you in the true Religion. For the present I shall settle Mr. Vreeman, an able, good Minister, at Schanechtade, to instruct you. He has promised me to learn your language, and doubts not to be able to preach to you therein in a year's time. I have another Minister, a learned, able young man, who I will also settle amongst you before winter. I doubt not but you will quickly perceive the vast difference between our Religion and that which the Jesuits corruptly call the Christian Religion, and then I hope you will encourage those of the Five Nations, whom the French Jesuits have seduced from us, to return to their obedience to the great King our Master, wherein you will also find your own advantadge, for not only your friends and relations will come and live with you again, but you will be strenthened by them.

Aug. 27. Present: 50 Sachems of the Five Nations (*names given*). Speaker, Aqueendera, *alias* Sadegenaktie. We know the evil reports very well, which, you tell us, come from the French of Canada, but we do not regard their stories, but lay hold of the

1700.

old Covenant chain. We will forbear keeping any more correspondence with the French of Canada, if the great King of England will defend our people from the Dowaganhaes, Twichtwichs and other nations over whom the French have an influence, and who have been encouraged by the French to destroy aboundance of our people ever since the Peace. The present Governor of Canada has not scrupled to own the same to some of us last spring. Your promise of Ministers to come and teach us is very acceptable and joyful news to us all. We were promised Ministers this Spring to instruct us in the Protestant Religion, and therefore refused the subsequent offer of MM. Maricour and Brouyas, tendering us by a belt Jesuits to instruct us. Now we are unanimously resolved to adhere firmly to Corlaer and be instructed in the religion which he and his people profess. The French have too often deceived us by their doctrine, and we are resolved we will be deluded no more by them. It is not altogether in our power to prevail with our brethren, who have been entic'd away to Canada by the French, to return to us. The Governor of Canada has many ways to draw and keep them; he feeds them when they are hungry and cloathes them when they are naked, for it is the French custom to cloath all those that are baptiz'd and received into their Church, which is a great inducement to our people to turn Papists. We doubt if our Brother Corlaer would put the King of England to that charge. But we will do our utmost. All we of the Five Nations are come to this conclusion, to have a Protestant Minister in Onnondage, as soon as ever your Lordship pleases to send one. We pray that, when our people come to Albany, they may be instructed by the Minister, as has been done formerly.

Henry the Maquase, speaking for the Protestant Maquase, said that they had now prevailed upon five of their people, that had designed to go and live at Canada, to stay in their country. His Excellency told them they should have no cause to repent it.

Albany, Aug. 28. His Excellency informed the Sachems that he was satisfied of their zeal for the Protestant Religion, which he would report to the King, as it would effectually engage His Majesty to support and protect them. He questioned not but in a short time they would be furnish'd with able Ministers to instruct them in the Protestant Religion. He would place one or two in the Onnondage Country as they desir'd, but, having discours'd with Ministers, found they were not willing to go so far off, until a Fort was built there, which the Assembly have voted. He would send the King's Engineer to view the properest place. He had written so effectually to the King about

1700.

fortifying Albany and Schanegtade, that he did not doubt he would give some order therein very speedily, and resent all injuries done to them as to his own proper subjects. But whatever Forts might be made, the Beaver trade must be carried on at Albany. The trade being so carried on under the eye of the Government, the Indians would be less exposed to be overreached. He would take due care that the trade should be duly regulated, which was not then the case. *The Sachems replied:* The Dowaganhaes have had agents in our country this Summer, by whom they promised to come and settle at a place called Deganatiuchtiage on the other side of Cadarachqui Lake, but are not yet come. We will use all endeavours to prevail with them to come to us, and lay down a few hands of wampum, which they call a cord to draw them by. Our Indians, when they go out a hunting and have bad luck, go to Canada and the Governor cloaths them, by which meanes they are induced to turn Papists by the French charity and caresses. We pray that our desire for a Minister to be established at Albany as well as at Schanegtade be not forgotten. We agree that the trade be solely confined to Albany, but pray let there be a good regulation in it, and let us not be wronged as we have been, but let goods be as cheap as formerly, a fathom of Duffells for a Beaver skin, a fathom of Strowds for a Beaver, then we shall live as brethren and Christians together. Pray let us have good penniworths and that continually, and let not the Beaver traders go to the old trade again, as they will probably do in two days' time, for they used to take a peece of a stick as long as your arm (meaning an ell) and measure the cloath by that, and give us one of those sticks' length of cloath for a Beaver, and then they take that Beaver and puts it in a scale, and a peece of lead in the other scale, and if it does not weigh down that peece of lead, they scruple to take it. When our people comes here with four or five beavers and get but one coat for it, it must trouble us much. If it be possible, let these things be rectified, but if it be not, our Covenant Chain shall nevertheless remain firm and inviolable, altho' the trade was the first inducement of our agreement. We approve extremely of what your Lordship proposed to-day, to go hand in hand and stand or fall together, but let it not be said that if there be any misunderstanding or a thing done amiss by any one or a few men, that therefore the Covenant Chain must be broke, for it were unreasonable that the whole body of us should suffer for the faults of a few men, but we are willing that the offenders should make reparation. In reply to His Excellency who observed that Sadeganaktie, the

1700.

Speaker, made no answer as to the Fort, the Speaker thanked his Lordship for it, and desired that it might be speedily begun. His Excellency then told them plainly that no Minister would go to the Onondage Country till a Fort was built. The Indians made apology for some Sinnekes taking one Charles Smith, an Englishman, of Virginia, and detaining him five years in their country. "Some of our young men are like doggs that snatch at a peece of meat when one's back is turned." They begged pardon for their offence and gave a belt of wampum, by which they prayed His Excellency to send him home to his relations.

Albany, Aug. 29. His Excellency replied: The French are at but a small charge to clothe their proselytes, who are few. But though your number be so much greater, I will give you all reasonable encouragement. But tho' it is the Jesuits' custom by bribes and rewards to purchase proselytes, we Protestants hold that those only are good Christians, who profess Christianity out of faith, and not upon the score of worldly interest. I will engage Mr. Lydius, the Minister of Albany, to take pains with you and to learn your language, and I hope in a little time to have the Bible translated into your language and to have some of your children taught to read. I wish you would send two or three Sachems' sons out of each Nation to be kept at school at New York, where they shall be well clothed and dyeted at the King's charge, and when they are perfect in reading and writing, return to you, and other boyes come in their places. The goods at Albany shall be afforded as reasonably as can be expected. I take it kindly that you have restored Charles Smith, but I must caution you never hereafter to suffer any of your people to commit the least hostility on any of the King's subjects. For the King will not hold himself obliged to relieve or protect you if you do any violence or injury to his English subjects. I desire that reparation be made for the cattle of English subjects lately killed above Schanegtadie. I desire you will send guides for Col. Romer, and that some of the Sachems may meet and advise with him in the Onnondage Country.

Aug. 29. At a private conference which Lord Bellomont had with two of the principal Sachems of each of the Five Nations and one of the Protestant Maquase, he proposed that a Trade should be fixed with the Dowaganhaes, in order that by their continual warring they might not totally destroy the Five Nations, but might in a short time be united in the Covenant Chain. He proposed that they should try to bring some of them to speak with him. He expected the Sachems to employ 200 of their Indians to work at the Fort for

1700.

the same pay with the English. Their best way to be rid of the Jesuits, whom they owned they disliked, and all their contrivances, was to seize and send them prisoners to Albany, where they should receive 100 pieces of eight for each one.

Albany, Aug. 30. The same eleven Sachems waited on His Excellency, bringing with them one more from each Nation, alleging that all business of moment was to be transacted by the three ensigns that the Five Nations consisted of, to wit, the Bear, the Wolf and the Turtle, and therefore one from each of these tribes or ensigns in each Nation was to be present. In answer to the proposed seizing of the Jesuits, they were of opinion that it might hinder the proposed treaty with the Dowaganhaes and other remote Indians, and also hinder their own Indians from returning from Canada. But they would forbid them coming into their castles and would send them out of their country. The Sachems were consulting upon the other proposals. They promised to give His Excellency an account of the message M. Maricour and Bruyas, the Jesuit, brought from Canada to Onnondage this summer. In reply to His Excellency's proposal that in case of war, the garrison of Onondage Fort should consist of 200 men, of whom 100 should be Indians, the Sachems said they could not answer till they had consulted the young men, whose service it would be. The other Sachems announced that they would send twelve men from each nation to work at the fort, but as to sending their children to New York to be taught to read and write, that was a matter which related to their wives, who were the sole disposers of their children, while they were under age.

Aug. 31. Guides to conduct Col. Romer to Onondage were sent, and all assistance and dispatch in that matter were promised, as well as provisions for the wokers and garrison at the fort.

His Excellency addressing the Sachems desired that a free passage through their country should be granted to Frenchmen, who desired to come and trade in Albany. He gave them the King's present, consisting of 200 fusees, 1,200lb. of powder, 2,000lb. of lead, 2,000 flints, 100 hatchets, 200 knives, 200 shirts, 80 gallons of rum, 63 hats, three barrells of pipes with tobacco.

The Sachems in reply promised to cleave firm to their resolution to be instructed in the Protestant religion and the Covenant Chain, hoping that the English would keep up their friendship and not use their proselytes so severely as the Jesuits in Canada do, who whip their proselytes with an yron chain, cut the women's hair off, put the men in prison, and when

1700.

they commit any filthy sin, the priest beats them when they are asleep. In token they give nine bever skin, and nine more in token that they would encourage and allow the French traders that come from the remote Indians to bring their trade to Albany. They desired the bounds with the French might be settled, and that goods might be cheap. They gave nine bevers as a token that they would endeavour to live in peace with the Dowaganhaes and other remote Indians. They desired that a smith and a missionary might come to live at Onondage and gave nine bevers. They agreed to fix the trade at Albany, "for when your people comes to our country, we must pay a bever skin for a few spoons full of rum, and a bever for a pair of children's stockings; we hope your Lordship will forbid peoples coming to trade in our country. We give nine beavers." They promised to keep a good correspondence with the English and gave nine bevers. They gave thanks for the present of powder, but asked where they should put it, (meaning that they had had no duffells given them), and gave nine bevers. Many of their people were killed when a hunting this spring, by the perfidiousness of the French. They recommended the messengers his Lordship sent to his favour. His Excellency told them that they were paid, and that the King always rewarded those that did him service. They said that the Rondax or French Indians of Canada had killed many of their people since the peace and the Dowaganhaes continued to do so. They begged to be granted the benefit of the peace and gave nine bevers. The Jesuit Bruyas said to the Sachems of the Five Nations at Onondage this summer that he was glad some of them were come to Canada, notwithstanding Corlaer's strict prohibition, and that he was sorry for the loss of their people that were killed by the remote Indians, wip'd off the blood and gave a belt of wampum; that the Kettle of war that had boyl'd so long, which would have scalded and consum'd all the Five Nations, was now overset and turn'd upside down, and a firm peace made; he planted the tree of Peace and Welfare at Onnondage; he recommended them to keep fast to the Covenant Chain with Corlaer, but wondered why they should be forbidden to correspond with the French. He demanded the French prisoners in their castle and promised to restore their prisoners at Canada, and gave a belt of wampum. He proposed to come and live at Onnondage, instruct them in the Christian faith, promising to banish all sickness out of their country, and gave them a belt, which they refused, saying that they had accepted one this spring from Corlaer to be instructed by the ministers he should send. Dekanissore

1700.

added that they had once been deceived by the Jesuit and his doctrine, for when they were learning the Christian religion, the French came and knocked them in the head. The Jesuit had a belt of wampum from the Rondax Indians to release two of their Indians that were prisoners at Onondage. He said that he would not have proposed to come and instruct the if he had known that Corlaer had already sent a bel for that purpose. The four Sachems at Canada were gone to bring back their prisoners. "We have stayed two years to see if you could get them back, but were necessitated to do it ourselves." Bruyas said it looked as if Corlaer would have warr again, by hindring them to correspond and trade with the French; and that Corlaer kept the Five Nations in the dark as to what passed between the Governor of Canada and him, but their Governor concealed nothing from his Indian children. The Governor of Canada did not claim a right to their land as Corlaer did; he left them to their liberty, but Corlaer pretended a superiority over them.

The Maquase Indians thanked my Lord for vacating the grants of Dellius.

Proposals made by the River Indians. We give a bever and an otter to welcome our Father and Mother (Lord and Lady Bellomont). We are come to renew the Covenant Chain, and give three bevers. It is 26 years since we were almost dead and left New England; we are unanimously resolved to live and die under the shadow of the tree that was then planted at Schakkook. "Your treatment to all Indians is so ravishing and agreeable that the far Eastern Indians are desirous to be link'd in our Covenant Chain." They gave three bevers. Though their young Indians might go out a hunting they will always return. They gave three bevers. They desired that two prisoners from the French Indians might be set at liberty, and gave three bevers.

His Excellency replied to the River Indians, thanking them and bidding them invite the Eastern Indians to come and settle with them. It would be infinitely more pleasing to him than any compliments, if they would become Protestants. To convince him of their affection, they must renounce all sort of correspondence with Canada and the Jesuits and all trade with the French of Canada or French Indians. They must reclaim or disown Hawappe, one of their Sachems who was false to the King's interest. He would do what was reasonable with regard to the prisoners. He gave them the King's presents; 40 guns, 240lb. of powder, 400lb. of lead, 500 flints, 20 hatchets, 40 knives, eight kegs of rum, 40 shirts, 20lb. of tobacco, one cask of pipes, one dozen hats.

1700.

Albany, Sep. 4. His Excellency's reply to certain proposals of the Sachems of the Five Nations, Sep. 3. Upon your producing the belt of wampum sent to the Five Nations by the French praying Indians of Cachanuage, and your owning that they desired I might not know of their message and belt, I perceive the message was only to amuse and deceive you, that under pretence of a friendly correspondence between the praying Indians and the Five Nations, the Jesuits and other creatures of the Governor of Canada might have the better opportunity of seducing you from your obedience to the King our master. I thank you for your sincere dealing, and give you a belt of wampum in exchange for that of the praying Indians, which you give me up. It is to be a pledge of our friendship and a caution to you not to hearken to any proposition that comes from Canada without my consent. Leave was granted to them to reply to the praying Indians, an interpreter to be present. *The whole*, 39¼ *pp. Endorsed*, Recd. 9th, Read 13th Dec., 1700.

845. vi. David Schuyler to Lord Bellomont. Albany, Aug. 17, 1700. When at Montreal at the beginning of the month he ascertained that the number of praying Indians in the castle at Kachanuage, about four miles from Montreal, consisting of those who had deserted the Five Nations, was now grown to 350. He was told that they came like wolves round about the castle and begged the priests to take compassion on them, and give them some light in the Christian faith. Jean Rosie informed him that the people of Canada were reduced to great straits, there being a great scarcity of provisions there. Schuyler in going to Canada this spring met the French guards, sent out from Canada to prevent the transportation of beavers from thence, with a canoe within the bounds of this Government at the Otter Creek, 18 miles on this side of Rodgio, the great Rock in Corlaer's Lake, but, having no beavers and being stronger than the French, had no dispute with them. The ardent desire of the Indians to be instructed in the Christian faith is such that it will be impossible to keep them firm to the Covenant Chain without ministers to instruct them. In that case the experience of the last war shows that, when another ensues, the inhabitants on the frontier will not be able to resist the French joined with our Indians, who will overrun this Province and open the way to Virginia, Maryland and all other His Majesty's Governments on this Continent. *Copy.* 5 *pp. Same endorsement.*

845. vii. Samuell York, Carpenter, to Lord Bellomont. Albany, Sept. 2, 1700. Taken prisoner at Casco Bay in 1690. I was carried to Canada, whence I escaped last July. I was employed in cutting masts for the

1700.

French Navy; 90 great masts are shipped yearly from the Bay of St. Paul to France. I have often heard that M. de Callière has pretended a right to the Five Nations, and I was once present in Council, when there was an embassy to the Governor by some of those Indians, and then heard him tell them that the King his master had an undoubted right to the Sinek, Onondage and Oneide Nations, and that he would have them, let it cost what it would. I have been about three years at several times in the Ottowawas country a hunting with the French, where they had two palisado'd forts. I have been round Le Lac des Hurons, and another called the Meshigans. I know the Ottowawa country and language. Several of the French hunters are there at this time and refuse to obey the Governor of Canada's orders to come to Canada and are in a sort of rebellion. They are very desirous to come and trade here with the English, only fear the Five Nations will not suffer them to pass through their country. They have desired me to try to make their terms with your Lordship, and they will come and settle under your Government somewhere near the Five Nations, and would endeavour to invite the Ottawawas to settle there with them. I have often heard the Ottawawas express a longing desire to trade with the English in these Plantations. The French of Canada are not able to furnish those numerous people with goods, and they are impatient of being confined to that narrow trade with them. The French have a few Jesuits among those Nations, but they seem not to be fond of them. The present Governor of Canada is very severe, and not at all beloved by the French or Indians. The people of Canada are all divided into factions, and a general discontent among 'em. And there has been a very great scarcity of all provisions, especially of bread all last winter and this summer, insomuch as few of the better sort of people have tasted any bread during that time. MM. Bruyas and Maricourt with several others were gone to visit the Five Nations and took with them a good quantity of dry goods as presents. The companies are increased to thirty-two, but are very defective. Recruits were daily expected. *Copy.* 3¾ *pp. Endorsed,* Recd. 9th, Read 18th Dec. 1700.

845. viii. Lord Bellomont's instructions to Col. Romer, to prospect the Onondage country and reassure the Indians. "You are to go and view a well or spring, which is eight miles beyond the Syneks' farthest castle, which they have told me blazes up in a flame, when a light coal or firebrand is put into it; you will do well to taste the said water and give me your opinion thereof and bring with you some of it." Albany, Sep. 3, 1700. *Copy.* 1¼ *pp. Same endorsement.*

1700.

845. ix. Muster Rolls of the four companies at New York, Sept. 1700. Lord Bellomont's company, *signed*, Bellomont, Peter Mathews, John Bulkley. The Lieut-Governor's company, *signed*, John Nanfan, John Riggs, Charles Oliver. Major Ingoldesby's company at Albany, *signed*, Matthew Shanke. Capt. Weemes' Company at Albany, *signed*, James Weemes. *In all*, 6 *pp. Endorsed*, Recd. Dec. 9, 1700.

845. x. Petition of His Majesty's poor soldiers at Albany to Lord Bellomont. Humbly setteth forth the poor and miserable case of Petitioners to live here as it were in a wilderness for nothing or litle pay, and that like to be taken away from us; for we understand that Mr. Livingston exacts of us a halfe penny a day for provision, which is a thing never known, to give more as five pence a day, and a great deal of that provision we had not worth a penny a day. If it must be so, we cannot subsist, and if your Excellency will not right us, we must be forced to do that which otherwise we would not do. *Copy.* ¾ *p. Same endorsement.*

845. xi. Petition of same to same. Representing their poor naked condition, how hard it is to be twelve months bare-footed and bare-thighed, and never a rag to put on, and little or no bedding to preserve them from the cold. And another hardship attends petitioners, that was never put upon this garrison before, to be forced to burn pine wood or any trash that could be picked up, whereby they became almost blind in the winter, and all their victuals spoiled, their rags themselves so black as soot; neither have they bowl, platter, dish, or spoon to eat out of. *Copy.* ¾ *p. Same endorsement.*

845. xii. Order of Lord Bellomont for mustering the companies and returning muster-rolls every two months. Sept. 14, 1700. *Copy.* ¾ *p. Same endorsement.*

845. xiii. Lord Bellomont's instructions to Col. Peter Schuyler, etc., Albany, Sept. 3, 1700. You are upon all emergencies to give me notice at New York, and your advice what you think most proper to be done. Upon any message from the Indians Mr. Livingston is to summon the Commissioners for Indian Affairs that are in town and make a minute, in a fair bound book to be kept for that purpose, of the Commissioners' opinion thereupon. To avoid superfluous charge, the Commissioners are to signify to all the Nations that they send hither no more than three Indians at most on any message. The messengers to be allowed 3*s.* per day each for three days only, to be paid by Mr. Livingston, and nothing more, whereof Mr. Livingston is to take note. *Copy.* 2 *pp. Endorsed*, Recd. 9th, Read 18th Dec. 1700.

845. xiv. Humble address of the principal inhabitants of Albany to Lord Bellomont. Aug. 24, 1700. We welcome your visit to the frontiers, which are in a

1700.

most deplorable and languishing condition. The City and County of Albany has laboured under the greatest hardships during the late long war, when they were exposed to inexpressible dangers, being barbarously murdered, scalp'd and carried captives by the French and their merciless Indians, which forced many to remove to other parts of the Province. We had hoped to participate in the blessings of a joyful peace, but find our trade more decayed than formerly, by reason of the French and their missionaries daily deluding and debauching of our Indians, sometimes causing them to be killed by the far Indians, and at other times seducing them to live at Canada to be instructed in the Christian faith, and where these prevail not, they raise factions in their castles, and take off by poison those that cannot be so seduced, by which artifices they have increased the Castle of praying Indians at Mont-reall from four-score fighting men, Indians that had deserted the Five Nations before the war, to above 350, and daily grow more and more, so that if a war should break out they would totally overrun these frontiers, and thereby facilitate their passage to destroy Virginia, Maryland and the rest of the Plantations, their method of fighting being in skulking parties, so that they may easily infest the whole Continent, the Plantations and houses generally lying straggling, and more particularly in Virginia and Maryland, in such manner that it will be wholly impossible for the inhabitants thereof to cultivate their land. This will be no hard matter for them, considering how well the French have fortified themselves ever since the peace, with more vigour and diligence then in any time of the war, having continually had supplies of men and money from France. On the other hand our fortifications are quite gone to decay, our soldiers daily deserting, having neither cloths, nor pay nor any care taken to defray their subsistance, soe that the victuallers are wholly discouraged; having contracted considerable debts on account thereof, and are now threatened to be prosecuted for the same, by which means many of our inhabitants are great sufferers and the people in general being soe much impoverished by the war, that they cannot assist in fortifying as they often did when they were in a thriving condition. We pray your Exeellency to lay our deplorable condition before His Majesty, and beg that he may cause a stone fort to be built here, sufficient to receive both the inhabitants and Indians, before the fortification be erected at Onnondage, which will be very chargeable, and, if better care be not taken to maintain and subsist the same than has been of the garrisons in this Province during the late war, we fear it will fall into the hands of the French and so inevitably

1700.

lose the Five Nations. We intreat you to intercede that recruits be sent over and duly subsisted, clothed and paid, which might not only defend the frontiers, but offend the enemy, and to inform His Majesty the absolute necessity of having good Protestant Ministers here to instruct the Indians. We pray your Lordship to take some effectual care, either by a law or otherwise, to secure the Indian Trade to this city, which was the ground of the inhabitants settling here at first, and which hath always been very advantageous to H.M. revenue, but now of late wholly gone to decay, and the small trade that comes is snatch't away by the inhabitants of Schenectady and others in the County, who not only sell all sorts of goods, but rum and other strong liquors to the Indians without paying any excise. The Inhabitants of this city, if not secured with sufficient forts and men to defend them from the enemy, are unanimously resolved, immediately on a declaration of war, totally to abandon it, which will be of most pernicious consequence to His Majesty's interest. *Signed*, Harmanus Wendell, Fredrick Harmysse, Corn. Bogardus, Joseph Janse (his mark), Keenraet Ten Eyck, John Kidire(?) (his mark), Ahasuerus Marselis (his mark), Maes Cornelis, Jacobus Schuyler, B. Corlaire, Johannes Beeckman, Livinus Winne, Hendrick Douw, Andries Jante, Jan Syn (his mark), Anthony Bries, Johannes Groenendyck, William Vanalen, Hendrick Hansinch, Jacob Bogaert, Tomas Harmenson, John Car, Thomas Milinton, Johannes Luykassen, John Gilbert, Evert Wendell, Reyer Mynderse, Anthony Coster, Jan Vanhaeghen, Johannes Oothout, Elbert Gerritse, Direck Wessells, J.P., Johannes Abeel, Robert Sandersse, Johannes Cuyler, Abraham Schuyler, Myndert Schuyler, Johannes Harmenson, Direck Mingel, Stephanus Grosbak, Warnaer Karstensen, Wm. H. Hogin, Johannes de Wandalaer, Adrian Quackenbos, Cornelis van Schelluyne, Abraham Kip, Direck Vanderheyden, Phillip Schuyler, Anthony van Schonck, Haac ver Planck, Gerrett Roosiboom, Gerrett Saycar, Paulus Merrey, H. V. Dyck, Jean Rosie (his mark), Antho. Brat, Reyer Gerritson, Daviell Brat, Melgert Vanderpool, Gysbert Marcelis, David Schuyler, Alderman, Johannes Rooseboom, Alderman, Wessel Ten Broeck, Alderman, Albert Ryckman, Alderman, Jacob Risch, Assistant, Hendrick Gothout, Assistant, Lucas Gerrits, Assistant, Johannes Bleecker, Assistant, Gerrett Van Nes, Assistant, Johannes Myngeel, Assistant, Robert Livingston, junr. *Endorsed as preceding. Copy.* 4 *pp.*

845. xv. Account of the charge of His Excellency's Expedition, *etc.*, to Albany, Sept. and Aug. *Total*, 797*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.* *Same endorsement.* 1 *p.*

1700.

845. xvi. (1) Account of the stock of the Corporation for the Indian work, where placed in bonds and mortgages. June 1, 1700. Total, 2,428*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*

845. xvi. (2) List of those who receive salary for preaching to the Indians. May 13, 1700. Rev. Saml. Treat of Eastham, Capt. Thomas Tuper of Sandwich, Peter Thacker of Milton, Daniel Gookin of Sherburn, John Weeks of Elizabeth's Island, Grindall Rawson of Mendon, Saml. Danford of Taunton, Experience Mayhew of the Vineyard, Mr. Minor of Woodbury, Conn., Eliphalet Adams of Little Compton, Japheth, Indian Pastor at Martha's Vineyard, M. James Laborie of Oxford. *Total salaries* = 297*l.* *Same endorsement. The whole*, 1½ *pp.*

845. xvii. List of the Eight Members of H.M.' Council of N. York. *Endorsed*, Recd. Dec. 9, 1700. ⅓ *p.*

845. xviii. Copy of deposition of Tho. Ogden, Commander of the *Thomas and Elizabeth*, that the beds and blankets to be carried from London for the garrison at New York were not new, but had served the army in Ireland. Aug. 6, 1700. *Endorsed*, Recd. 9th, Read Dec. 20, 1700. ¾ *p.*

845. xix. Copy of deposition of Thomas Ogden, Commander, Joseph Fletcher, Doctor, John Small, mate, and John Chapman, gunner and boatswain of the *Thomas and Elizabeth*, that the powder brought for the King's stores was delivered as received. *Same endorsement.* ¾ *p.*

845. xx. Copy of Petition of the recruits newly come from England to Lord Bellomont, begging consideration for their long voyage on short allowance and their lack of shoes and linnen, so that they are ashamed to appear at arms. Petitioners pray for their sea-money and short allowance. *Endorsed*, Recd. Dec. 9, 1700. 1 *p.*

845. xxi. Account of H.M. Revenue in the province of New York. Totals:—June 8, 1698–June 24, 1699, 5,267*l.* 11*s.* 2¾*d.*; June 24, 1699–June 24, 1700, 5,400*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* *Signed*, S. V. Cortlandt, Commissioner. *Same endorsement.* 1 *large page.*

845. xxii., xxiii., xxiv. Copies of accounts of the sales of three condemned ships, the *Nassau*, the *Adventure* and the *Fidelia*, at New York in 1700. ¼ *p.* *The whole endorsed*, Recd. 9th, Read Dec. 20, 1700. 3 *pp.*

845. xxv. (1) Andrew Belcher to Lord Bellomont. Boston, Sept. 23rd, 1700. Reporting favourably upon the quality of pitch, tar and turpentine in Carolina, Virginia and Massachusetts. *Copy.* 1 *p.*

845. xxv. (2) Same to Same. Boston, Oct. 6, 1700. I have been with sundry of our carpenters, who are of the same opinion with myself that it is as good stuff as any to pay a ship's bottom and the seams of the upper work. *Copy.* ¾ *p.*

1700.

845. xxvi. Andrew Belcher to Lord Bellomont. Boston, Oct. 14, 1700. I have made an experiment and find turpentine will serve to pay the seams of the upper work as well or better than pitch. The only difficulty is in boyling of it, mixed with brimstone it does better than rozin to make stuff for ships' bottoms to keep out the worm. *Copy.* 1 *p.* *Nos.* xxv. *and* xxvi., *endorsed*, Recd. Dec. 9, 1700.

845. xxvii. Governor the Earl of Bellomont to some shipwrights, instructing them to examine and report the ship-timber on board the *Fortune*. Fort William Henry, Oct. 5, 1700. *Copy.* ¾ *p.*

845. xxviii. Report of the shipwrights, New York, Oct. 5, 1700 that the timber in the *Fortune* is choice good timber, better than Eastland and nearly equalling any English grown. *Signed*, John Latham, John Littlemore, John Diggens, Wm. Haylockers, Clement Elservert, Saml. Loveredge, Isaac Brasher, Edwd. Cox, Daniel Latham, Joseph Latham. *Copy.* 1 *p.* *Nos.* xxvii. and xxviii., *endorsed*, Recd. Dec. 9, 1700.

845. xxix. (1) Invoice of the ship-timber shipped for England in the *Fortune*. 1 *p.*

845. xxix. (2) List of timber remaining on the wharf at N. York. 1 *p.* *The whole, endorsed as preceding.*

845. xxx. Account of the money disburst by Abraham Depeyster for cutting ships' timber about the Highlands on Hudson's River. *Signed*, John Latham. *Endorsed as preceding.* 2¾ *pp.*

845. xxxi. Governor the Earl of Bellomont to the Lords of the Admiralty. New York, Oct. 15. I have received your letters with the Passes enclosed, which I am dispatching accordingly. The *Newport* frigate goes home according to your order, and the *Fortune* laden with timber. I believe if the Builders in the King's Yards do this timber right, they cannot find fault with it. I send a copy of the shipwrights' report about it, and also invoices of the cargo of the *Fortune* and the timber which she is forced to leave behind. I am sure it will be abundantly cheaper than that which Mr. Bridger sent home, and I hope to furnish it yet cheaper, at the Merchants' risque, but must first receive your directions. Sending timber from the Plantations will save England 100,000*l.* per annum, secure the trade, which is at present precarious, and increase shipping. The Eastland Merchants will oppose this design, which will stand in need of your Lordships' care to support against their artifices. The *Arundel* and *Newport* frigates have been on three cruises apeice this spring and sommer, but they had not the luck to meet with anything. The *Advice* is laid up till next Spring. Mr. Livingston has heard that Mays, a pirate, and another came with two ships to the east end of

1700.

Nassau Island the latter end of last winter, and had to the value of halfe a million between 'em; that they sent privately to this town to know whether they might come in with safety and be pardon'd, but that some men of the Law frightned them away, by telling them there would be no quarter for 'em, if they fell into my clutches. He says some of the angry men triumph much at their disappointing me, for, say they, "the matter might have been so ordered that the Governor might have got 100,000*l.* honorably, and the Province been enriched, but we owe him not that kindness." I cannot persuade Mr. Livingston to name his author.

Some Scotchmen are newly come hither from Carolina, that belonged to the *Rising Sun*, who tell me that on the 3rd of last month a hurricane happen'd on that coast, as she lay at anchor within less than three leagues of Charles Town, with another Scotch ship, the *Duke of Hamilton*, and three or four others; that the ships were all shattered in peices and all the people lost, and not a man saved. The *Rising Sun* had 112 men on board, 15 of whom had gone on shore to buy provisions and so were saved. Two other of their ships they suppose were lost in the Gulph of Florida in the same storm. They came all from Jamaica, and were bound hither to take in provisions in their way to Scotland. The *Fortune* stands the King in 588*l.* 19*s.* 0½*d.* N. York money, which makes about 408*l.* sterl. She will sell in England at near 600*l.* sterl. I desire your Lordships will order me 327*l.* English for the timber I have provided. Capt. Deering, Lieut. of the *Arundel*, commands the *Fortune* home, whom Capt. Crow commends for a good officer. *Signed*, Bellomont. *Endorsed*, Recd. 9th, Read Dec. 19, 1700. *Copy.* 3¾ *large pp.*

845. xxxii. Heads of several things proper for the Plantations and fit to be recommended home to England, drawn up by Mr. Penn. (1) For the more easy and certain commerce of the Northern Colonies in America, it would be convenient that there would be one standard or coin, or that money were of the same value, for in Boston for that piece of $ 6*s.* goes in New York for 6*s.* 9*d.* in Jersey, and in Pensilvania 7*s.* 8*d.*, in Maryland 4*s.* 6*d.*, Virginia at 5*s.*, and in Carolina. (2) It would be much for the dispatch for trade and business, if a Mint for small silver to the value of 6*d.* were allowed in New York, for prevention of clipping and filing as well as wearing, which is very troublesome. (3) For the encouragement of returns it would be very expedient that due encouragement were given for the exportation of timber from hence for England by an impost on foreign timber. (4) Great caution should be observed to adjust the bounds northward with the

1700.

French Commissioners, or the losse will be great and irreparable. We take the south side of the river and lakes of Canada to be our just and reasonable boundarys soile and trade with the Indians being much concerned therein. (5) For prevention of runaways and rovers and fraudulent debtors coming from one Province to another for shelter, it should be recommended to all the Governments to make a Law with the same restrictions and penalties, as if the whole were but one Government. (6) Foreigners coming daily of diverse nations, especially Dutch, Sweads and French, 'tis humbly offered that a General Law of Naturalization pass in England, that such foreigner[*s*] that come to inhabit in any of the King's colonies that are by Act of Assembly declared freemen in the said Provinces, shall injoy the rights and liberties of English subjects, except being masters or Commanders of vessels and ships of trade. (7) It should be signified to the respective Governments, for prevention of vexatious and litigious practices, that no appeal for England should be admitted under the real value of 300*l*. (8) That not only charges in apprehending of Pyrats, but a proportion of the prey, may be assigned to such as shall take them for the encouragement of their apprehension. *Endorsed*, Recd. Dec. 7, Read Jan 10, 1700. *Copy*. 1¾ *pp*.

845. xxxiii. *Submission of the Eastern Indians to the Five Nations.* Memorial given by Henry and Cornelius, the Mohack Indians, of the propositions made by the Onnagongues Indians to the Five Nations. Albany, Oct. 7, 1700. Brother Corlaer, it's in ye late proposition concluded that all the news that comes to ear must be made known by the one to the other. The five Sachems of Onnagongue said to the Sachems of the Mohacks' Country:—We desire to join with you into the Covenant Chain, not only as brethren, but like children under you. We desire to settle under your tree of welfare, which extends with its branches to the utmost of the Five Nations. The Governor of Canada hath long been our father, and we his children, and alwayes gave us fair words, but now we find he is false, have therefore closed up the path in cutting trees cross over it, so that none of us can go thither. We take you as fathers, and desire that the bounds of the Five Nations may be reckoned from the outermost of our Five Castles. *The Sachems of the Mohacks' Country replied*:—Children, we accept your proposal, and doubt not but our brother Corlaer will accept you for brethren also. You must join with him into the Covenant Chain, as wee and ye Indians of Shaahkooke are, given them four belts of wampum by the Mohacks (*sic*).

1700.

Children, you tell us of a path which you have shut up at Canada; you have another path from your Castles to Quebecke; let that likewise be shut up, and lead your path hither, so that your backs be turned to them, and your faces shewn this way. We must tell you concerning our religion, and how kind our Brother Corlaer is in causing us to be instructed in learning much exceeding the learning you receive in Canada. Therefore we desire you to come and participate with us in our belief, so that thereby we may become one flesh and blood. Gave one belt of wampum, and here's three beaver skins. *Endorsed as preceding. Copy.* 1¾ *pp.*

845. xxxiv. List of ships registered in the province of New York, Dec. 25, 1699, to June 25, 1700. One ship (50 tuns), two brigantines, ten sloops and one pink, built at New York, Connecticut, Barmudas, Rhode Island, East Jersey, Albany, Bristol and New Rochelle, 1693–1700. Owners' names:—Aert Albertse, Benjamin Funeil and Jacob Ratier, Lucas Kierstead, Robert Lurtin, Lawrence Reed, Steph. Delancy, Wm. Morris, Brand Schuyler, Wm. Holborn, Andrew Gravenraet, Robert Watts, Robert Burges, Math. Clarkson, Robert Allison, Ebenezer Wilson, John Morris, Benj. Funeil, Benj. Bull, Rip van Dam, Samuel Bayard, John Rodman, Wm. Birkly, Rich. Willett, Thomas Burroughs, Peter Burton. *Signed*, Paroculus Parmyter, Naval Officer. *Endorsed*, Recd. Dec. 9, 1700. ¾ *large page.*

845. xxxv. Memorandum of Collectors' Lists of Ships entered inwards, Dec. 25, 1699–June 25, 1700. ¼ *p.*

845. xxxvi. Memorandum of Collectors' Lists of Ships entered outwards, Dec. 25, 1699–June 25, 1700. ¼ *p.*

845. xxxvii. Memorandum of Naval Officer's Lists of Ships entered inwards and outwards, Dec. 25, 1699–June 25, 1700. ¼ *p.*

845. xxxviii. Memorandum of Minutes of Council of New York, April–June, 1700. ¼ *p.*

845. xxxix. Memorandum of Minutes of Council of New York, July–Sept. 1700. ¼ *p.*

845. xl. Memorandum of Minutes of Council in Assembly of New York, July 25—Aug. 9, 1700. ¼ *p.*

845. xli. Memorandum of three Acts of Assembly of New York, July 29, 1700. ¼ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 11. *Nos.* 1, 1.i.–xli.; *and* (*without enclosures*) 55. *pp.* 16–60; *and* (*abstract of letter, with marginal notes for reply by the Board*), 45. *pp.* 98–114; *and* (*duplicates of* v.–viii., x.–xiii., xv., xvii.–xx., xxvii.–xxx., *and* xxxiii.), *America and West Indies.* New York, 580. *Nos.* 32–48; *and* (*duplicate of* xxxii, *undated and unendorsed*), New Hampshire, 572. *No.* 5.]

1700.

Oct. 17. Royal College of William and Mary.

846. Minutes of Council of Virginia. Upon the report received from Lt.-Col. Nathaniel Littleton of Northampton County of a pirate ship hovering near, Capt. Passinger was ordered to cruize in the bay, and the Commanders-in-Chief of the Militia were ordered to appoint look-outs.

Mr. Benjamin Harrison was appointed Attorney General to prosecute criminals now on trial *pro hac vice*. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 55. *pp.* 27–30.]

Oct. 17. **847.** Journal of Council of Trade and Plantations. Letter from Mr. Burchet, enclosing a draught of the Bay of Bonavista, being read, ordered that the draught be copied and returned to him.

The Acts of the General Assembly of Nevis, Aug. 1699 and Jan. $\frac{1699}{1700}$, were read, together with Mr. Solicitor General's report. Directions given for a Representation wherewith to lay them before their Excellencies.

Oct. 18. Letter from Governor Blakiston, with enclosed papers, read. Ordered that Mr. Bradshaw, who brought hither the first complaint of Capt. Munday's being robbed, etc., have notice given him of the information here contained.

Representation ordered, recommending Mr. Lawrence for the Council of Maryland.

Representation upon the Acts of Nevis signed. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 13. *pp.* 207–210; *and* 97. *Nos.* 185, 186.]

Oct. 18. Nevis.

848. Col. Fox to the Council of Trade and Plantations. I have been petitioned by Capt. Will. Mead, Commissioner of H.M. Customs in these Islands, for the calling of a Court of Exchequer that His Majesty might recover his dues from the several parties that had defrauded him thereof. He had solicited the President and Council of Nevis, before my arrival, to little purpose, nor had the Common Law done His Majesty right, so I issued a proclamation to the several Islands for the holding of that Court and a Court of Escheat at St. Christopher's. My reason for the latter was that there is several lands forfeited to His Majesty by the Irish rebels taking up arms in the beginning of the late war and assisting the French to drive the English out of St. Christopher's. I being petitioned by virtue of several grants to put people into possession of these lands, and there being people I found possessed of some hundred of acres that had no right to them, they having taken 'em without any authority, for the late General Codrington had given many large promises and to several people under his hand for the same, neither had he taken, as I conceive, the right way of disposing of these lands, for men that are charged with rebellion must by some Court or other be convicted, after which their lands fall of right to His Majesty and then may be disposed of to his deserving subjects, on which I thought no Court so proper as that of Escheat, I ordered the Court of Exchequer first to be held that I might go through that part of His Majesty's rights, there being a bond taken by the same Mead from one Lambert for 2,000*l.* in lieu of negroes that

Colonies

M.r de Lalliere et Champigny 18 oct 1700

03

Monseigneur

MARINE ET COLONIES
ARCHIVES COLONIALES

Nous auons receu tres respectueusement deux
dépêches quil a plu a sa Majesté de nous faire
Lecrire en dattes des 5.e may et 11.e juin de la presente
année ; nous nous apliquerons de telle maniere
a conseruer la bonne intelligence qui est entre
nous, et a agir de Concert pour le bien de son
Service, et celuy de la Colonie, en Euitant

soigneusement tous ce qui y pouvoit aporter de
l'obstacle, qui les auroit bien dem etre pleinement
satisfaits

Sur la paix que sa Majesté desiroit auec l'Iroquoise
a este enfin concluë sans aucune participation
de l'Anglois qui a tasché de l'empescher, tout ce qui s'est passé a ces Egard
estant trop long a deduire dans cette lettre, le s.r
Chevalier de Callieres en enuoye le traitté, et explique
par sa lettre particuliere les moyens qu'il a pris
pour y comprendre tous nos alliez, et la rendre
stable.

Ces Enuoyez des Iroquoise ayant particulierement
demandé au s.r de Callieres en traittant de paix auec
nous, qu'il y eut au fort frontenac vn magazin
de marchandises pour pouuoir y Commercer auec les
françois, ayant accoutumé de faire vne partie de
leur Chasse dans ces quartiers, nous auons
creu qu'il estoit auantageux de leur accorder, en ce que

Copie a.

Cela peut beaucoup seruir a nous les attacher, et a
les eloigner de l'Anglois qui se trouueront priué de
leur Vnion si vtile principalement en temps de Guerre,
et des profits attachez à la traitte qui se fait auec
eux, ayant considéré d'ailleurs que cela estoit des
intentions de Sa Majesté, qui nous fait l'honneur
de nous marquer qu'elle approuue qu'on recommence
à Commercer auec eux, de sorte que nous auons fait
Enuoyer deux marchandises dans ce poste, dont l'vnne
a esté faite sur les fonds du Roy, sans être portée
dans leur Etat, attendant qu'il ayt plû a Sa Majesté
de nous faire scauoir pour qui elle souhaite que
ce Comerce se fasse

MARINE ET COLONIES
ARCHIVES COLONIALES

Il nous paroist a propos dans cette Conjoncture
d'informer Sa Majesté que feu m.r de La Salle qui
Etoit possesseur de ce poste, et du droit d'y traitter
auec les Sauuages suiuant le don que Sa Majesté
luy en auoit fait, ayant contracté des dettes en
ce pays-ce pour des prêts qui luy ont esté faits

qui ont Servi a Cet Etablissement, Et par Consequent
nous Croyons qu'il est de sa justice d'ordonner que
le payement en soit pris sur les premiers profits
qui proviendront du Comerce qui se fera Saive, en
justifiant de la Validité des Creances.

Nous Remercions tres humblement Sa Majesté Cette
des graces qu'elle Continue de Saive a la Colonie
soit par le payement qu'elle a bien Voulu ordonner
de tout ce qui y restoit deub pour Souomitues faites
pendant la guerre pour travaux de fortifications,
et les pertes faites sur mer, dequoy nous sommes
Sortis entierement Suivant le Compte qui en est rendu
par le S.r de Champigny, soit en Conservant les
Troupes qui en ont un extreme besoin, la plus part
des officiers Etant mariez et presque tous tres
pauvres, en Sorte que Sans Cette bonté Speciale de
Sa majesté, eux et leurs familles tomberoient dans
la derniere misere, et on Verroit tres peu d'argent
dans le pays.

(folle 5.)

Nous auons Egalisé les compagnies ainsy que
sa Majesté nous l'a ordonné, et nous auons Suiui
ce qu'elle a prescrit pour les Sergens, Caporaux et
Lanspessades, elles se trouuent reduites a vingt-
quatre ou vingt cinq hommes chacune, suiuant
l'Etat que nous en enuoyons, il y reste des Soldats
qui sont mariez en France, et d'autres qui desirent
prendre des terres, de maniere que si on leur donne leur
Congé, il sera necessaire que la recrüe que sa
Majesté a jntention de faire enuoyer l'année prochaine
soit de deux Cens quatre vingt hommes pour les remettre
a trente, pour Continuer a faire donner une
année de Solde a Ceux qui veritablement se feront
habitants.

MARINE ET COLONIES
ARCHIVES COLONIALES

Le S. de Calliere a nommé vn pour la discipline des
troupes, en leur faisant Exercer Souuent et même en sa
présence lorsqu'elles sont assemblées, il a soin de leur
faire changer de quartiers, afin que toutes participent
aux bons et aux mauuais, et d'empecher qu'elles

Contractent des habitudes Contraires au Service, Les
Soldats sont employez aux ouvrages qui se font pour
les fortifications, et au dessaut, ils travaillent chez
les habitans, en sorte qu'en les tenant ainsy en action,
on Evite Leur deperissement qui est inseparable de
loisiveté

Nous Continuerons d'assurer Sa majesté de la bonne
Conduitte et de l'aplication au Service du S.r de Subervale
major des troupes, et de la supplier d'y avoir Egard

Le S.r de Callieres a Envoyé le S.r de Tonty au
Missillimakinac au mois de may dernier avec l'ordonnance
Cy jointe, pour pouvoir a faire descendre les fourrures
qui restent dans la profondeur des bois, il en est seullement
descendu vingt, et il y en reste quatre vingt quatre que
nous avons de la peine a faire venir a cause de
l'Etablissement du Mississipy, on nous avons apris
que la plus grande partie a esté

Quelque avantage que sa Majesté puisse trouver
dans Cet Etablissement, nous soumettons tres persuadez

Cette C.

quelle ne permettra jamais qu'il leur faille se battre
avec troupes de desobeissans a ses ordres, ny qu'il leur y
soit deu le moindre secours, au contraire nous pensons
qu'elle fera bien changer ceux qui en auront le commandem.
de les faire arreter pour etre envoyez aux galeres suivant
ses ordres, etant constant que si lon en usoit autrement,
toute la jeunesse de ce pays se debanderoit, dans
l'esperance qu'elle auroit d'y trouver un refuge, dix
jeunes hommes etant sortis depuis peu de la Colonie,
remplie de cette pensée

Il n'est pas moins de Consequence d'arreter les
Entreprises qui se font du coté du Mississipy pour
faire la traite avec nos Sauvages alliez, ayant eu
des avis sures que le nommé le Sueur (a qui sa
Majesté avoit cy devant accordé la permission de
tenter la decouverte des mines qu'il pretend etre au
Pouvoir de sa femme, et qui n'a pas eu son Exemption
sur ce que nous avons pris la liberté de representer
a sa Majesté, que son dessein ne pouvoit etre que
de chercher a traiter du castor) etoit entré dans le

pays des Sauvages nomez Sioux avec vingt cinq hommes
au lieu de douze que Sa majesté luy avoit permis de
prendre, luy en ayant esté jouny trois du poste du
Missisipy, et ayant engagé dix de nos Vagabonds
a Cinq cents Livres monnoye de France degager pour
un, conduisans tous des marchandises, ce qui ne laisse
aucun doute, que son unique veue est, de faire en peu
de temps par la traitte un gain considerable, et den
exclure la Colonie, a quoy il est bon d'ajouter que ce
Comerce pouvoit bien aller aux anglois par le
retour des Vaisseaux destinez pour le Missisipy,
nous ayant esté donné avis que cela estoit arrivé
de la part du S.r d'Iberville qui s'est arresté a
Manate ou il en a vendu neuf milliers, d'ailleurs
si par le missisipy le Comerce des pelleteries, et
principalement du Castor qui est presque le seul
de la Nouvelle france est enlevé et detruit, que
deviendra cette pauvre Colonie

Le S.r de Callieres a Expressement ordonné au S.r de
Pagoréat, lors de son depart pour les Illinois, de se

renfermer dans l'Execution des ordres du Roy, en ne
traitant dans le poste dont jl a la Concession de Sa
Majesté, que des menues pelleteries, a quoy nous tiendrons
Exactement la main

Si Sa Majesté nous permettra, s'il luy plait, de luy
marquer qu'jl est non seulement dune indispensable
necessité de faire des présens aux Sauvages alliez
mêmes aux Iroquois pour les Conserver dans leur
dispositions ou jls sont de Sservir a nous, mais aussy
de les Etendre au delà des Siamilles Pouvoirs qu'elle
nous prescrit, surtout dans la Conjoncture présente,
rien n'étant plus Capable de les attacher a Sa Maj.té
en leur distribuant Comme nous le faisons, en son
nom, elle doit cependant etre assurée que nous aporterons
dans cette depence tout le menagement qui nous
Sera possible.

Sr Dandaud n'est arrivé a quebec que le 23e
7bre depuis nous avons fait assembler plusieurs
fois devant nous les marchands et habitans du pays

qui ont Examiné chacun de leur côté qu'il a Saitte, le premier avec le S.r de Roder dont Sa majesté nous a fait envoyer Copie, qui a été ratifiés, et ils sont actuellement a travailler a former la Compagnie ou plusieurs sont deja entrez, a fait leur reglemens, et a choisir de Sujets propres pour la regir dont nous ne pouvons pas informer présentement Sa majesté a Cause que le Vaisseau la Seine est prest a partir, et l'autre avec les S.rs Boudet, Jacquier, et Goüé, dont leur Conditions ont été trouvées si onereuses a la Colonie que les habitans ont Cru ne pouvoir le ratifier, au Contraire ils l'ont unanimement improuvé Et rejetté.

Et Messrs Compagnie du payer qui sera faite pour le Canada aura le Commerce de la baye du Nord ainsy que Sa Majesté la bien voulu, il y a été envoyé par son Vaisseau l'Atalante a qui elle a permis de passer icy, et que s'est party au Commencement de juillet, les hommes, marchandises, et autres Choses necessaires dont la

dependes cette année par plusieurs marchandes de cette
ville en attendant que sa Majesté de nous
ait fait connoitre ses intentions, ce Vaisseau ne nous
ayant apporté aucunes lettres de sa part, nous
avons l'honneur d'écrire plus amplement a sa
majesté sur toutes ces affaires par les derniers
vaisseaux qui partiront dans quinze jours.

Bien que sa Majesté soit de donner huit
mille livres pour partie de l'Entretien des Curez, cet
si necessaire, que s'il ne se faisoit pas, il y auroit
une impossibilité absolüe d'entretenir plus de huit ou
neuf Curez, tous les autres ne subsistant presque
que par ce supplement, les dixmes n'étant pas
encore Considerables, ainsy nous ne sçavions
nous dispenser de la supplier très respectueusement
de continuer cette grace si utile a la Religion,
et nous donna luy faire sçavoir en même temps
que la necessité d'avoir deux Curez fixes est très
pressante, la plus grande partie des prêtres
qui ne sont point arrêtez par cette station, se

laissant aller au panchant qu'ils ont de semer leur nouvelles missions sur le missisipy, a quoy ils ont bien attrait par particulier, s'equi prouvoit par la suitte leur peuplera de la Colonie, des seconds spirituels, plusieurs Chefz ayant deja quitté et d'autres se preparant a le faire, a quoy on ne peut remedier que par une destination certaine, et fixe des pretres qu'on fait passer de france.

Le Defrichement des Terres augmente tous les jours par les Etablissements des Soldats, et des Enfans des habitans qui Comencent de nouvelles habitations sur tout dans l'isle de Montreal, et au dessous, ou les Terres se trouvent meilleures que dans d'autres endroits.

Nous ne pouvons pas nous dispenser de faire scavoir a sa Majesté que la Communauté des religieuses Ursulines des trois Rivieres augmentant en sujets qui y sont receus, sans augmentation de leur revenu, subsistant, mais tres pauvrement, de la seule Charité de m?. l'Evesque de Quebec, il est

a Grandre qu'elle ne tombe entierement, ce qui arriveroit
si leur bienfaict quy leur fait beneficient a Cayenne, qu'y
auroit seulement sept ou huit religieuses qui y
exercassent l'hospitalité, comme elles le
proposent, joint a l'instruction de la jeunesse, cela
feroit du bien, mais le point principal est qu'elles
soient bien fondées

— a Nouvelle Communauté de religieuses hospitalieres
que m.r l'Eveque avoit fait a l'hopital General
a Cessé de son Establissement, suivant l'ordre que
sa Majesté en a donné, la Superieure en a
esté tirée avec deux filles qui Sont venues au nouveau
qui ont esté mises dans la maison de l'Hotel dieu,
ayant seulement laissé pour prendre soin de cette
maison, en attendant que leur administrateurs
y ayent pourveu, quatre des Cinq anciennes
religieuses, et deux autres qui y ont fait profession
quelques jours avant l'arrivée l'ordre de sa majesté
nous avions desiré que ce prelat ne s'en fut pas
si fortement pressé a leur faire prendre, leur

Religieuses de l'hotel dieu ayant une fort
opposition a leur reception, leur ayant refusé
aussi quelque entrée en l'hopital General
pour des raisons a Ce quelles disent qui leur sont
de Consequence, ce qui nous Supplions Sa
Majesté de nous donner Sa reception Sœurs Colombe
A Connoissance que nous avons de l'extreme
pauvreté des religieuses hospitalieres de montreal
qui les met presque hors detat de se soutenir, leur
defaut de leur maison retirer quelque revenu, a
joint a la necessité quily a de leur Conserver pour le
logement des pauvres habitans, dont l'hopital est
toujours Rempli, nous oblige a supplier tres
humblement Sa majesté davoir Egard a la priere
que Nous luy avons faite l'année derniere, de
leur accorder une gratification outre leur deux mille
livres quelle a accoutumé de leur donner.
Assurant dailleurs Sa Majesté quelle ne doit
point Considerer Comme une grace, le Supplement
a la Solde des Soldats malades, qui leur est donné

pour faire onze Soldats boire dernierement pour joue, etant
Certain quelles en deperissent dauantage, l'experience
nous Ayant fait Connoitre pendant quelque temps
que le Sr de Champigny Son Chargé du dom
de faire fournir Ces Choses necessaires aux
Soldats malades, ainsy il nous Est impossible
d'y faire aucune diminution

MARINE ET COLONIES
ARCHIVES COLONIALES

On ne Sauroit mieux placer Une Charité que Celle
que Sa Ma.té Coy a fait demille Livres aux Freres
Hospitaliers de Montreal, Cette maison S'Etant
Chargée avec plaisir d'un bon nombre de
pauures qui sont hors d'Etat de gagner leur
pain, et qui Soufroient de la disette des Viures
qu'il y a eu Cette dernier, Sy Sont aussy rependu
leurs Charitez à depauurer Familles du dehors
qui Sviont dans la maisons, mais pour Soutenir
le bien qu'ils font, Sy ont extremement besoin
de la Continuation de Cette grace, que nous
Supplions Sa Majesté de leur accorder
annuellement.

Nous remercions Sa Majesté de la Bonté qu'elle
a eue d'accorder au S.r de la Martiniere la
fonction de grand Seel du Conseil, et officier
est dans Une pauvreté active Compassion
n'ayant pas de pain à donner à sa famille),
et on ne pouroit pas mieux placer une petite pension
etant bien honnete homme et agé.

Puisque Sa Majesté n'approuve pas qu'on fasse
présentement aucun Etablissement a l'Isle perlée
nous ne le permettrons point.

Le Terrain qui apartenoit au S.r de Beaumont
et qui luy a été pris pour les fortifications
sera estimé ainsy que Sa Majesté nous l'ordonne),
et nous en ferons payer les deux tiers ainsy qu'il
nous est marqué.

Isle Dauphine. Nous joignons icy le bout de plan que vous nous
nous a demandé de l'emplacement de Cent hommes
Caffres qu'on a mis sur la place de la haute
Ville, dont les proprietaires ont demandé la

liberté dejeuio, en quoy leur fut donné un dédommagement,
comme de la vingt quatre Livres
monnoye de France, nous croyons que sa majesté
ne voudra pas permettre que pour une si médiocre
somme cette place soit diminuée.

Nous croyons qu'il est juste de dédommager non
seulement les peres jesuites du terrain qui leur a
été pris a montreal, en faisant passer les
fortifications sur ce qu'ils y possedent, mais
aussy les particuliers qui sont dans le même
cas, tant a montreal qua quebec, auxquels
nous attendrons les ordres de sa Majesté
afin de pouvoir agir en conformité.

Nous continuerons d'assurer sa Majesté
des grandes services que le S.r Sarrazin, a qui
elle a bien voulu accorder des lettres de medecin,
rend dans les hopitaux, et aux malades du
dehors, il nous a temoigné quelque desir de repasser
en France, a cause du peu d'avantage qu'il y a

pour luy dans l'epaysse qui est pauure, et ou il
s'epuise, mais nous n'auons pû y Consentir
a Cause de l'Utilité dont il est, ayant une experience
peu Commune, nous osons esperer que sa Majesté
y Voudra bien auoir Egard, l'assurant que mil-
ou douze Cens Liures d'appointemens que nous le
Supplions de luy accorder, ne peuuent jamais estre
mieux employées, leur Joint qu'il prend pour la
medecine, Ale l'empechant par de Sa pliques et
la recherche des plantes, et a l'anatomie des
animaux leur plus rare de deux quartiers, dont
il enuoye ses observations a mrs de l'Academie
des Sciences, et une Caisse de nouuelles plantes
auec quelques graines a mr le premier medecin.

La fille aynée du S. Guenet ayant pris le
party du mariage, on ne peut remplir l'intention
que le Roy a, qu'il soit donné Cinq Cens Liures
pour ayder a S'establir une de ses filles religieuses
qui l'Egard de ses Cadettes, supposé qu'elle ayt

vocation, et que le Roy le veuille ainsy, nous
(Fille) D. 61 Envoyons l'Etat de la distribution qui a este faite
deux trois mille livres accordée la présente année
pour marier soixante filles.

— Ordre que Sa Majesté a donné, de faire apprendre
a une partie des soldats le maniement du canon,
s'exercer avec aplication, y ayant eté exercez et
a tirer pendant la plus grande partie de l'été. nous
remercions tres humblement Sa Majesté de ce qu'elle
a bien voulu que Lurrard prit la place de canonier
que son pere avoit.

— Le Sr Sollier qui Enseignoit l'hidrographie a
Quebec, etant mort, et les peres jesuites s'offrant
d'en tenir une classe, nous Suplions Sa
Majesté de leur en faciliter les moyens en leur
accordant leur quatre cens livres par an, dont le
Sr Sollier jouissoit, cette instruction etant heu
Etile a la Colonie.

Nous n'avons eu aucunes nouvelles du pere

Lemoyen recolte, sil sauisoit de venir en Cette
quantité, nous serions tres exacte a faire Executer
lordre que sa Majesté nous a donné de renuoyer
seulement en France.

Vaisseau la Seine nous a seulement aporté
deux Cents milliers de farines au lieu de trois Cents
que nous auions demandé, Cet retranchement nous
incommodera beaucoup, y ayant eu vne si grande
diserte de bleds, quil a fallu prelé aux habitans
pour semer tout Ce quil y en auoit dans Leur
magazins, au dessus de la subsistance des Soldats
jusquau 20.e aoust, et la recolte de Cette presente
année netant pas encor bonne, nous Suplions
tres justement sa majesté dauoir la bonté
de nous faire enuoyer lannee prochaine
quatre Cents milliers de farines, et dordonner que
Cela soit ponctuellement Executé et de bonne
heure sil est possible, nous auons aussy besoin
de soixante milliers de lard.

Le Roy a mandé que nous asions que Sa Majesté
n'auroit pas cy intention de faire prendre deux mâts
en ce pays a esté cause que nous n'en avons
point fait abatre depuis l'année dernière, le
S.r de Champigny en a fait embarquer sur la Seine
seulement treize qui se sont trouvez bons dans le
nombre qui restoit icy des fournitures precedentes,
mais comme nous remarquons que ceux qui ont
esté envoyez l'année dernière, ont esté trouvez
meilleurs qu'auparavant le S.r de Champigny y fera
travailler l'hiver prochain pour en charger une flute
que nous prions Sa Majesté de nous envoyer
pour faire passer les reserves, et apporter leurs garnitures
d'ancres et munitions qui sont demandez.

Nous chargeons de notre dépêche le S.r de Ramezay
qui passe en France avec congé de Sa Majesté,
il continue a s'employer au service avec
beaucoup de soin.

Le S.r de Callieres a envoyé l'automne dernier

le S.r de Longueuy au fort frontenac pour y Commander
auec deffences dy faire aucuns traittez Conformem
a l'ordre de Sa Majesté, et ayant apris qu'il y auoit
eu Contrauenu, on luy fait Son procez, et aux
autres officiers dont nous informerons Sa majesté
apres le jugement qui Sera rendu auant le depart
des derniers Vaisseaux, il les a fait releuer par
le S.r de La groye Capitaine qui est vn fort honneste
homme et de qualité, par le S.r d'Iugué qui est le plus
ancien Lieutenant reformé, et par le S.r du Lignier enseigne
qui sont aussy deux fort bons officiers qui meritent
d'estre auancez particulierement le S.r Iugué.

Nous Sommes tres redeuables a Sa Majesté de la
bonté qu'elle a eu, d'accorder a notre Supplication trois
Cents Liures de pension au S.r Dauteuil

Elle nous a aussy agreable de receuoir nos tres
humbles remerciemens de ce qu'elle a bien voulu
donner au S.r de Granville la charge de procureur
du Roy de la preuosté de Quebec, Sesant plaisir

Confiés aux bonne temoignage que nous luy en
auons rendu, qúa ecquon luy en a manqué dailleurs
qui etoit dans aucun fondement, etun certain
qúil auoit plus de vingt quatre ans lorsque nous
nous sommes donné lhonneur dén ecrire a sa
Majesté, comme Cela paroit par son baptistaire
que nous enuoyons, la Carte de Ce payse qúil a
pris la liberté de vous enuoyer, Monseigneur, lannée
derniere, manque assez qúavec quelque d'occasions
de linstruire, jl faut necessairement qúil ayt du genie,
et quand nous auons assuré Sa Majesté qúil
etoit sage, et qúil auoit les autres qualités pour
se bien aquitter de Cet employ, cena pas été legerement;
la grande facilité qúil a pour le dessein, et loffre qúil
fait de lenseigner, nous porte a Supplier Sa majesté
de luy accorder quelque gratifications annuelle pour
procurer Ce bien au payse ou jl se trouue seul Capable
de faire une Carte, Ce qui ne le detournera point
de lapplication qúil doit donner a son Employ

Ce n'est De la Duvantage nous aprié de

Folle E.

MARINE ET COLONIES
ARCHIVES COLONIALES

temoigneo a Sa Majesté Sa tres humble reconnoissan
de la place de gardemarine qu'elle a accordée a
son filz, a deux cens Livres qu'elle luy a
octroyé par forme de gratification pour les
munitions qu'il auoit fourni a Missillimakinac
en l'année 1683, dequoy nous la remercions
pareillement.

Il est assez difficile de faire porter aux habitans
de Montreal, la depense qu'il conuient faire pour
deux prisons, et un lieu ou on puisse rendre les
justices, a cause de leur pauureté, cependant nous
essayerons a les y faire contribuer, mais la plus
grande partie ne se peut prendre que sur le compte
du Roy.

Folio 8. Sa Majesté connoitra par le plan que nous
luy Enuoyons du Chateau de Quebec, qu'il n'est
pas encore acheué, quoyque nous y ayions
fait trauailler cette année, n'ayant pas esté
possible d'y trouuer suffisamment dequoy loger

le gouverneur, la compagnie de leur garder, leur officiers et domestiques, et ce qui nous y a le plus engagé, est que le fond qui avoit esté destiné à cet ouvrage, il y a deux ans, fut employé en pratiques aux depens de la guerre, et deux fortifications de sorte que nous avons cru pouvoir prendre cette dépense sur les fonds de cette présente année, à l'égard de ce qui reste à faire, quoyque cela paroisse bien tard, soit pour avoir tout le logement necessaire, soit pour empecher que l'édifice ou finit l'ouvrage ne soit endommagé n'étant pas clos à demeure, soit enfin parceque ce batiment se trouve imparfait et désagreable à la veue, nous ne laisserons pas de surseoir à le faire achever jusqu'à ce que nous ayons sceu les intentions de sa majesté, qui nous permettra de la supplier d'accorder encore six mille livres de grace pour le finir entierement

Le Sr de Vitré se proposé de remplir pleinement l'esperance qu'il a fait concevoir à sa majesté du zele

de Son Entreprise de la peseche du Marsoin, jl a fait
Cette dernier vn voyage dans le fleuue pour prendre
Ses mesures a fin dagir le plus Seurement qu'il luy
Sera possible Lannée prochaine, jl remercie Sa
majesté et vous le faisons aussy du secours de
Cordages qu'elle a eu agreable de luy donner, mais
Comme m.r Begon en a fait retenir le prix Sur
les fonds ordonnez pour ce payse, nous Supplions
Sa majesté dordonner que le remplacement en Soit
fait.

Nous auons apris que les missionnaires de ce
pays qui ont esté au missisipy, y auoient fait de
grandes progrez, ayans trouué beaucoup de
docilité dans les Sauuages qui y Sont Establis,
Le s.r de Montigny qui a Commencé Cette mission
est passé en france Sur un des Vaisseaux que le
Majesté a envoyé de Cette Cotté Cy, ainsy elle Sera bien
informée de leurs Succez dont nous naurons eu de
nouuelles quen general.

le Commerce avec les anglois se peut faire en prenant deux de la bierre, et du cidre, en leur donnant du vin et de l'eau de vie, dont leur droits ayent été payez a Quebec, ici en s'accomodant de bled et autres productions de la terre selon leur besoins reciproques.

Comme Sa Majesté a a coeur que nouve fassions comencer un etablissement au detroit, et que le plus grand inconvenient que nous y trouvions, etoit la guerre avec les iroquois, qui cesse par la paix qui vient detre conclue avec eux, le S.r de Callieres y enverra le S.r de la motte au printemps prochain, n'etant pas possible de le faire plûtost, avec le nombre d'hommes suffisant pour prendre possession de ce poste en nous precautionnant durant l'hiver de menager leur esprits de sorte qu'ils n'en prennent point d'ombrage, par la crainte que cela ne fut nuisible a la paix qui vient detre conclue, mais comme le soutien de ce poste seroit d'une grande depense considerable et

Sa majesté si la traitte ne s'y faisoit pas, nous y
Envoyerons des marchandises des magazins du Roy
Comme nous avons fait cy dessus mention. Dou-
tons fort que les Etats exacts en attendant
la decision de Sa majesté sur les efforts qui en
pourront provenir, mais comme le Roy deffend à
tous les officiers de faire aucune traitte, le S.r de
Lamotte ne pourra y subsister avec ses appointemens
C'est pourquoy il seroit necessaire que Sa Majesté
luy en accordat de convenables aussy bien qu'au S.r de
Couagne que le S.r de Lamotte nous a dit nous
avoir proposé

Colle. G. Nous Envoyons le recensement de cette colonie
en la forme qui a été cy devant prescrite au S.r
de Champigny.

— S.r Le Vasseur ingenieur a privé un nouveau plan
de l'agrandissement qu'il a proposé de faire à la basse
ville de Quebec jusqu'à l'endroit ou la marée se retire,
mais considerant la grande dépense qu'il faudroit

qui ne pouvoit quay, et que les habitans ne sont nullement en état de payer les places qui se trouveroient au dedans, nous jugeons quil est plus important, et plus avantageux pour la seureté de la ville, de travailler a la haute, la fortification tombant en ruine de toutes parts, n'ayant été construite que de pieux, et de terre, et il est absolument necessaire de pouvoir a une Enceinte de maçonnerie, les ouvrages de pieux ne pouvant subsister en Cet pays que trois ou quatre années, et la depense en est excessive pour l'entretenement, nous en avons conferé avec le S.r Levasseur qui nous a promis de lever un plan Exact du terrain quil est necessaire doccuper quil doit envoyer a Sa majesté, qui aura la bonté si elle l'approuve dordonner cinq mille livres pour an pour Cet depenses ainsy quelle a bien voulu faire au Commencement de la guerre, au moyen dequoy nous pourons fermer la Ville de murailles, rendre les ouvrages solides, et mettre la Colonie en seureté dont la Conservation depend de celle de Quebec.

Nous Envoyons Copie des titres d'Ecosse

MARINE ET COLONIES
ARCHIVES COLONIALES

Colle 4.

Concession qui a esté cy devant accordée au Sr. Cramer qui la fait defricher, et mise en bon état, et ses heritiers et ses enfants en continuent la jouissance, luy supplient très respectueusement Sa Majesté de leur en accorder la Confirmation qu'ils ont negligé de demander, nous y joignons l'extrait d'une autre Concession pour le même sujet.

(Ce que Sa Majesté nous marque pour l'enregistrement qu'elle souhaite qui soit fait par le controleur qu'elle a entretient, sera ponctuellement executé, pourvû que le Sr. de la Boterie qui en fait la fonction y soit Exact de sa part, etant très disposé à le faire, et le fera pour cela ce que Sa Majesté desire)

Le Sr. de Gallieres a receu avec des dispositions pleines d'un profond respect, et d'une très grande reconnoissance, la decision qu'il a plû à Sa Majesté de faire en sa faveur, comme honoré du gouvernement de ce pays, qui est que les troupes luy rendront les honneurs reservez pour Mrs. les marechaux

de France, ecequi veut dire, servir uniquement a
bien mieux faire obéir aux ordres de sa majesté,
et a se devouer luy meme plus absolument a
son service.

Les Sergens a prix la resolution de ne point
se servir cette année du congé que sa Majesté
luy a accordé pour passer en [illegible]

MARINE ET COLONIES
ARCHIVES COLONIALES

Cette Voilà envoyons les roles Signalez des Sergens et
Soldats qui composent les mortes payes du chateau de
quebec, des trois Rivieres, et de Montreal qui sont
etablies depuis qu'il y a des gouverneurs en ce pays,
plus d'un an depuis trez long temps, mrs leurs gouverneurs
les employent pour des corvees qu'ils font avec plus de
fidelité que ne pourroient faire des soldats des troupes
qui ne sont point sedentaires, et si sa Majesté
ordonnoit qu'elles fussent reformées, on les reduiroit a
la derniere misere, n'ayant d'autre ressource que
leurs soldes pour faire subsister leurs familles et
la plus part Etant mariés.

Nous avons reçu les Etats des fonds payés pour l'Isle Sainte
et l'Acadie.

Il ne nous paroit pas qu'il y ayt dans les Compagnies
aucuns gueux ny passe volans, s'il s'en rencontroit
nous ne le souffrirons pas.

Comme le S.r de Villebon est mort il y a trois ou quatre
mois, et que le S.r de Villieu se trouue Commandant a
l'Acadie a sa place, etant le plus ancien Capitaine,
nous Croyons qu'il executera les intentions de Sa
majesté, et le S.r de Gregoutine pareillement Chacun pour
ce qui le Concerne, au Sujet de la retribution que sa majesté
desire qu'on tire des anglois pour auoir permission de
venir pescher sur les Costes de l'Acadie.

Le S.r de Champigny enuoye aussi la depeche particuliere
des Copies des titres de quelques Concessions accordés
a l'Acadie qui luy ont esté remises Conformement
a l'arrest que Sa majesté nous a fait Enuoyer qui
a esté publié icy

Nous supplions Sa majesté de trouuer bon que nous

luy demandions encore la grace daccorder a la Veuve
du S.r Le Gardeur la continuation de la gratification
de Cent Cinquante Livres dont son mary jouissoit,
a fin de la mettre en Etat davoir au moins du pain
et den donner a Ses enfans, nayant aucune Source
pour Subsister que quelques assistances charitables
qui ne peuvent pas durer longtemps

Nous Envoyons a Sa majesté un projet des
depenses a faire lannée prochaine qui nest Composé
que de celles que nous jugeons indispensables,
Sur tout le retablissement du fort Chambly dont
les Solages qui ne Sont que de bois Sont pourris
et leurs Couvertures et planchers entierement detruits,
ainsy nous Supplions tres respectueusement Sa
Majesté davoir Egard a nos demandes, et de
vouloir ordonner le fond de quatrevingt un mille
trois Cents Livres a quoy monte Ce projet.

Le S.r de Langloiserie major de Quebec ayant
Toujours fort bien Servi Sa majesté, etant un

bon esprit, et capable de commandement, nous nous trouuons engagez, den rendre temoignage, a Sa Majesté, et de la supplier tres humblement de penser a luy dans les occasions qui se trouueront pour l'auancer.

Le S.r Demuy Capitaine qui Comande au fort-Chambly, est Vn bon officier, qui s'acquitte bien de son deuoir.

Le S.r de la Corne lieutenant de compagnie, et bon officier, etant accablé d'incommoditez causées par les blessures qu'il a receues au seruice, se sert du congé qui luy a esté donné l'année derniere pour passer Celle cy en France, afin de tacher de se pouuoir faire guerir, comme il n'a que deux apointemens pour subsister, nous prions Sa Majesté d'auoir la bonté de les luy accorder pendant son voyage, ou vne gratification, ne voyant rien qui soit plus digne de sa justice que ce secours.

Les S.rs Pinot, Tonty, Soulange, et Chemulier de Champigny remercient tres humblement Sa Majesté

de la grace qu'elle leur vient de faire en leur
accordant a Chacun une Compagnie, m.r de Vaudreuil
en marque aussy sa reconnoissance a l'egard du
S.r Soulanges qui est son beaufrere, et Suplie Sa
Majesté d'accorder une Lieutenance a son fils
aisné qui est Enseigne, et au Second la place d'enseigne
de son frere, le S.r de Champigny remercie pareillem.t
Sa majesté de la Compagnie donnée a son fils, dont
le S.r de Lalliere se croit obligé aussi beaucoup de
justice de rendre toutes Sortes de bons temoignages
et nous la Suplions Conjointement de le faire
Enseigne de Vaisseau, ainsy que Sa Majesté a
eu la bonté de faire presque tous les Capitaines
de ce pays.

MARINE ET COLONIES
ARCHIVES COLONIALES

Il nous a été fait plusieurs demandes particulieres
pour des Suplications a faire a Sa majesté, mais
nous ne jugeons point a propos de grossir Celle
depeche par la Crainte de nous rendre importuns
quoy qu'effectivement je nous paroisse quelques ne
deussent pas etre rejettés, nous nous contentons de

dén Enuoyer vn memoire pour y auoir par sa majesté
Ie Egard qu'il luy plaira

Nous Croyons qu'elle ne refusera point la
permission qu'luy en demandée par quelques
officiers Etablis en ce payes, de faire venir
des Negres qui demeurent Engagez a leurs
Seruices, sans estre libres de les quitter, ainsy
que cela est aux Isles.

Nous Continuerons a nous attacher
Exact Sortement a remplir Ce que Sa
Majeste peut attendre de nos tres
humbles Seruieurs, n'ayant point
d'autres intentions que de luy estre
agreables en toutes Choses, et de
faire notre possible pour nous Conserver
Ce Continuation des bontez qu'elle
nous fait la grace d'auoir pour nous;
nous vous Suplions aussy Monseigneur
de nous Continuer Thonneur de votre protection

auprès de Sa majesté ; Etant avec un très
profond respect

37

BIBLIOTHÈQUE DU COLLÈGE DES ÉTUDES SOCIALES

Monseigneur

Vos très humbles, très obéissant,
et très obligés serviteur
Lechev. Allaire
Champigny

à Quebec Ce 18e
octobre 1760

1700.

that he hath invaded the rights and privileges of this House, and more particularly in undertaking the decision of Elections, which is both notorious and absolutely false, caluminous (*sic*) and scandalous, Resolved that a Declaration be drawn to clear His Excellency of that assertion, to be signed by all the Members of this House, and sent to the Agents in England. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 66. *pp.* 419, 420.]

Oct. 22. **869**. Minutes of Council of New York. 1*l.* 16*s.* paid to Bowdewyn de Widt for his journey from Esopus to Albany with packets for His Majesty's service.

Oct. 23. 15*l.* paid to John Riggs for guarding the pyrats and their treasure from Burlington to New York, the said journey having been very troublesome to him by reason of the soldiers' mutinying that were sent under his command, with an intent to seize the treasure and release the pyrats; and also for his journey to Philadelphia, to wait on the Governors of Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania and conduct them to New York.

Salary of Hendrick van Dyck, Chirurgion to the Companies at Albany, paid.

Oct. 24. 3*l.* paid to Francis Chappell for the use of a Committee-room.

Commission ordered for Samuel Clows to be a Surveyor in this Province.

Johannes Vinhagen, sent express to Albany, paid. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 72. *pp.* 371-373.]

Oct. 23. Whitehall. **870**. Wm. Popple to David Crawford, Deputy-Commissary-General of the Musters. Enclosing two muster-rolls of the Independent Company of Soldiers at Newfoundland. [*Board of Trade.* Newfoundland, 25. *p.* 397.]

Oct. 23. Whitehall. **871**. William Popple to Mr. Burchet. The Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations having understood that Lieut. Lilbourn, Commander of His Majesty's Company of Soldiers at Newfoundland, has been imprisoned by Capt. Fairborne, late Commodore in those parts, desire you to let them know what account has been given of that matter by Capt. Fairborne to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. They desire you to inform them, if you can, who one Captain Holsworth, mentioned in that matter, is. (*See No.* 742.vii.) [*Board of Trade.* Newfoundland, 25. *p.* 396.]

Oct. 24. New York. **872**. Governor the Earl of Bellomont to the Council of Trade and Plantations. I did not think to trouble your Lordships by this frigat but that of the 17th, but there has happen'd an unlucky accident, which 'tis fit your Lordships should be made acquainted with. Samll. York, and the rest of the men that I sent to the Dowaganhas Indians, were stopp'd by some of our Five Nations between persuation and force. The occasion is this. The Dionondades or Jenondades Nation of Indians, who live next to the Dowaganhas, have made an infall on our Oneides, Onondages, and Synek Nations all at once, and killed several of

1700.

them, which has so exasperated our Five Nations that they are now sending a good body of men detach'd from all the Nations to fall upon those Indians and take revenge of them. This news was brought me yesterday by Capt. John Schuÿler. I had directed Saml. York and the rest to call on some of the Five Nations, and take some of them to the Dowaganhas country; but it seems they refused, and bade these men return to Albany, unlesse they meant to be knock'd in the head by the French or their Indians. Several of the Albany people are now here, and they conjecture that the overture made by the Dowaganhas Indians to our Five Nations of coming to live near and in friendship with ours, as in the Conference I have sent your Lordships, was only a French stratagem to amuse our Indians, that, being lulled into a security, those Nations, falling upon ours, might do the greater execution. Our Indians, when I was at Albany, said they had lost 120 men since the Peace. At my coming hither, which was just at the end of the war, the number of fighting men in the Five Nations was reckon'd but 1,400 at most. I appeal to your Lordships whether the Five Nations can at this rate last many years and be a barriere between these Plantations and the French. 'Tis the French without all doubt that instigate those remote Nations to vex and destroy ours, as they do. Our Nations firmly believe it, and so do I; because the Governor of Canada told some of our Indians so, as your Lordships have been acquainted. We shall loose the Five Nations and all our American Plantations by our frugality; there's no care taken to fortifie Albany and Schenectade, either for our own security or for incouragement of Indians; so that truly I fear their dread of the French will make 'em revolt to 'em. If 7,000*l.* or 8,000*l.* sterling is to be put in ballance with our keeping these Plantations, then we had as good to make the French a complement of 'em, before they take 'em from us against our will, as most certainly they will do, if they kill part of our Indians and inveigle away the rest. This service is too pressing to stay for Col. Fletcher's debt to the King, which will require a law-suit. 'Tis fit he should be compell'd to refund the mony he has cheated the King of, but I hope there's other mony to answer necessary services. As to mine and the Council's proceeding in the cause between the widow Wandall and Alsop, which your Lordships find fault with, I took Mr. Graham the Attorney General's opinion in it. He cry'd out against Col. Fletcher's affirmation of a verdict and judgment obtained in Queen's County, as the most enormous injustice that had been done any time in this Province, and told me what marks of horror Col. Fletcher shew'd at the time of giving judgment, by trembling and growing pale. He put me upon that method of righting the Widdow, and truly I expected he would have been of Council for her, for so he told me; but he never wants a trick upon an occasion, and appear'd not at all at the hearing. Col. Smith, too, our Chief Justice, sate then at Council, and made no objection to the proceeding. I remember he told me that Mr. Emot, one of the lawyers here, observed to him that Col. Fletcher was in a great

1700.

consternation when he gave judgment againt Mrs. Wandal, and that it was a foul judgment. Emot was of Council for Mrs. Wandal. Col. Smith, when I took the opinions of the Council, would not give his vote for either side, which I understood to be a tacit consent that the Widdow was in the right, but Mr. Nichols was Alsop's friend, for Nichols carries a great stroke with all that party. If I was in the wrong, 'twas more than I knew, and I wonder I have not made more slipps, considering what men are of Council for the King in this Province. I have receiv'd your Lordships' letter of Aug. 1, and will as well as I can comply with your directions. The recruits from Ireland are newly arriv'd this evening, after more than 13 weeks being on the voyage. The officer tells me they have been very unruly and mutinous, which I do not wonder at, for the owners of the vessel that brought 'em have not perform'd the Charter-party honestly; and the men have suffer'd great hardships. *Signed*, Bellomont. Mr. Stoughton, Lieut. Governor of Massachusets, writes to me this last post that the French are fortifying Port Royal, to the Eastward of the said Province. *Endorsed*, Recd. 9th Dec. Read 13 Jan., 1700. *Holograph.* 2½ *pp. Annexed*,

872. i. Abstract of preceding. 1½ *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 11. *Nos.* 8, 8.i.; *and*, (*without abstract*), 55. *pp.* 97-101; *and*, (*abstract with marginal comments*), 45. *pp.* 117, 118.]

Oct. 24. Whitehall.

873. Council of Trade and Plantations to Mr. Secretary Vernon. In pursuance of their Excellencies, the late Lords Justices' commands, Oct. 15, upon occasion of a letter from the French Ambassador to Mr. Blathwayt, relating to the Island of Sta. Lucia, we have prepared the inclosed deduction of His Majesty's title to the said Island, which we desire you to lay before His Majesty, as what we conceive will furnish matter for a full answer to the French Ambassador. We also further offer to your observation the inconsistency between the said Ambassador's pretence in this letter, *that the French have been many years in possession of the said Island*, and his asserting in a former memorial, communicated to us by the Rt. Honble. the Earl of Jersey in January last, that *the said Island having by antient treatys between England and France been destin'd for the habitation of the Indians, it had accordingly been agreed that no other settlement should be made upon it.* As for Mr. Grey, the difference of his conduct in this matter from what was done formerly seems to us to be chiefly in that he has applied himself in the first place to the Governor of the French Islands, which gives occasion to the present dispute; whereas other Governors of Barbados, without any such previous application, caused all foreigners, French and others, to be removed from off Sta. Lucia. *Signed*, Stamford, Ph. Meadows, Wm. Blathwayt, John Pollexfen, Abr. Hill, Geo. Stepney, Mt. Pryor. *Annexed*,

873. i. A deduction of His Majesty's title to the Island of Sta. Lucia in answer to the French Ambassador's letter of Oct. 16, 1700. A general discovery was made of all

KEW, ENGLAND, 603/1045.

My Lord

1690 (1700)

Nous Jean de Noyon et Louis Gosselin venons nous rendre Sous La protection de vostre Excellence en esperance qu'elle nous accordera de vivre et de Trafiquer parmy Les Sujets du Roy Guillaume dans La ville d'Albanie, et qu'elle nous accordera les mesmes droits et privileges dont Les autres Jouissent. et Cela arrivant Nous nous Soumettons entierement avec promesse de fidelité dessous Les Loix du Gouvernement

et Comme nous avons Commission de nos Camarades de nous assembler, le Cas Sudit arrivant, que vingt et deux Sous braves Jeunes Gens se rendront dans La ville d'Albanie au mois de fevrier prochain

et apres Cela nous promettons encore d'ammener dans Le mois de septembre Prochain de l'année 1701 trente braves hommes Sous Chargés de peletrie dans La dite ville d'Albanie

et apres Tout nous nous obligeons encore de bonne foy d'ammener dans Le Sudit mois de septembre quand nous reviendrons de La Chasse dix ou douze des principaux Chefs des Nations des Ottowanas

donné dans La Nouvelle York Ce 26me. Octobe 1700

de Noyon
L. Gosselin

that the french Call all those
tions to the West, and n.n.w. of
Ottowaways, as we give'em the
neralll name of Dowaganhay

down a great Belt.

Anno 1700

To the Earl of Bellomont The Journal of the Expedicon of Coll Romer Major Van Brugh & Hendrick Hansen for Onnondaga

1194

Sept. 13th we departed from Albany & came to Schenactade 14 d from thence we came to Jacobus Peek & found we could not travell w.th our baggage on horse back & were necessitated to hire a Canoe & man & to send for them from Schenactade to carry our baggage to the uppermost Castle of the Maquas w.ch Canoe came to us that night.

15 d in the morning we parted thence on horse back & sent our baggage and provisions in the Canoe & came that day to the first Castle called Oneadago where we Lodged.

16 d In the morning we departed thence & came that day in the Second Castle of the Maquas called Canadoghare, where the Canoe w.th our baggage came to us in the Evening, We desired the Sachems of that Castle to provide us four Indians to carry our Baggage to Onnonda which was brought hither in a Canoe, who forthwith resolved and got four Indians ready against the morning to go with us.

17 d we sent our Canoe back to Schenactade, & we marcht on as far as Decanoridge, where the Sachem Onoroquiam met us in Company of the aforesaid four Indians that were Ordered to attend us, but coming there two of our Indians were unwilling to proceed any further whether it was the Load was to heavy for them & that they were debaucht we know not. We desired Onoroquiam, that he would order us to other Indians, which he did at last, & desired us to stay there that day and said that he would send for two Squaws from Canijoharie w.ch should go with us in the morning because he could not spare the men that were there, because they were busie to make houses, so we resolved to stay there that day, in the Evening it began to Raine w.ch raine lasted to our Sorrow unheeled 20 d

20 d Little Cain, We departed with two Indians & two Squaas that carryed our baggage.

23 d We came in Onnondage & were friendly treated, We lodged in the house of the Sachem Hanagquaindi, We caused the Sachems together & desired of them, that they would make a Canoe at the Carrying place against we came back for Coll Romer to come down in, but they could not resolve to do it, Some hinting & pretending that it was impossible to make a Canoe now, & some hinting that they would do it, but would be presently paid for it, & demanded so much for the Canoe that we could not pay them, because they knew we had not so much Merchandize, at Last came to know conclusion, at which the Sachem Hanagquaindi was very sorry and dejected that what we desired was refused & said in the presence of the most unwilling Brethren, I suppose they will not do what you have desired, you know that I have

opposed

appointed to morrow to go to fight with my People to the southward where y[e] flat nosed Indians live, otherwise I would go with my People & make a Canoe this Southern Carriers home.

25 d[o] we did for Commandage with three other Carriers which we had hired there.

26 d[o] We came to Commandage where a House was made ready for us where we lodged & heard that Decamisors & some other Sachems were abroad & as they told us were sent for to hear what news the Indians brought from Canada & had news that they were near at hand so we staid here the next day.

27 d[o] We sent for the Sachems together & asked them whether there was a Canoe at Commanda for our use to go in that Lake & down the River, where the River runs in that runs out of the Lake of Orleyde, they answered there was no Canoe, but that there would be two or more to day or to morrow, & also said that they could not talk about the Affairs till Sachems were come together who they expected home to day.

28 d[o] Because the Sachems which they Expected were not yet come We desired them again to assemble, & when Seaven of them were met, we told them that it was now the third day that we could not suffer us so stay long so we desired they would send that if they can would send other Messengers to hasten the Sachems. they answered, here is a Belt that came from them, & says they will be here to morrow therefore we desire you to be patient here then before you Speak for it is a Scandal amongst us that we should go & leave on any thing while the rest of our People are at hand to Joine us when we Concluded to stay here the next day.

29 d[o] The Sachems we[re] we Expected not being come, that Evening we sent again for those that were present, & told them that it was now the third time we had been together, & that they had told us they could not Conclude without the rest of their People were coming from him & to him had said that they would come and yet came not & now Decamisors son who last told us that his Father knows nothing of coming home & therefore at last we desired you will send for them, whereupon they forthwith resolved to send for Decamisors early in the morning

30 d[o] The Sachems that had been in Canada came home & would report what had been done by the French, when we perceived that we send the Interpreter Lawrence Claessen thither, & when he came in they called him amongst them & said as follows

When they came in Canada night the Castle called Sachemaga where the praying Maquas Lives they were called upon by y[e] said praying Indians who desired they would come in this Castle & Eat with them of what they would prepare for them adding further why they always passed by their Castle which they went to the French as if they could not abide the Smoake of that Castle, when they had Eaten they went so

them

Mont Reale & was saluted with 7 or 8 Cannon shot & Incamped very well with Victuals & Drink & the next day some Tsonondadeses Indians came to them & told them they had always lived in a misunderstanding together; pretending that they came to fight against them, but that it was not true but those people whom they had given Belts to the last years, come to fight you, so that your owne Belts Kill you, The Gov.r of Canada also said that he had now sent a Priest to Ottawawa to fetch their Prisoners & to deliver them to them in Canada the next Spring & also a Priest to talk with them, that they should desire the Gov.r of Canada to send a Smith at Cadaraqui to mend their Guns & Axes & to send a great deal of Trade & Merchandise thither & to sell it as cheap there as at Mont Reale, which they did & the Gov.r agreed to it & said that they to bring their Skins thither to trade for that he liked them, and their Beavers to their Brethren Dreade at Albany for he fancyed them but Indifferent Skins, & you shall have as much for them there as at Mont Reale, for he would not suffer that they should buy so dear as they had done last Spring in Cadaraqui & that he had Imprisoned the man that had sold them y.e goods so deer last Spring, the Priests then upon moved them to insist with the Gov.r for his Release, which they did but the Gov.r refused & caused he had done so much mischief, but would put him to death or send him for France, they further related that when they were on their Return homewards they saw several Persons with their goods going up to Cadaraqui by order of the Gov.r to trade with them, then they adjourned & said when the rest of the Sachems were come home they would proceed

This afternoone We heard that the messenger ordered to go for Decanissore was not gone because it Rained & Snowed all this day.

Oct.r 31.st We hired an Indian w.ch we sent to Decanissore w.ch in the afternoone came to the Castle with Decanissore & we desired Decanissore that he would call the Sachems together, w.ch he did & when they assembled Cod Roman desired that they would make a Canoe for him to go to Schenactade with 4 Canoes or two to Lend us now to go in Canainda Lake, as far as where the River comes in that comes out of the Lake of Onoyde & two of their own men to go along with us to look for y.e best place to build a Fort & also when their people would be ready to work at y.e Fort whereupon they said they would answer early the next morning

Nov.r 1.st in the morning Decanissore came to us & told us that the Sachems of Onoyde were come to hear what news from Canada We would faine make haste home again, and therefore had resolved to relate that first & have us to be present as we were

The

The Govr of Canada's Propositions to our Indians

1 Children I thank you that you heated my & peoples the Priests & mo^r Maricourts so well when they were in yor Country for wch I embrace you & laid down a Chain of Wampum.

2 Children I heard that yor people would have you out a fighting but thro' the means of the Priest & Maricourt the Axe was laid down for wch I thank you and laid Down a Belt.

3 Children now you are come hither & it is a long while ago I Expected to come; for it is yor own fault that is so many of yor people killed, for the Wagan hars have yet had the Sword in their hands & then throw down a Belt & said herewith I wipe of your tears.

4 Now Children I throw the axe to the Devil in a hole & lay a Stone upon it as bigg as all mont Reach that no man may take it up again & laid down a Belt.

5 Children hear me it is now Peace all over, & I release all prisoners & have sent a priest to Ottawawa to fetch all the prisoners, & in the Spring you may go and Speak with them, & try if they will go with you. and laid down a great Belt.

6 We plant a Tree of peace whose roots reach all the nations round about us yea even to Heaven & if any person comes to cut down the roots, we'l all consult about it, & I laid down a Belt as long as a man.

7 you Children Senekas hear it is now Peace & if any wise Sight with the Wagan hars must see it to me & what damage they do they shall repair it themselves & if they do it a Second time we will altogether fall on them, & if I do combine the War again you may all fall on me & cut my flesh of my body, and if your Brother Onyda should do it let him answer for it, & laid down a Belt. — And he added neither I nor the Govr of Newyork are ma^d of peace or war, but the King of England & France.

8 you Children I see bring goods at Cadaraqui to trade with you & Send a Smith to mend yor axes & Guns, Children I know you & Brother Corlaer loves Beaver, but I fancy other Cargo Skins therefore you may see the Skins to me & bring the Beavers to yor Brother Corlaer, & if the far nations have a mind for Corlaer's goods they may go and trade there I'le not hinder them, & laid down a Belt.

9 Relacon of the praying Indians of Sachamage, now Brethren we hear that our Father Nondio has Spoken we also Speak assent to what he has told you and let it be Peace for ever & laid down a Belt.

10 Relacon of the Senondades Indians. Brethren just now we have heard that Nondio has made peace, Brethren you know that the Sword where with I killed you in the War was put into my hands by Nondio, & now I return it to him

ga

gave it me & laid down a Belt in like manner did the Mahikanders the Wagahaes & the Indians of Onnissadage for wch each of them laid down a Belt.

after this they spoke to us viz: the following Sachims by the mouth of Decamissore.

Ninotogqua, Schaderanginima, Deuhask, Simundjewane } from Canada { Otiansiowane, Diogorandagigo, Decamissore, Badeis } Onnondages

Brother Corlaer you & Salvages speak together & become one nation we know we have one breath one soul & what the one knowes that the other & so we remain one for wch they laid down some Wampum, they further added Brother Corlaer it is not good that any thing should be spoken among us & the other not know it, for when your People go to Canada I can know but little of it, for which I am sorry they also answered to what we desired of them yesterday & said that there were two Canoes ready at Canainda to go thro the Lake & go up and down the River, but they desired that they being poor that we would pay them for it, & when we returned from Canainda, they would tell us whether we should be a Canoe made for Corlaer to go home in but desired they might be paid for it wch we promised, they also engaged us two men to go with us to Canainda & one Sachem among them.

3d We went for Canainda but the Sachem that was appointed to go wth us was Drunck & so did not go but we got another in his room at Canainda, & so went in the Canoe thro the Lake of Canainda unto a River that runs out of the Lake of Oneyda, but found no fitt place to build a fort so we were advised to go to Quichook the Creek that runs out of the Lake of Oneyda, & so returned to the Castle of Onnondage.

6d We went wth Decamissore Sinnicquanda both Sachems for Quichook by the Ledge called Kagnewagage about 1½ dutch miles from the Lake of Oneyda, where we saw a very fitt place and good wood to erect a fort.

7d We returned to the Castle & when we came night it we heard that our People that had a pasport to go to the remote Nations of Indians were come thither, we ordered them to come to us, & we heard that they were wholly discouraged to go further also our Sachems desired to know on what Sort & occasion those People were come, which we told them, because but ten or 11 dayes ago some of the Sinnikes were taken Prisoners & they would send no people into that Fire for they looked on them as dead that went thither.

8d We asked our people that had the pasport what they would do to go further, or return back, but there was not one that said he would go further then we asked the Mahikanders that were

to

go with them what they would do who said they would return, for
they if they proceed, we are dead people, the Honble Cd Romer
resolved for thwith to depart for onoy[illegible] the Sachems of Onnon
was not well pleased about that passe because my Lord
not acquainted them therewith & said that our people had run
a great hazard of their own people for those that were a hun
knew not of any of Corlaers people being a broad & their
fear that our own people would kill them as well as by their
Enemies, whereupon those people that were to go to the place
Resolved to return home.

We were now ready to return home & caused the Sachems together
When they were assembled we would again acquaint them of our
departure, but this begun first by the mouth of Decamisore, and
two Sinnikes Sachems being present, wch said, Brother Corlaer the
Indians that have been at Canada are now all returned home &
what the Gov[r] of Canada has spoken is made known to us all
Except this Onaguare, we desire you because you go by them
to make it known to them by this Letter & laid down a Belt
of Black Wampum. wch Cd Romer took up.

Then we spoke and said

Brethren We are now on our departure homewards wh
we came we desired by the Gov[r] by order a Canoo for Cd Rome
to return home in to view the Situacon of this River and
carrying places but like this day have no answer as this you
promised that we should consult about it & resolve upon it
at our return from Canainda but you have not done it this
We are resolved to go home on Wednesday back— We further said
Brethren we have been at Canainda & at this Creek Quinnah
by the Indge called Kagnawagage to look for a fit place for a
fort. Where we have found it so we will report it to the Gov
But Brethren wch do you think is the best place that we
hear & within we have heard that, We'l keep it the Gov[r] & it
may be the Gov[r] & you may agree.

Decamisore Spoke:

Brother Corlaer you have been in two places to see for a fit place
build a fort & now you ask us, where the best place will be
but we cannot see it yet, because all the Nations are not
the Sinnekys are here but the Cajouges & Onoyders are not
& like we have resolved together we can not answer.

Brother Corlaer you have desired to know when the Indi
will be ready to work at this fort. Brother Corlaer I think
if you go soon to work in the Spring you must work alon
for our People are a hunting & then your pity you m
alon

alone.

Brother Corlaer I desire that you come not sooner in this Spring to make this feast before we are come to you wch will be when ye Trees begin to Bud, & when we are done wee'l Council together for if you come sooner it will not be good but when we have Council together it will be better & your Indians will be restrained from hunting & they may keep you.

Brother Corlaer it is not good that any party should Something to do, but when any thing is to be done all our Nations ought to consult about it.

Brother Corlaer let it be so as I say that you do not begin to work before we come to you in this Spring & laid down a Belt & desired we would tell it to this Onnyds wch we promised & we said to them Brethren we thank you that you hide nothing from us of the news we had from Canada & we desire further if they know any thing more of the French or if we expected this fall any French & Priests to come it us & not hide it & we gave a Belt Date Decamisors Spoke. Brother Corlaer if it should happen that any French & Priests should come hither do not only send John Baptist or some particular man, but send also a great Officer or two that they may speak together, We told them, Brother the day grows short, but we must task a little more, you have now told us all the news of the French your Brother Corlaer has always bid you to go round to speak of peace not only for the honour of his person but for the hon[r] of all our nations, for y[e] peace that is made is made by this Kings as this Gov[r] of Canada told you & what does it avail you to have been told it is only a reproach to for your nations & Sons you have numbered your dead before him as if he had conquered you & he will boast of it that you were forced to come & make peace wch him when he is no mind to over y[e] peace as he said himself.

We took leave of them & presented them wch agn wch we had taken with us for our own use for wch they thanked us.

9 We came in Onnyda & told them w[t] Decamisors had desired us to say:

10 & 11 Romer tells us that his Instructions were to see how much ease the carrying place could be made & wherupon we resolved forthwith to go thither as we did with an Indian which we hired who knew us the way.

11 d[o] We came by a most miserable path to the Carrying place wch we viewed as far as the wood creek, when Mr Romer resolved to go to Onnyda 12 d[o] in y[e] Evening we came to Onnyda 13 d[o] we departed from Onnyda, 16 d[o] we came in the Aniaguas Country to the Sachem Onohonorum at Canohogo where we delivered the Messages we were charged with to him from y[e] Onnondagos.

17 d[o]

their Expedicon &c
Simondage a.d. &c
Rowse 1700.

Referred to ing E:
of Bellomonts Lre
of 28 Novr 1700

Rec: 18th Febry
Read
} 1700/1

Entred fo: 199

a True Copy
Bellomont

09

Province of New York

By the Earle of Bellomont Govr &c

18(xiii)

Instructions to Reyer Schermerhoorn and Hendrick Hansen Esq^rs

1st ... You are with all convenient speed to treat wth the Mohack Indians and to get their consent that the King shall now and at all times hereafter have the sole property in all the Woods lying within the said Mohacks Country wch full liberty to those that shall be imployed for his Ma^ts service to cut down and bring away all such Trees of pine Oak and other Timber growing within any part of the said Mohacks Country with free Egress and regress for men horses and other Cattle that shall be necessary for bringing away the same. And you are to tell the said Mohacks that the said trees and timber are for the use of the Kings Navy and that if they expect the Kings protection and kindness

2dly ... You are to make the aforesaid agreement wth the said Mohacks in as open and fair a manner as may be and before Mr Freeman the Minister at Schenectade and as many other creditable Witnesses as you can get together

3dly ... You are to make a Strict Inquiry whether Hille the Interpretess have yet removed to Albany to dwell as she undertook to do; and if you find she be not yet removed thither you are to discharge her from the place of Interpretesse to the Indians, and the Salary I had promised her for the same and you are to give me notice by the first opportunity whether she be removed to Albany or no, and what you do concerning her

4^thly ... You are to use your utmost deligence to find out from time to time how our five Nations of Indians stand affected to his Ma^ty, and whether any ill disposed people do tamper with

with'dm, to disturb distract and divide'dm, and you are t
give me notice by the first opportunity of every such disco
you shall make: and you are to indeavour all you can to
Incourage the Indians to have a fort built in the Onond
Country, it being the most advantagious thing that possibly
can be thought of for the King's Interest, and the Interest o
this Province. All which premises you are punct
-ually to observe and do. Given under my hand at Fort
William Henry the Twelfth day of November 1700: In th
Twelfth year of his Maj'ys Reign

A Monseigneur le Comte de Pontchartrain

Monseigneur

Le refus que Sa Majesté fait de ratifier une Concession que Monsieur le Gouverneur et Monsieur l'Intendant de ce pays ont faite nouvellement aux Peres Jesuites de la Nouvelle France de la Seigneurie de Sillery et de quelques perches de terre aux trois Rivieres par un acte du 15e d'Aoust 1699, Vostre Grandeur est tres humblement Supplié de considerer que ce n'est pas proprement une nouvelle concession qu'on leur donne mais seulement une confirmation de jouissance qu'on leur accorde. Il y a cinquante ans Monseigneur qu'ils jouissent de ces terres comme Tuteurs et Administrateurs des biens des Sauvages, c'est une qualité que Sa Majesté leur a donnée par un acte du mois de Juillet 1651, ils y ont basti une Eglise et defriché une grande quantité de terre fort considerable et cela a leurs propres despens pour l'utilité uniquement des Sauvages. Maintenant Monseigneur comme toutes ces terres sont usées et ne sont plus propres a produire des bleds dont les Sauvages se nourissent, ils les ont abandonnées depuis quelques années, et les Peres Jesuites leur ont achetté d'autres dans la riviere du Sault de la Chaudiere sur la Seigneurie de Lauzon soit a la Nouvelle Lauzelle sur la Seigneurie de S.t Gabriel pour les arreter en un meme village au grand avantage de la Colonie. Sa Majesté Monseigneur, ce qui porte les dits Peres Jesuites a avoir recours a V.G. pour obtenir de Sa Majesté qu'ils continuent a jouir de ces anciennes terres des Sauvages non plus comme leurs Tuteurs et Administrateurs de leurs biens comme ils ont fait jusques a present mais en leur propre et privé nom et en veritable fief roturier que leur ont accordé Mrs dits Sieurs Gouverneurs et Intendant de ce pays, Ne pretendant les dits Peres par cette demande qu'oblier aux contestations qui pourroient naistre par la desertion des dits Sauvages, et les petits fruits qui en peuvent revenir entre les mains de ceux qui les emploient tous et entiers au profit des Sauvages a qui elles ont esté premierement données. Cette grace obligera les dits Peres Jesuites a continuer leurs prieres pour Vostre Grandeur et a estre toute leur vie avec un tres profond respect

Monseigneur

Vos tres humbles et tres Obeissants Serviteurs en N. S.
Maurice Boucher Ptre
Jean Vaillant Procureur

Nous certifions que la Coutume dans le pays de Roux est telle que [illegible]

The Indians gave my Ld Bellmont an Acc^t of what Jesuit Bruyere had said to them at Onondago, His Discourse appears to have been calculated to [alleinated] alienate them from their Submission to this Government, to admit of Priests & embrace the Roman Catholic Religion.

The Cannada Praying Indians of Cackanuaga had also sent a Belt of Wampum ([that is] with an Embassy) to the 5 Nations telling them that as their respective Kings had made Peace they desired all hostilities might cease between Them &^c — and desired their Belt of Wampum might be hung up in Onondaga Castle in token of a good Correspondance to be kept up between them & the 5 Nations, & further desired the Govr of New York might not know anything of this Belt of Wampum —

This being looked upon as only an Artifice to introduce the French & their Priests amongst the 5 Nat^s in order to debauch them from this Gov^t — My Lord gave them another Belt of Wampum in the room of this to hang up at Onondaga as a Testimony of their Fidelity & Obedience to the Crown of England — wch they accepted — and promised to return Answer to these Praying Indians, that they were resolved they would never carry on any Negotiation (p. 35) with them or any other Persons whatsoever without the Privity & good liking of the Great King of Englands Govr of New York.

Albany 14 July 1701. —

The Lieu^t Govr John Nanfan Esqr met the 5 Nations & made a Speech to them wch is not recorded. —

They Answer —

They condole with him on the Death of the late Govr The Earl of Bellmont & congratulate him on his Accession to the Gov^t —

They say we shall all have our Eyes fixed upon you because we daily meet with great difficulties from the French of Canada. We doubt not but you will be careful to keep the Covenant Chain firm as the late Govr has done whose Soul is now in heaven. —

We do with all sincereity acknowledge the great kindness that his Majesty the Great King has for the 5 Nations, we will endeavour to behave ourselves as such that may merit his Majestys

Esteem by our faithfulness to the English Crown. We connot sufficiently express our Gratitude to so Gracious a Prince, and we shall never fail to Obey your Commands who are his Lieutenant

You desire to know what the French Agents have done in our Country. their Principal Buisness was to settle a Priest among us. but we have so often had Experience of their Wickedness & Falacy that we have positively denied him any Access. They have been the Occasion of a great Breach in our Country by seducing many of our People to Canada.

As to the satisfying you what Treaties we have made with the Dowagenhaes & the far Indians — They say they sent a Skin with Two of the principal Castles painted thereon. the names of ye 7 Nations we have made peace with are

Skighquan
Estjage
Assisagh
Karhadage
Adgenauwe
Karihaet
Adirondax.

some of these I suppose are divisional Names of the Dowagenhaes nation — more properly called Castles.

(P. 36.) As to our Indians debauched to Canada by the French, We have used all Endeavours imaginable to get them back, but cannot prevail, the Jésuits have a great Influence upon them that they stop their coming to their own Country and the Govr of Canada has them now devoted wholly to his Service. —

The Govr told them he was glad to hear they had made Peace with so many nations & hoped it might be lasting, & desired to know how many Nations they were still at War with. They say there are 6 Nat^s^ who still make war upon us, besides those we do not know. They name none.

Albany 19 July 1701.

The Lieu^t^ Govr had a further Conferrence with the 5 Nats.

His Speech is not recorded. —

They say. We complain of the French of Canada [incroaching] incroaching upon our Territories & that they go & build Forts upon our Land without our Consent. We pray the Great King

of England may be accquainted with it & that he will be pleased to take care to prevent it.

We do renew the Covenant Chain & make it bright & clear & we fasten it to the Hills wch lye round this City, for They may rot & decay, but the Hills will remain immoveable.

Let the Covenant Chain reach from New York to the Sennekas Country that all the People that are under it may be secure from all Attempts of an Enemy.

We would remove the End of it to Troich Sachronde [1] or Wawyacktenok if it were in our Power, but the French would mock at it for they have taken it in Possession already against our Wills sending People thither to make Forts, but hope they will be removed speedily away. (P. 37.) If the French make any Attempts or come into our Country to delude us, we desire you to send Men of Wisdom & Understanding to Countermine them, for they are too Subtle & Cuning for us & if you can convince them that will be a means to stop their designs & so prevent their ill Intentions. —

We desire that our Secr^y Robt Livingston may be sent to the Great King of England to accquaint him that the French of Canada incroach upon our Territories by building a Fort at Tejughsakrondie [2] & to pray that our Great King may use all Means to prevent it. we shall be tied up; we shall not be able to live, they will come nearer to us every day with their Forts. We do give & render up all that Land where the Bever hunting is wch we won with the Sword 80-years ago & pray that He (the King) may be our Protector & Defendor there; And desire that our Secretary may write an Instrument wch we will Sign & Seal that it may be carried by him to the King.[3]

They desire Goods may be sold Cheap & say the French draws many Indians to himself by selling better Pennyworths than we do.

[1] The Straits between Lake Huron & Lake Errie.

[2] The 5 Nations Name for Lake Erie & is I suppose Fort [Cad] wch the [marked in Poppli's map] French had at the West End of Lake Erie.

[3] In the Contents of this Meeting is minuted the [Title] Deed of Surrender of this Land to the King dated the 19 July 1701. but no such Deed appears recorded.

Concerning the French Priests, it is a general Conclusion of all the 5 Nations to Expel them. We desire to be Instructed by your Ministers in the Christian Faith & rely on you for doing it. the French Priests have been the ruin of our Country & therefore we have no cause to suffer them any more —

The Govr of Canada hath sent a Party of Men who are gone behind our Country privately to build a Fort at Tejughsag-krondie — you desire to know what we have done in that Case. The People that have been at Onondago can tell you. We thought this Government would have done something in the Matter, & to have found you buisy in your Books & Maps concerning it, that the Line should be run between the Two Governments we can do nothing in the Case, you know we have not Power to resist such a Christian Enemy, therefore we (p. 38) must depend upon you Bro^r^ to take this Case in hand & accquaint the Great King with it for what will become of us at this rate. Where shall we hunt Bever if the French of Canada take Possession of our Bever Country.

We cannot omit to accquaint you of the Deceit of the Smiths who take our Money & instead of putting Steel into our Hatchets put Iron, so that as soon as we come into our Country to use them they fall to pieces. —

The Traders have a bad Custom to trust our People and when the Men are Dead come upon their Widows & when they bring Bever take it from them for Debt. —

Albany the 21 July 1701. —

A Private Conference between the Lieu^t^ Govr & the principal Sachems of the 5 Nations —

They say when the late Govr the Earl of Bellmont brought them the News of a Peace, he told them the Prisoners on both sides should be set at Liberty, but they have not hitherto been so happy to find this true, for the Govr of Canada & the Priests detain the Prisoners taken from them upon Pretense to make them Christians. They desire the Govr to get them back to Albany & make Christians of them there.

What shall we do if the French continue to draw away our People & encroach upon our Country, they build Forts round

about us & pen us up. It is now Peace we cannot hinder them, niether is it in our Power to resist them; they have drained us of our People they all go to Canada & that upon pretence of Religion & to be converted, We see it is only to enslave us. We know very well how they did at Cadaraqui, & so they come nearer & nearer. They are going about to make a Fort at [1] Keenthee on the side of Cadaraqui Lake another Principal Passage wch our Indians cannot Shun when they come from their Hunting. We hear that one of (p. 39) our Indians called Oraja Dicka that has been 2 years amongst the French in Canada & is there still, has given Consent to build this Fort, but We 5 Nations know nothing of it neither will we give leave, for by such means the French possess themselves of our Territorys.

They repeat their desire that their Secretary Robt Livingston may be sent forthwith to his Majesty upon all these Points. —

The Lieu^t^ Govr told them he would consider of their Proposals & would do anything that was proper for him to do for their Ease Satisfaction & future Tranquility

N.B. From this Conferrence to the 13 Decr 1704. There are no Records entered of Indian Affairs. —

out of yt part of his Majes. Revenue of Excyse which is under his ye said Mr. Livingstones Collection, and I doe absolutely forbid that any provisions or money be given to any Indian or Indians at ye kings Charge from ye day of ye date hereof, otherwise than as is before Expressed, whereof Mr Livingston is to take notice and to Conform himSelf to this my order accordingly, and my former Instructions to ye Commissioners for management of ye Indian affares, bearing date ye first day of august 1698, are hereby Revokd. given under my hand and Seal at arms at albany ye Third day of Septemb 1700 & in ye Twelfth year of his Majes. Reign /S/ Bellomont.

Albany ye 1st of June 1701

Gentn[1]

Inclosed is a Copy of a Message sent from onnondage whereupon ye Gentn. appointed to mannage ye Indian affairs have thought Requisite to Dispatch ye Gentleman with ye Inclosed Instruction and the Bearers hereof to acquaint the honble Leiutenant Governeur therewith, to whom ye Principale is Sent, ye Gentn. also desyred me to acquaint you that the Bearers hereof are not agreed for there Trouble, but Leave it to ye Consideration of ye honble. Governr & Councill, and therefore Desyre you will be pleased to order that they may be Satisfyed before they come home. So Remain

your most humble Servt
Rt. Livingston Junr.

Albany ye 19th: of august 1701

Uncle Livingston

Here inclosed is a Message just now given by 2 Indians arrived from onnondage together with an answer thereto Given by ye Gentn appointed to mannage the Indian affairs. the Like thereof is also sent to his honr.

[1] Superscribed: "To Coll Peter Schuyler & Mr. Robert Livingston Esqrs of his Majes. Council for ye province of New Yorke &a att New Yorke."

Deganawidah made the Onondagas the Firekeepers of the Confederacy, with Onondaga the capital.

In case not is doune towards ye sending for Canida I would humbly Desyre you if ye Govr. and Councill think Convenient to Send any body up to onnondage that you would be pleased to put for David Schuyler and me wherein you will much oblidge

Sr
Your Dutifull
Coz: & Sevt: to Command.
/S/ Rt Livingston Junior

26 Sepr 1701

Mr Levingston
Pray transcribe the inclosed Journal[1] fair and stick it [together] handsomely to send home to the Ministers lett it be done by to morrow evening I am

Your humble servt.
/S/ John Nanfan

[*Robert Livingston's note*]
Leiut Govr ordrs to Translate ye Journall
from onnondage

Present
Coll: Pr Schuyler
Mayr D: wessels

Proposition made by four Sachims of ye Mohogs ye 26 of Augst 1702

Broyr Corlaer
The Rest of our Sachims of ye five nations have appointed us to goe and Conclude ye Peace with ye Cristien Indians Caled onnagongue,[2] but the warr breaking out and as wee are Informd that Indians of yt nation are at Shachkook wee therefore think it not need full for us to goe on that Journey further yn Shaahkook where wee are goeing to See our Brethren there & to Recommend our message to those Indians of onnagongue if wee fynde them there
Brother Corlaer
The Late Govr. my lord Bellomont promised us to build a fort

[1] This was the journal of Blecker and Schuyler on their trip to Onondaga and the Iroquois deed to the lands west to Detroit. Both are published in O'Callaghan, 4: 889-905, 908-911. These documents were sought for unsuccessfully in the Livingston Indian Papers by James Duane. Duane Report, 1780.

[2] The Mohawks, on August 9, had advised Governor Cornbury that they intended to go to New England to renew their covenant with the Abnaki, and he had asked them to stop in Albany on their way at which time he would give them some messages to carry with them. Conference between Cornbury and Mohawks, August 9, 1702. O'Callaghan, 4: 995.

Also. Sijn Excellentie Den Graef Van Bellomont Gouv. Sijn Instructie
Heeft. Geauthoriseert mrs. Reijer Schermerhoren & Hendrick Benson
Om met De Magnaten. Te Accorderen & Van Baex te koopen De
gerechtigheijt Van Maesten & Timmerhout. Te Backen En Weeh
te Voeren. Voor Sijn Koninckl[ijcke] Majestijts Timmeraties Voor
Oorlogh Schepen En Alle Selck Den Magnaten Voor Gestelt
Hebbende, Geven Sij Tot Antwoort. En Dat Onder Rant & Segel
Als Volgt. —

Tennelijck Zij Een Jder. Bij Desen. Dat de Bidde[n]de Magnaten. En d[e]
Meerendeell. Der principale Ingesaats Van Alle Magnaas Land
Hendrick. Tieonien Rokaxawas Joseph. Anograckbas Amos —
Soweehat. Hendrick Degandskondaqua Cornelis te Aagaran
Jacob. Tohagightzigo. Brant Sagajingwaghta. - Koos —
Sinhanawaght Alias Onnasadiekha Jxon. Kannexatahera
Soothaghtowane Welcke. Geven Volcomin Recht & provelegie
Aen Sijn Koninecklijcke Majestijt. Om Sij haar Recht & Landtschap
Dat Sijn Majesteijts Protextie Leijt Te Weten Alle Magnaas
- Cant. Maesten & Timmerhout Te Backen En Weeh te Voeren —
Of Eenigh Hout Daar Sijn Koninecklijcke Majestijt Sall Gebrieke
Voor Hebben. Voor Timmeratie Van Oorlogh Schepen Of Andere
Als Mede De Boven genoemde Magnaten Geven & Gelenen. —
Aen Sijn Koninecklijcke Majestijt Of die Sijn Majestijt Salle
Voor Sulck Hout Believen te Senden, Volcomen Vrijheijt Om
Haar Sluten Of Rinjsten Te Sollen. Op De Originaele
Plaetsen Voor Volck Paarden En Beste alten Te Losieren. —
Ofte Eits Dat Tot Dat Werck Dienstigh is, Voor Ende Dat
Voor Eewich Welcke Recht & Privelegie De Boven genoemde
Magnasie - Verleenen Aen Sijn Koninecklijcke Majestijt —
Sijn Tekene Consideratie Voor Goet Sij Gnoten Hebben
Sijn Koninecklijcke Majesteijtt Sijn Sinden Van Sijne

Excelentie De Graff Van Bellomont Die haar Weder Herstelt-
Heeft In haar Voorigh privilegie Van haar Land Dat bij Patent. haar
ontroken Was, Alsmede Voor Die Confideratie Dat sijn Excelt De graff
Van. Bellomont, haar Versien Heeft met Een goet Predikant Die haar
Leert En. Underwijst En tot Stichtinghe Deses Soo Hebben Sij De
Voorsiende. Diddeman Magdalena, Hendriek Cornelis Hokanawas, Joseph
Anograckhas Amos Solenhat. Hendriek degahadondaggia, Cornelius
De Ragaran Jacob Johagigtariego Brant Sagarjengahagta, Koos
Jinhanawaght, Asaf. Onasladeckha Jsaac Kamenatakeen Soonhagtowane
Dit Met haar Eigen Handt Geteekent & Gesegelt In't County Van Albanie
Op Schonechtide Den 26. Dctm 1700.

Segel

Geteekent Gesegelt
& overgelevert In
Presentie Van

B: Sheerman
Elt in ipse Loco
Johannes Sanders Glen Justus
Adam Vroman
Harmen Vedder.

Merck Van H Hendriek - - 0
Merck Van I Joseph - - - 0
Merck Van A. Amos - - 0
Merck Van H. Hendriek - 0
Merck Van C. Cornelius - - 0
Merck Van I. Jacob - - - 0
Merck Van B. Brant - - 0
Merck Van K. Koos - - 0
Merck Van A. Asaf - - 0
Merck Van I. Jsaac - - 0
Merck Van S. Soonhagtowane 0

Deed of bargain and gift
of the woods in the Mohacks
Country to the King

26. Decr. 1700

B

Copy of the Dutch
Contract with the Mohack
Indians for their Woods
26th Decr. 1700.

Referd to in the Lord
Bellomonts Letter
the 16th Jan. 1701

Recd 27th Mar. 1702
Read

Recd Fo: 246

P. 21.

3 (iv)

Whereas his Excellency the Earle of Bellomont by his Instruc-
tions hath Authorized Mr. Ryer Schermerhoorn and Mr. Hendrick
Hansen to agree with the Maquaes and to buy of them the
priviledge and liberty of cutting and carrying away of Mast Timber
for the use of the Kings Matys Navy, the which they have proposed
to the said Maquaes, who answered as appears in the sequel
under their Hands and Seals

Be it known unto all whom this may concern
that the praying Maquaes and the Major part of the principall
owners of the Mohacks Country (viz) Henry Teconicahokarawa,
Joseph Anograchtas, Amos, Soocenhat, Henry, Degandsondag-
que, Cornelius Tenegaren, Jacob, Johagiegtanigo, Brant, Saga-
gengarechta, Soor, Arihanaurght, Isaac Canaqadickhe,
Jron Kannenatkere, Soorengowane. All which do give
full power absolute right and Authority to the Kings Maty
in their Jurisdiction and Territory under his Maty protection
namely on the Mohacks Country to cut or cause to be cut
and carry away or cause to be carried away all and every or
any sort of Timber and Mast as shall be requisite for the
building of his Matys Navy, or otherwise as his Maty may
have occasion and the above named Maquaes do further
Grant unto his Maty or such as his said Maty shall see cause
to appoint full power and absolute right to build or erect
their houses or Tents on said Land for their accomodacon
of themselves their horse and Cattle and such other matters &
things as shall be necessary for them in the cutting and carrying
away the premises, and all this to continue from henceforth
and for ever, All which right and priviledge the above
Maquaes Grant unto the Kings Maty for and in consideracon
of the many favours received by them from his said Maty in
the sending of his Excellency the Earle of Bellomont to
this Government who hath restored them to their Ancient
rights and priviledges relateing to the property and possesion
of their Lands, which was by a Patent taken away from them

As

As also in Confideracon that his Excellency hath provided them with a good Minister who teacheth and Instructs them In faith and Testimony whereof the said prayeing Maquaes, Henry, Teonieatohrawa, Joseph, Anoyaukhas, Amos, Soenhat Henry, Deganadsiondaggaea, Cornelius Teragaren, Jacob, Johagigtariego Brant, Sagayengaraeh Joonhegtowane, have hereunto set their marks and seals Schenectade in the County of Albany the 26th Dec: 1700

Signed Sealed and Delivered in the ffence of

B: Freeman

Del: in ipse loco

Joha: Sanders Glen Justice

Adam Vroman

Harmen Vedder

the H mark of Henry

the I. mark of Joseph

the A. mark of Amos

the H. mark of Henry

the C. mark of Cornelius

the I mark of Jacob

the B. mark of Brant

the K. mark of Koor

the A mark of Asat

the I mark of Jron

the 8. mark of Sionhaytowane

New York

P 22.
Entred Fo: 246

D New Yorke

Copy of the Dukes Ministers Letter to the L. of Bellomont about the Maquase and their Conversion

Severall in the L. of Bellomonts letter of the 12th Jan. 170$\frac{0}{1}$

Rec.d 24th Jan. 170$\frac{0}{1}$

Read

P. 23. D

Entred Vo: 247

Copy of M. Blathwaits Letter of the 6th of January 170$\frac{0}{1}$ to the L. of Bellomont

Schenectade the 6th Janry 170 0/1

3 (V)

May it please your Excellency

I have rec: your Excell.cys Letter of the 15th: Nov.r 1700. whereby I understand that your Excell.cy was satisfied with what I had done to promote the Gospell among the Indians I shall also use my utmost to Intreat them to be firm in their allegiance to his Majty, and for (4) asmuch as appears to me they are good Subjects to his Ma.ty wherefore they depute me to give your Excellency an account

Your Excell.cy may remember that there are not above one hundred Maquase in number thirty six whereof have imbraced the Christian faith, Ten whereof thrô the grace of God are brought over through my means, for I found but Twenty Six: I shall do my utmost with the rest

So wishing your Excell.cy a happy new Year and continuacon of your health recommending my selfe to your favour I remain

your Excelleneys most
obedient Servant

R. Freeman

Albany the 1th June 1700

May it please your Excy

(vi)

In Obedience to your Excys Letter of the 11th Novr last, I have indeavoured since the receit thereof to procure Indians from Skachkook to send Messengers to the Onnagongwaes, but could not till now, being all have been a hunting till the 11th of December last, when I was informed that some of them were come home, I went thither on the next morning with seven strands Wampum to desire some of the chiefest to my house to hear the proposals your Excy orders me to lay before them, but finding none of their chief Sachems at home. I perswaded them to send for them, and appointed the 3d of this instant for them to meet at my house, who accordingly came, and after I told them with seven strands of Wampum, that your Excy desires three of them to go to the Onnongwaes with a fine Belt of Wampum, and Invite them to come and live here at Schachkook and enter with them and the five Nations in the Covenant chain, and to assure them of the Kings protection and your Excys kindness for all my present, as others and to perswade the Onnongwaes to send four or five of their chief Sachems together to meet with your Excy at Albany. Neer took on the said Belt and to which they made answer that they were glad to see their father stirring with incouragement to make them a present and that instead of five one for to make them a present and that instead of three men they expected to find four to go to Canada and desired me to appoint them with such necessaries as they might require to undertake the journey. I appointed the names of the Indians appointed, and therefore went to Mr. Mayor desiring him to stop the Post till then thinking to get your Excys answer of them which could not well be done, but by the next shall not fail in giving your Excy an exact account of my further proceedings.

May it please your Excy

I am informed by two French men lately come from Canada the one with his Wife and family that the Governour there made

preparation

preparacon against next Summer to settle Two ffforts upon Cadarach-
-que River to take up such as run away from Canada towards
Oswegatchie without the Governors liberty

As I am further Informed there are seven all ffrench at
the North end of the wood Creek waiting for others which they
expect from Canada upon the same design as the ffrench men are
who were by your Lordp. sent all at New York, of which
here is still one at my house. There is also a considerable
number of ffrench Indians a hunting If your Lordp. hath
any Commands to Canada or that way be pleased to ordine
who Intends thither shortly In case the Season doth not
permitt to stay for your Lordps Commands shall notwithstanding
Indeavour to Inquest as well into the proceedings of their Indians
as the ffrench in the mean time I shall take all opportunities
to Demonstrate my selfe with all Obedience how much I
am

Your Lordps

Most humble and most
Obedient Servant

Johannis Schuyler

Copy of Majr. John Schuyler's Letter
of the 7th Jany 1779

To the Earl of Ballamont

E.

a true Copy

Ballamont

C. New Yorke

Letter from Capt Schuyler
to the L. of Bellomont
about sending a Message from
the Schaakhook Indians to the
Sinagonques of the 7th June 1700.

Referred in the Lord
Bell.t Letter of the
16th Jan.y 170$\frac{0}{1}$

Read

P 24.
Entd Fo: 247

1701.

servitude, after which he was forced to work in the fields as a slave, almost naked and half starved. Once or twice a week Col. Norton caused him to be whipt in the pillory and the pickle of beef brine to be put on his sores. George Leonard obtained his release on payment of 18*l.* On his coming to pay his respects to the Lieut. General, Col. Norton taxed him with having come to make complaints against him, swore at him, "gave this deponent a fulch on the syde with his cane and swore he would run him through, cut off his ears and send him home," etc. Col. Norton and his Counsel were heard, and Col. Jos. Crispe admitted that it was his opinion in Council that Mr. Cole should be apprehended for his contempt. The Council gave their opinion that Col. Norton had had a fair hearing and the articles alleged against him were sufficiently proved. Then H.E. in accordance with the advice of H.M. Attorney and Solicitor Generals suspended Col. Norton from the execution of his Government and ordered that he should enter into recognizances of 1500*l.* to answer the mattters aforesaid. *Note by Codrington.* Upon his refusing, I committed him to the Provost Marshall, where he shall continue till your Lordships' directions. *Endorsed*, Reed. 7 April, 1701. *Copy.* 12 *large pp.* [*C. O.* 152, 4. *Nos.* 13, 13.i.; *and* (*without enclosure*) 153, 7. *pp.* 160, 161.]

Jan. 14. **35.** Abstract of preceeding and of Col. Codrington's Letters of Jan. 11 and 15 (*See* 12th). With marginal notes for reply. 2 *pp.* [*C. O.* 152, 4. *No.* 14.]

Jan. 14. **36.** Journal of Assembly of Barbados. The House met according to adjournment, but, only 13 members appearing, adjourned for a week. [*C. O.* 31, 6. *p.* 423.]

Jan. 16. Whitehall. **37.** Council of Trade and Plantations to Mr. Secretary Vernon. *Summarises for his information Lord Bellomont's account of his Conference with the Indians at Albany and the outbreak of the Dionondades* (*See Cal. A. and W. I.* 1700). *Signed*, Ph. Meadows, Jno. Pollexfen, Abr. Hill, Geo. Stepney, Mat. Prior. [*C. O.* 5, 1118. *pp.* 105-108; *and* (*rough draft*) 5, 1079. *No.* 63.]

Jan. 16. N. York. **38.** Governor the Earl of Bellomont to the Council of Trade and Plantations. Your Lordships will meet with the reason of this ship's stay till now in my letter to the Admiralty. A foot messenger arriv'd last night from Albany and brought me the good news of a bargain made with the Sachems of the Mohack Indians. I send a copy of Mr. Freeman's letter. He is the Dutch Minister of Schenectady, and a very good sort of man. Mr. Schermerhoorn is a very sensible man, and has manag'd this bargain very skilfully. The design was so privately carried

1701.

between him and his partner and myselfe, that not a man of the Antileisler party knew or dreamt of it, till it was actually concluded and the felling of the masts begun. I am satisfied had I employ'd Schuyler or any of his party to make the bargain with the Mohacks for their woods, they would not have done it without finding their account in it, to the King's cost. And if they had had the wind of my imploying Mr. Schermerhoorn and Beeckman, they would have been spiteful enough to have puzzl'd the bargain all they could.

I have three very useful designs on the carpet, which will be much for the King's service, viz. the furnishing of Naval Stores from hence, (wherein I doubt not of success in the whole as in the article of masts, yards and boltspritts, which is a part, and for which there is demonstration by what the undertakers for masts have already done), provided you give me that support which you have often promised, in getting the Vacating Act approv'd by the King, and sending new orders to me and the Assembly to break all the rest of Fletcher's extravagant Grants of Land, and some others made by former Governors. I do not desire new orders upon my own account for I know the former are vallid, but to animate the Assembly. My second design is to invite the Onagongues, or Eastern Indians, to come and settle at Schackhook in this province, and to make a perpetual league and friendship between them and our Five Nations, by which means I will strengthen our Indians, and disappoint the French of those Eastern Indians, who were as so many swords in their hands against us. For this purpose I made use of Col. Schuyler's brother, who has an interest in our Schackhook or River Indians, that are to be the instruments to prevail with those Eastern Indians to come and settle at Schackhook. What progresse Col. Schuyler has made in that matter, your Lordships will learn from his letter to me, which I received last night. My third design is to ingage the Dowaganhas, Twictwicts, Dienondades, and all those numerous Nations in a Trade with us, which the French by their Missionaries have at present monopoliz'd, but I hope in a year's time to be able to give your Lordships a good account of those Nations, if I may be allow'd to use my own methods, and that I be well supported by your Lordships. If I can bring things to bear according to my expectation and hopes, I fancie I may once within a year tell your Lordships you may set the French at defiance and laugh at all their projects to circumvent us, their new settlement at Mechisipi and Canada, and Nova Scotia put together. In order to this design, the beaver trade ought to be incourag'd by the Parliament, all duties wholly taken off both here and in England from beaver and other peltry exported from this Province. Some French Marchands, lately come from England to live here, assure me that the French King, to incourage the beaver trade, had ordered the Parliament of Paris to put forth (un arrest the French call it) an Act requiring all the hatters to mix a certain quantity of beaver's fur in all their hatts, under a severe penalty, which is a wise course; and I wish our Parliament would take such a course to help the consumption of beaver,

1701.

which at present is grown almost out of use in England, since Carolina hatts have been so much, and beaver hatts so little, in fashion.

I am extremely importun'd to erect a Court of Chancery, many people like to be ruin'd for want of one. I shall therefore very soon settle that Court, tho' I should make no decrees till the arrival of the Judge and Attorney General. But at present I am much inconvenienc'd by the want of five Councellors, for under that number I cannot hold a Court of Chancery. The Council are now but seven. Col. Schuyler never comes near us, and lives 150 miles off at Albany. Mr. Livingston lives there too, but comes pretty often hither, when the season of the year permits; Col. Smith comes as seldom as he can, and lives a 100 miles off. And Mr. Graham tho' but 8 miles off, has not been here almost these five moneths. So that we have but three members of the Council that I can be sure of attending, if the occasion were ever so important. I must therefore (since the King's Instruction allows not to add to the number of seven Councellors) suspend two of the present Council that will not attend, and add Mr. Weaver, who as Collector ought to be one, and Mr. William Lawrence, of Newtown in Queen's County in Nassau Island, an honest, understanding man, to be the other. Mr. Lawrence has a good estate, and must be distinguish'd by the place of his dwelling from another of the same name and surname, who has not so good a character. *Signed*, Bellomont. *Endorsed*, Recd. 24 Feb. Laid before the Board, 14 March, Read 31 March, $170\frac{0}{1}$. *Holograph.* 2 *pp. Enclosed*,

38. i. Abstract of preceding. 2 *pp.*

38. ii. Governor the Earl of Bellomont to the Lords of the Admiralty. The ship that carries this was hindered from sailing by the great quantity of ice that came down the Rivers, so that she was forced to save herselfe in the Creek where the King's ship is laid up. The two undertakers for masts have, according to my Instructions, bargained with the Mohack Nation for their woods in behalfe of the King, so that your Lordships may now depend on being cheaply supplyed with masts, bolt-sprits and yards of all sizes, and in what quantity you please. Your Lordships will, I presume, give me your directions to contract with the undertakers for the term of seven years, which is the least encouragement which can reasonably be given them for their honest service. You will see how good a bargain they have made for the King, for the King is to have the woods for ever, without paying anything for them. They write me word they have provided one mast of 38 inches diameter, which is an inch more than the biggest mast in Mr. Taylor's contract. *Signed*, Bellomont. *Endorsed*, Recd. Feb. 24, $170\frac{0}{1}$. *Copy.* $\frac{3}{4}$ *p.*

38. iii. Copy of contract made with the Mohack Indians for their woods (*referred to in preceding*), Schenegtade, Dec. 26, 1700. *Signed* by eleven praying Maquaes (their

1701

marks), in the presence of B. Freerman, Joha. Sanderts Glen, Adam Vrooman, Harmen Vedder. *Same endorsement. Dutch.* $1\frac{3}{4}$ *p.*

38. iv. English version of preceding. *Same endorsement.* $1\frac{1}{2}$ *p.*

38. v. B. Freerman to Governor the Earl of Bellomont. Schenegtade. Jan. 6, $170\frac{0}{1}$. I have received your Excellency's letter of Nov. 15, 1700. I shall use my utmost to intreat the Indians to be firm in their allegiance to H.M., and forasmuch as appears to me, they are good subjects to H.M., whereof they desire me to give your Excellency an account. There are not above 100 Maquasse, 36 whereof have imbraced the Christian Faith, 10 whereof thro' the grace of God are brought over through my means. *Signed,* B. Freerman. *Same endorsement.* 1 *p.*

38. vi. Capt. Schuyler to Governor the Earl of Bellomont. In obedience to your letter, Nov. 7, when the Indians from Schackhook had returned from hunting, I appointed Jan. 3 for their chief Sachems to meet at my house, and told them, with seven hands of wampum, that your Lordship desires three of them to go to the Onnogongwaes with a fine Belt of Wampum and invite them to come and live here at Schackhook and enter with them and the Five Nations in the Covenant Chain, and to assure them of the King's protection and your Lordship's kindness so well in presents as others, and to perswade the Onnogongwaes to send four or five of their chief Sachems hither to treat with your Lordship at New York on April 1st. They made answer that they were very glad to see their father striving with such care for to make them a great Nation; and that instead of three men, they resolved to send four, gave 10 deer skins and desired five days' time to appoint Indians with such necessaries as that journey requires. To-morrow I expect the names of the Indians appointed, and therefore went to Mr. Mayor, desiring him to stop the Post till then, which could not well be done. I am informed by two Frenchmen lately come from Canada, that the Governour there makes preparacion against next summer to settle two Forts upon Cadarackque River, to take up such as run away from Canada towards Ottowawa without the Governor's liberty. There are several French at the North end of the wood Creek, waiting for others which they expect from Canada upon the same design as the Frenchmen are who were by your Lordship last fall at New York, of which here is still one at my house. There is also a considerable number of French Indians a hunting. If your Lordship hath any commands to Canada or that way, be pleased to order me, who intends thither shortly. *Signed,* Johannis Schuyler. *Same endorsement. Copy.* $1\frac{3}{4}$ *p.*

1701.

38. vii. Muster-roll of Capt. Weemes' Company of Fuzaleers. Albany. Jan. 1, 1701. *Signed*, James Weemes, Hen. Holland, Richard Brewer, P. Schuÿler, J. Johnsen Bleecker, Mayor. 1 *p.*

38. viii. Muster-roll of Major Richard Ingoldesby's Company of Granadeers. Albany, Jan. 1st, $170\frac{0}{1}$. *Signed*, J. Bennett, Matthew Shanke, John Bulkley, P. Schuÿler, J. Johnsen Bleecker, Mayor. 1 *p. Nos.* vii. and viii. *Endorsed*, Recd. Feb. 24, $170\frac{0}{1}$. [*C. O.* 5, 1046. *Nos.* 3, 3.i.–viii.; *and* (*without enclosures*) 5, 1118. *pp.* 241–247; *and* (*abstract, with marginal notes for reply*) 5, 1133. *pp.* 148–150; *and* (*duplicates of* iii. *and* iv.) 5, 1083. *Nos.* 62, 63; *and* (*duplicates of letter and* v., vi.) 5, 1044. *Nos.* 40, 40.i., ii.]

Parolles de Tsioüeouy et de Tieugonentaguete, deputez des Iroquois a monsieur le chler de caillieres gouuerneur et lieutenant general pour le roy en toute la nouuelle france.

A quebec le 2 de mars 1701.

Par un premier collier,

dans le temps que nous sommes uenus l'été dernier a montreal ou nous auons fait la paix en presence des outaouaes et de tous les autres nations, vous nous auez dit onnontio nostre pere, que uous plantiez un arbre de paix qui alloit jusqu'au Ciel et lorsque nous etions a le raconter dans nos uillages nous entendimes un cry qui nous fit connoitre que les gens den haut uenoient de prendre en chef des sonnontouans quils amenoient esclaue, il semble quils ueulent couper les racines de cet arbre, Cependant Comme vous nous auez dit que si quelquun uous frapoit il falloit nous adresser a uous pour en auoir raison, Cest pour uous apprendre Cette nouuelle que les uieillards nous ont enuoyé.

2 collier,

jl est facheux que dans le temps que nous apprenions la paix a ceux qui etoient dans les uillages des Iroquois, on nous ayt enleué un chef, Cest sans doute quelque etourdy qui a fait le coup, nous uous demandons onnontio que uous nous le fassiez rendre, et quil dessende sil se peut faire auec les outaouaes qui doiuent uenir au mois daoust d'appelle. tauertiony

Reponses de monsieur le chler de Callieres aux parolles des deux deputez des Iroquois Cy a Costé

Par un premier collier,

je suis bien aize mes enfans les onnontagues que nos anciens ayent eu la pensée de vous enuoyer icy pour m'aprendre le coup que les gens den haut ont fait sur les sonnontouans sans songer a se uanger, Comme il a eté arreté dans la paix que nous auons faite ensemble l'Eté dernier a montreal, uous ne deuez pas uous allarmer de Ce Coup ny Croire que les gens den haut ayent enuie de Couper les racines de larbre de paix que nous auons plantez nen Etants pas encore auertis dans le temps quils l'ont fait parceque le S.r de Courtemanche et le p. anjalran ne sont partis de montreal pour leurs en apprendre la nouuelle que vers la fin de 9.bre et ie ne doute point que les gens den haut ne executent mes intentions lors quils scauront Ce que iay reglé auec uous et ne dessendent au mois daoust auec uos prisonniers.

2 collier,

je ne manqueray pas d'enuoyer faire rechercher parmy les nations den haut tauertiony que uous me dites qui a esté pris, et de uous le faire rendre sil est enuie, mesme sil se peut des le mois d'aoust Comme uous me le demandez voulant aplanir toutes les mauuaises affaires, et uous faire viure dans une bonne paix.

Par une corde de porcelaine,

Nous demandons de la part des ueeillards que dans le temps que les gens denhaut seront prest a dessendre cet Eté a Montreal uous nous enuoyez le sieur de Maricourt ou quelqu'autre francois pour nous enauertir, et afin que nous dessendions plus en sureté.

Par une corde de porcelaine,

je uous enuoyeray quelques canots de france comme uous temoigné le souhaitter pour pouuoir dessendre auec les chefs de chacune de uos nations a montreal, dans le mois daou auec le reste des prisonniers francois que uo auez et generallement tous ceux de mes allu afin que ie puisse uous rendre les uostres qu les gens denhaut ma meneront comme nous lauons arreté ensemble;

Par une branche de porcelaine

dans le temps que nous etions assemblez pour aller a la chasse aux enuirons du fort de cataraKouy jluint huit Missisagué nous auertir que les christinaux et autres nations auoient de mechants dessein, et que nous eussions a nous tenir sur nos gardes, nous en donnames auis au commandant, qui nous dit que nous ferions bien de nous mesfier, quil alloit enuoyer sauoir aux cabannes des gens denhaut ce que seroit, mais ils etoient partis dans ce temps la.

Par un collier,

jay apris par le commandant du fort fronten que uous auiez eu quelques aprehensions de ce que diuers nations sont en chasse aux enuir de ce fort, et jenuoye un interprette pour leur dire ce que nous auons reglé ensemble l'Eté dernier en cas quils ne layent pas appris par les S.r de Courtemanche et le P. Anjalran, de uous regarder comme leurs freres, et de uou accommoder pour la chasse puisque la paix est faite et que la terre est unie, afin que de leurs costé jls ne fassent rien qui puisse causer aucun demesle, ie uous recommande parce collier den user aussy de mesme du uostre, en attendant que vos chefs et ceux d toutes les nations que iay fait auertir de se trouuer au mois daoust au montreal y dessendant, ou sil y auoit encore quelque cho a terminer nous puissions le regler,

Reponses de monsieur le Chlier de Callieres aux parolles Cy a Costé, a Montreal le 26e may 1701.

Parolles que Teganisorens et les nostres chefs des Iroquois qui sont dessendus a mont real le 25e de may ont portées de la part de leurs nations a Mr le chlier de Callieres gouverneur et lieutenant general pour le roy en toute la nouuelle france.

Par vne corde de porcelaine 1re parolle

Voicy vos Enfans les Iroquois qui sont venus vous saluer dans un temps ou la paix est faite, nous remercions celuy qui en est la cause et nous auons bien de la joye de voir icy tout le monde tranquille.

Vous nous auez dit lhautomne dernier en concluant la paix que si quelque Nation en frapoit un autre il ny auoit qu'a se plaindre a vous que vous en feriez faire raison, si on en est quitte pour une reprimande de uous Onnontio nous sommes morts, si uous auiez dit qu'on tuera ceux qui tueront ie me regarderois comme un homme Enuié, je ne me suis point trompé quandiay eu la pensée que les gens den haut qui n'ont point desprit feroient coup sur nous, puis quils ont pris lhautomne dernier un homme a Sonnontouan, et quils en ont encore tué ce printemps a Niagara, cependant cela ne troublera rien de nostre Costé voulants estre obeissants a Onnontio, ce que nous uous disons est vray, et nous ne voulons point nous vanger, mais nous croyons que uous ne trouuerez pas mauuais que nous

Par vn collier 1re parolle

Je suis bien aise de vous uoir mes enfans les Iroquois, et que vous uous aperceuiez par le bon accueil, que tout le monde vous a fait dans cette ville que la paix que jay faite auec uous est sincere.

Il est vray que ie vous ay dit letè dernier que si quelque nation en frapoit une autre, jen ferois faire satisfaction, mais uous n'auez pas raison de vous plaindre de moy la dessus puis que ie suis toujours dans le même sentiment, et que si on a fait coup lhautomne et au Commancement du printemps sur les Sonnontouans, ie suis persuadé que se sont des gens qui n'ont pu estre encore auertis par les Srs de Courtemanche et le reuerend pere anjalran que iay enuoyé lhautomne dernier par toutes les nations den haust leur annoncer la paix que iay faite auec uous, ce qui se justifira par larriuée des chefs de chacune nation a qui jay mandé de se trouuer icy au Commancement daoust auec tous nos prisonniers afin de vous les rendre Comme vous ferez de vostre costé en mamenant dans ce mesme temps ceux que uous auez

ayons enuoyé 50 de nos jeunes gens apres
Ceux qui ont fait le dernier coup pour
Scauoir positiuement de quelle nation ils
sont, Ce ne sont pourtant point des gens
que nous ayons enuoyé en guerre, nous
vous le disons de la part de toutes nos
Nations.

2. parolle de Teganisorens

vous mauez bien raconté de petites
nouuelles, mais vous ne mauez point
parlé de letablissement que vous alez
faire au detroit, Cest Ce qui me donne de
linquietude; les anglois me dirent lannée
passée quils y alloient, mais ie les en ay
Empeché, il seroit bon que vous attendissiez
que nos vieillards fussent icy pour faire
partir vos francois, Car sils montent
auant Ce temps la, Cela pourra causer
de la peine a plusieurs, dailleurs jay
peur quá mon retour a nos villages on
ne me hontoye, en me reprochant
quétant icy iay Consenty a Cet etablisse
ou les francois estant les outaouacs ne
manqueront pas de uenir et nous
Empecheront de faire des pelteries
dans un lieu qui etoit le seul que
nous auions pour la chasse, ie
crain que Cela ne cause encore
quelque chagrin parCeque les
outaouacs qui nai meront pas quelquñ
de leurs gens nont quá leur casser la
a eux, aussy bien que nos frerelois Comme
nous lauons arreté ensemble ainsi prenez
patience jusquá Ce temps la, Cependant
je suis bien aise que vous nayez point eu
de sentiments de vous uanger afin de ne
point gater les affairres par ce que que
vous serez icy assemblez auec toutes les
nations den haust japlaniray toutes les
dificultez ensorte que jespere que vous
serez Contents.

3. parolle par vn collier

Si ie ne vous ay pas encore parlé du
dessein que jay denuoyer retablir le fort
que nous auions depuis lontemps au detroit
Cest que jattendois que vous me parlassiez
les premiers suiuant la Coutume, mais
bien loin dauoir pretendu vous le cache
ie ne vous ay fait inuiter vous autres
Chefs par Mathias, de vous trouuer
icy au retour de vostre chasse que
pour vous en auertir et vous dire que
je letablis dans la veüe de maintenir
la paix que nous auons faite ensemble
entre les nations den haust et vous,
afin que sil arriuoit quelque demesle
dans le temps que vous serez a la chas
les vns et les autres de Ce Costé la,
le Commandant que iy mets puisse
vous accommoder ensemblés, Comme
a fait celuy du fort frontenac lhiuer
dernier auec les nations qui etoient
a la chasse aux enuirons, en leur
Enuoyant dire de ma part dane

teste et dire que cest nous, enfin nous vous prions de retarder vostre voyage

3e Parolle

Sauois de la Confiance au R.P Bruyas et au sieur de maricourt et de joncaire, mais ie n'en ay plus de ne nous auoir pas auertis de ce qui se passoit, le sieur de maricourt a esté cet hyuer a quebec ou il la sceu, Cependant ce sont daustres qui nous lont appris. iay encore appris une austre nouuelle par des iroquois venants d'orange que les francois et les anglois se battoient en Europe, dites moy si cela est vray par ce que ie vous croiray plustost qu'eux.

vous y pas troubler daillieurs quand vous voudrez aller a ce fort vous y serez aussy bien receus que Cataraqüoy et vous i trouuerez des marchandises a un prix raisonnable, ainsy vous ne deuez plus estre surpris ny auoir de lombrage de Cet Etablissement que des esprits malfaits ont pu vous donner, puis que vous y trouuerez vostre auantage et men scaurez bon grez par la suite, ie vous remercie dauoir empeché les Anglois daller sy Etablir, Cest ce que ie n'aurois pas soufert sils laupient fait, les francois ayant toujours esté sur Cette terre la depuis quils montent aux outaouaes.

3e Parolle par une Corde de porcelaine

vous ne deuez pas scauoir mauuais gré au R.P Bruyas ny au S.r de maricourt et de joncaire de ne vous auoir rien fait scauoir la dessus, puis quils nont dû scauoir ma pensée que par les preparatifs que iay fait lorsque iay esté icy.

Par un collier

quand a ce que vous me demandez sil est vray que les francois et les anglois recommancent a se batre en Europe comme ceux dorange sont venus icy depuis peu, iay lieu de Croire que cela nest pas, et jattends nos vaisseaux de france qui mEclairciront la dessus mais en cas que cela fut ne vous mesléz

point de nostre guerre ce sera le moyen
de Conseruer la paix auec nous et tous
alliez et dauoir toujours le chemin libre
pour uenir icy et dans tous nos etablis
y Chercher les marchandises qui pourr
vous Conuenir.

4e Parolle

Nous sommes icy de plusieurs villages
Iroquois qui auons lesprit bien fait
nous en sommes partis lhautomne
dernier pour aller a la Chasse et nous
voiants si proche de nostre pere nous
Sommes venus le saluer Comme nous
auons chassé tout lhiuer en Crainte
(sur la nouuelle que les gens denhaut
etoient proche de nous) nous sommes
gueux, et nous uous faisons une priere
Nostre pere Onnontio que nous auons
faite aux anglois quand nous auons eté
dans la mesme état, qui est de nous
faire donner les marchandises a bon
Marché, langlois ne la pas fait, mais
nous esperons que vous Onnontio
nous traiterez mieux, et que cela
obligera nos jeunes gens a aporter
leurs pelteries aux francois

4e parolle par 4 de Tabac

Je parleray a tous les marchands de
pour quils uous donnent les marchan
a bon marché, vous uous arreterez
Ceux qui uous accommoderont le mie
et je feray en sorte par la suite qu
vous serez plus Contents du bon prix
quon vous en fera.

Apres que les Iroquois eurent entendu l
reponses ils parlerent Comme il suit

Les Iroquois

Comme nous ne uoulons rien vous cacher Onnontio nostre pere, nous sor

ge de vous dire qu'aussitost que nous aurons auertis les Iroquois de nos villages de ce que vous uenez de nous dire, nous irons aussy en auertir les anglois.

Monsieur le chler de Callieres.

Ie me Souciant pas que les anglois le scachent vous pouuez le leur apprendre, mais comme ie suis persuadé quils napprouueront pas cet Etablissement, et quils essayeront de vous broüiller lesprit la dessus, faites en cela comme ie uous ay promis de faire en cas que la guerre recommance entre nous et eux, en ne vous en meslant point, et Croyé que ce nest que pour uostre auantage et pour vous faire viure en paix auec toutes les nations d'en haust que ie retablis — la poste.

Les Iroquois

Nous uous promettons s'ils se brouillent auec uous que nous fumerons paisiblement sur nos nattes sans en partir quand ils nous inuiteroient a uous faire la guerre, de mesme que nous n'en remuerons pas si uous — voulez nous Engager a la leur faire.

Vous ne nous parlez point du temps que vous enuoyerez un Canot de francois pour nous auertir de dessendre et nous aider a ramener vos prisonniers qui sont parmy nous.

Monsieur le chler de Callieres

Ie vous ay desja dit dans les parolles que Mathias uous a portees cet hiuer de ma part, que jy Enuoyerois, et vous pouuez Conter que ie feray partir le 15 ou le 16 du mois prochain un Canot de francois, ainsy disposez toutes choses la dessus, afin quil dessende auec eux des Chefs de tous uos villages pour me ramener au Commancement daoust tous nos prisonniers francois et Sauuages alliez, surtout la petite algonquine qui est a Goyogoin — pour en faire l'Echange en ma presence auec les nations d'En haut qui ne manqueront pas de venir Comme nous lauons arreté.

Réponses à divers Cahiers aux
Députations des Voyageurs à Montreal
Le mars 1781

Cahier B

Cahier B

The Governor hobbins produced to the
Honobls the Lords Commissioners for trade
. . day of October 1700 with the petition
annexed, which is referred to him by their Lo
truth of the allegations therein setforth and R
petition is Referred to this board or any three of
truth of the allegations therein, and to Report the
ston Esq: The Accounts of Robert Livingston Esq: re
or any three of them.

The petition of Jacob Isaac Read and Referre
Governor Generall of this province who is to Inquire
thereof and Report the same to this board.

of The Governor produced to this board a Letter f
Honobls the Lords Commissioners of his Councill of tra
Dated the day of an
thereof being Read wherein their Lordships appoint that
of Chancery shall be held in this province; This Boar
opinion that the said Court of Chancery do meet and sit
hearing trying and Determining of Causes on the first
August next ensuing, and from that time on the first Thurs
month till further order. And the Gentlemen of the Councill
the Governor to appoint proper Officers for the said Court that
Inhabitants of this province may apply themselves unto them
shall see occasion.

At a Councill held at Fort William Henry this first day
present the Honobls John Nanfan Esq: Lt
William Smith — Esq
Peter Schuyler —
Abraham Depeyster
Samuell Staats —
Robert Livingston — Esq
Robert Walters —

The Clerk of the Councill produced to this board the proclamation
Relating to the Counc of Rye and Bedford and the proclamation

That [illegible]

so happened about the Eight

particularly in the house of Repsentatives

of their sitting since the Earle of Bellamont

that his Majtie having given unto him the power

ing proroguing and Dissolving of Generall Assem

provinces, he thinks it advisable in order to the pu

and to all Differences and Misunderstandings amongst the

thos Subjects that for the future they may be firmly uni

to his Majties Interest and Service as well as their own good

welfare to Dissolve this present Assembly, and produced a proc

drawne up by him for that purpose which was read and the

Governor ordered the same to be printed and published.

Ordered that the Secretary do Spare writts for the Electio

of a Generall Assembly of this province to meet and sitt on t

first Tuesday in August next ensuing; That the said writts be

pursuant to the act of assembly Intituled an Act for Regulating

Elections of Repsentatives in Generall Assembly in each Respe

City and County within this province.

The Governor and Council having into their Consideratn

that Monsieur de Maricour a Subject of the French King an

an Inhabitant of Canada, a person said to have a great influen

over ye five Nations of Indians is designed for Onondag

with a Design as it is believed to debauch our Indians, that

Opinion of this Board that a person be sent to Onondago to

defeat the endeavours he may use towards the debauching our

Nations of Indians from us; — But in Consideration that the

Board do think it for his Majties Service that the Governor

speedily Repair to Albany to meet the said Indians, and Engage

them to a firm adherence to the Crown of England. It is the

of this Board that Captain Colin Clarke do immediately ac

[illegible] ordered that the said Captain Bloober and
Onondago with the said Indians to Albany

Ordered a proclamation Issue Confirm
Military in their Respective offices and Imployme

Ordered that the Receiver Generall do lay be
account of what moneys he hath Received of the
by act of Assembly for building a fort at Onondag
of the Councill prepare Circular Letters to the Justices
Counties who have not yett payd their Quotas.

Ordered a proclamation Issue Requiring all Sh
the peace Freeholders and other persons Concerned that
Circumspect and observing of the Laws made for the El
Representatives to be returned at the next assembly; — E
endeavour to prevent as much as possible all partiality or
and Returns.

At a Councill held at fort Wm Henry this fifth day o
Present the Honoble John Nanfan Esq: Ly:
Abraham Depeyster
Samuell Staats — Esqrs
Robert Livingston —
Robert Walters
Thomas Weaver

The Governor produced to the Board a Message from C
to Albany Dated the first Instant relating to Monsieur de M
this spring to Onondago from Canada which was read, — Th
are of opinion that a Letter be sent to Albany with the Minu
Councill of the first Instant relating to the Indians thereof, a
the said Minute be sent after Captain Bloober in case he was
from Albany before Coll: Schuyler arrived with the said order
Councill, and ordered that the three persons who came Express with
said Message be payd one pound ten shillings each by the Collector
that he bring the same in with his account

of the Surveyors General, and to make a beginning I staked out one of Coll: Romer's designes, viz[t] the oblong square sent to your Lordships, believing it to be most conducible to the safety of the town, and on the Coll[s]: arrivall I will forthwith order him to proceed and from time to time give your Lordships an account of our progress; and as [to] the fort at Onondage not having seen Coll: Romer, I have not been able to inform myself in that matter.

I most humbly thank your Lordships as to the augmentation of my sallery, and shall from my arrival last from Barbados receive it, as your Lordships conceive I am intituled to, by his Majesty's commission, till his Majesty's pleasure be further known.

I shall make it my intire business the improvement of his Majesty's revenue, & take particular care that all the Officers concern'd therein, effectually do their dutys. The Books and Accounts of His Majesty's revenue are in the hands of the Commissioners for accounts; but the late Act of Assembly being something defective, they could not well proceed, but I have recommended it to the Cheif Justice to make such amendments as it requires, and will [recommend] to this Assembly the continuance of it for some longer time.

I know nothing else at this time material for your Lordships cognizance, but will make use of all opportunities of informing your Lordships of what may occur. I am, with great regard,

My Lords,

Your Lord[ps] most faithfull
& most obedient servant
JOHN NANFAN.

New Yorke the
20th August 1701

P. S. My Lords, I am disappointed of the 2[d] quarters minutes, they being not quite ready, and this ship just going. I will send them by a vessell will goe very soon.

Journal of Messrs. Bleeker and Schuyler's Visit to Onondaga.

[New-York Papers. Bundle P. Q., Q 47.]

Journal of Capt[n] Johannes Bleeker Jun[r] and M[r] David Schuyler Journey to Onondage being sent thither by the Commissioners for the managing the Indian affairs — Albany second June 1701.

1701. June the 2nd — Wee went from Albany to Schennechtady and gott our horses shod

June the 3rd. Wee sett out from Schinnechtady and came to the Protestant Maquase Indian Castle and told them that wee were bound to Onnondage to hear what Mons[r] Marrecour had to propound to the Five nations —

June 4th. Wee came to the furthest Castle of the Maquase, the Sachims desired us to stay a day and they would send some of their number with us to Onnondage to hear what Marrecour had to say, which wee did. —

June 6th. Wee proceeded on our journey and when wee had travelled about thirty two miles it begun to rain.

June 7th. About noon it clear'd up and wee went on and gott to a creek called Eghwake.[1] —

[1] The Eghwagy is the East branch of the Tienaderha, or Unadilla, creek, and rises in the town of Paris, Oneida county. It will be found laid down in Guy Johnson's Map of the Country of the Six Nations, and in Sauthier's Map of the Province of New-York. — ED.

June 8th. Wee gott to Oneyde where the Sachims desired us to stay aday and they would send Sachims with us, which wee did.

June the 9th. Mathys Nack came to us in Oneyde with instructions from the Lieut^{t} Govr and Councill to require the Sachims of the five nations to meet his Honour att Albany in thirty dayes Whereupon wee forthwith convened the Sachims of this Castle together and acquainted them therewith and gave them seaven hands of Wampum.—

June the 10th. Wee went from Oneyde with five Oneyde Sachims and arrived at Onnondage and called the Sachims together and told them that the Lieut^{t} Govr expected them at Albany in thirty days and gave seaven hands of Wampum.—

June 11th. Wee sent two Onnondage Indians express to Cayouge and the Sinnekes Country to acquaint the Sachims to be att Albany in thirty days pursuant to our instructions.

June the 13th. The said two Messengers returned to Onnondage having performed their message.

June 14th. This evening four Sinneke Sachims arrived whom the Onnondages had sent for to hear what Monsr Marrecour had to propose, and to consult about two Belts the one being sent by our Governour and the other by Marrocour—the Belts were relating to religion, which were rejected by the Onnondages; what the Cayouges and Sinnekes will doe time will learn.—Dikanissore Chiefe Sachim of Onnondages lately from Canada doth say that when he came to Montreall the Governour received him kindly, saluting him with two kisses, telling him he was glad to see him alive. and while he was discoursing with the Governour, a person of quality came in whom the Governour's interpreter told—This [is] the great Hero whose picture you have seen att Paris and further that he dined with the Governour att his table and din'd also with a Clergyman a Fryer who desired that he might have his picture drawn—That he gott many presents of the Governour, a gunn with two barrells a lac'd coate a hatt a shirte Tobacco and sundry other things.—

After six days stay he told the Governour he would return which the Govr left to himselfe adding that he would not press him to stay, since he knew that if he were not in the Castle all would run into confusion, telling him withall that he would be wanted there to send for the Cayouges and Sinnekes agst Marrecour's coming to Onnondage.—

Dekanissore told the Govr he would send for all the Five-nations together and for his Brother Corlaer likewise, the Govr told him he might do his pleasure, that he never said any thing but every body might hear itt and caused him to be conveyed by three Frenchmen above Cadarachqui telling them not to lett him paddle all the way which was punctually observed.—

Wee endevoured to satisfy him of all the French intrigues and told him to goe to Albany to hear what proposals would be made there with a considerable present and that the Rather because he had not been there last summer when the Sachims were there and being lately come from Canada would be best able to give an account of affairs there, asking him withall what he had done in Canada, who answered wee should hear that when all the Sachims of the Five nations were mett together.

June 18th. Wee desired the Sachims to meet since wee would send a post to Albany, they said they were not a full house and soe could not give a positive answer but as soon as the rest of the Sachims were come, would tell us when they went to Albany and would send a post before.

This day a post come who told that Monsr Marrecour was a coming that he would be here tomorrow; A while after a Frenchman and an Indian came who desired of the Sachims who were then mett that they would receive Monsr Marrecour att Caneenda eight miles from Onnondage and that some Squaes should goe along to carry the Baggage.

The Sachims forthwith went with a great Company to receive him the Sachims asked us to goe along, but wee told them wee were sent to Onnondage and not to Kaneenda.

They came in the next day in great triumph with the French flagg the Sachims mett together and the french made their proposals, among the rest the Jesuit Bruyas told them of the King of Spain's death.

June 22nd. When wee were all Conven'd the Cayouges acquainted Corlaer and the four nations that they had lost their great Captn last fall call'd Kanonaweendowanne, and have gott his Brother to succeed him who takes the same name, they gave a bunch of Wampum to each nation and to Corlaer also.

The Onnondages did also acquaint the Assembly of the great loss they had lately sustained by the death of Sakoghsinnakichte one of their Chief Captns who departed this life this last winter and have nominated another in his room with the same name and gave each nation a bunch of Wampum.

the 19. June 1701. Dekanitsore Chief Sachim of Onnondage doth in the publick meeting of all the Indians, acquaint them that he had been lately at Canada and had spoke to the Governour by the fourteen Beavers as follows.—

Father.

You see here your child who treated with you here last year that if any of our people should be kill'd wee were to acquaint you of itt and now I am come to tell you that they have kill'd of our people twice since that time, and you told us then that you would send for those that did the mischiefe and they should make reparation — Itt had been well if you had said then that those who kill should be kill'd themselves, if wee had had a fowl heart when wee were kill'd wee would have kill'd them again. Gave a bunch of Wampum.—

You told us your children to come and trade here and now you see us come who heartily salute you — gave three Beavers.

Wee desire you to lett us have good Pennyworths — gave three Beavers —

You Governour are very unfair, to go about to build a Forte att Tuighsaghrondy[1] before you acquaint us therewith, I thought you would have told us when you had any such design and desire you doe not proceed with your worke till the middle of summer and then our Sachims will be here when wee will treat about that matter — Gave four Beavers.

Wee hear they are going to warr in Europe tell us the truth of that matter.

Wee tell you further that the Wagannes take our land from us, where wee hunt beaver, lett them hunt upon their own land els wee shall kill one another for the beavers when wee meet together; Wee doe suspect that some have been kill'd already by this meanes, therefore desire that the Waganhaes may make a little room that wee may finde out who knocks one another in the head — let us have no controversie for that place where the beaver keep.

[1] Detroit. — Ed.

The Governour of Canada answer with three belts and a bunch of Wampum.—

Children.

Wee treated here last year and I told you if any of your people were kill'd to tell me of it, and itt is now twice that I have heard your complaints of your men being kill'd, I have said nothing to itt yet.—

Children. But as soon as my Ambassador comes from Ottowawa who I send there then I will think of your complaints, itt would not be well to speak of itt before I know the matter, did give a belt.

I doe make a Forte at Tjguhsaghrondy to supply you with all necessaries when you are a hunting, powder and lead ettc:, and what else you shall want: did give a belt of Wampum.

You say itt is Warr but I know nothing of the matter, itt is now peace with all you Five nations and therefore do not hearken to any ill discourse and be quiet and hearken not to your Brother Corlaer when he stirrs you up to evil, itt is now peace as long as wee live, and if there be warr again, lett us fight along with your Brother Corlaer and you may have powder where you please either att Canada or from your Brother Corlaer and then you will live in peace. You shall have two Roads to goe in safety while wee will bee att warr, one to your Brother Corlaer, and another to us in Canada — did give a belt of Wampum.—

You tell me I am not good, but nobody knows my thoughts, if Mr Marricour had known my design last fall he would have told you that I would have made a Forte att Tjughsaghrondy, and hereupon I gave a Bunch of Wampum.—

'Dekanissore told the Govr of Canada

You have now spoke but I would not have you write any thing downe, for I can not come to treat of any public affairs only this I say that you and our Brother Corlaer will quarell, because nobody knows your thoughts, I will acquaint your Brother Corlaer with what you have said as also the Maquase.—

This Dekanissore told in the presence of Monsr Marrecour when he was about to make his propositions to the Five Nations the 19th June 1701, in Onnondage which was as follows.—

Your Sachims of the five nations, your Father Nondio Govr of Canada calls you to come in thirty days to him — did give a belt of Wampum.—

I demand now all our prisoners Christians and Indians that are still among you and I will now take them along with me—did give a belt of Wampum.—

I doe now acquaint you all that wee doe make a Forte att Tjughsaghrondy, wee had such thoughts last winter when you were att Cadarachqui to build a Forte there to prevent all inconveniences of the Waganhaes—doe give a bunch of Wampum.—

I doe acquaint you with the death of the King of Spain, and that the Dauphin's youngest son succeeds him in that Kingdom which is a very great country and like to be a great deale adoe about itt and how matters will goe yett time will discover; when the King of Spain was upon his death bed he considered that itt would be best to leave his Crown to his nearest relation and gave a belt of Wampum and told them further, that he hath send some of his people to Cayouge and the Sinnekes to make the same propositions to them as he had done here.—

Dekanissore came and told us that they were much confused in their meeting and extreamly divided, some will have a priest on the one side of the Castle and a Minister on the other side, and asked our advice. wee told him to take no priest into the country if they were minded to live peaceably, for they would then have a Traytor always in their land. Your Brother Corlaer will never be able to speak a word to you but the Govr of Canada will know itt. On the other side you maybe assured that Corlaer the Governour of New York will never suffer itt soe long as sun and moon endures, how are you soe discomfited and affrighted doe you not see how the French creep and cringe to you with beads and shirts to make friends with you, would he, doe soe if he had any ill design, be not affraid of the French, speake like men and behave yourselves like soldiers, for which you have always been famous.—

Dekanissore replyed, wee are affraid the French will make warr again upon us and what can wee doe then poor people for all them that he pronounces dead are certainly dead, wee have found itt soe by experience as also our Brethren the Maquases, and if wee comply not to what he will have us wee fear he will come again and kill us. Wee answered:

Brethren.

You talk of nobody but Onnondio the Govr of Canada or doe you think that your Brother Corlaer cannot be angry likewise he has tender'd you first a Protestant Minister and would you now take a Popish priest, that would render you ridiculous. Wee admire that you are soe affraid of the French when there is no cause, when you can support your reputation, can you not see that the French are in want, how are you soe brutish and stupid; I was at Canada this spring and see their scarcity of provisions and wherewith would they goe to warr, be not affraid, speak like men, neither dare the Governour of Canada make warr upon you before there is a warr between the two Kings at home and if that happen'd the Brethren would see what care our King would take of you.

Dekanissore Replys and said.

Itt was concluded in our covenant that he that touch't one all the rest would resent itt, butt wee found itt otherwise by experience when the French came and destroyed our Country and the Maquase wee gave you seasonable warning, but gott no assistance and that makes us afraid what to doe;—About ten a clock att night Dekanissore came to us again and told us they were still divided in their opinions and that he had not slept in two nights and prayed our Councill what to doe, wee told him to keep the Priest out of the Country to keep their land free and clear and not to fear.

The 22nd June 1701. Dekanissore speaks and said—

Wee are desired by both parties to turn Christians, in the first place by a belt given us in this house by Coll: Peter Schuyler Queder, and Mr Livingston secretary and then another belt sent by the Govr of Canada, wee see both the belts hang in these Courte house.

the French being present and all the Five Nations they said—

Brother Corlaer and Governr of Canada.

You both tell us to be Christians, you both make us madd wee know not what side to choose but I will speake no more of praying or Christianity and take the belts down and keep them because you are both to dear with your goods, I would have accepted of his belt who sold the cheapest pennyworth, would you have me put on a bear skin to goe to church withall a sundays, wee are sorry wee can not pray, but now wee are come to this conclusion those that sells their goods cheapest whether English or French of them will wee have a Minister, our Sachims are going some to Albany, some to Canada in the mean time we will consider of itt till winter—

Wee believe the Christians are minded to warr again because the Priest is soe earnest that wee should be newter and sitt still, and wee tell you wee will hold fast to the peace, and if there be any breach itt will be your faults not ours, You must heare us speake before you engage in a warr again and then gave a belt of Wampum to us and another to the French—

When Dekanissore had made an end of his proposition he told us, he would not goe to Canada (as he was once designed) because he could not get his requests granted of having goods cheap, what pains he took was not for his private gaine, but for the good of all the Five nations and those that gave the last pennyworths them they would love best.

The 23d June All the Sachims of the Five nations being convened together call'd us and said, Corlaer hearken to what wee are now going to tell you what happened in our hunting with the Waganhaes or Farr Indians; wee have made peace with four of their nations and wee gott some skinns from the Waganhaes which is a signe of peace and told us further they would conceale nothing from us but wee should know whatever thing hapned in their Country—this is all interpreted by Lawrence Claese the Interpreter.

sign'd JOHANNES BLEEKER, Junr
DAVID SCHUYLER.

Translated out of the Dutch by me
(signed). Rt LIVINGSTON Secretary to
the Indian affares

24th June 1701. Now follows what hapned att Onnondage after Captn Bleekers departure to Oneyde.

The house being mett, Dekanissore said he believ'd when the Sachims would come to Canada the Governour would insist upon that point to have a Jesuit in their Country and if he does, soe, what shall wee doe. David Schuyler replyed that they should never agree to that, that they were assured our Govr would never suffer that soe long as the sun and moon endured, he believed the Sachims would grant itt notwithstanding because they fear'd the French.—

25. June A messenger comes from Canada to Marricour who caused the Sachims to meet and tells them that he had received news from Ottowawa from Mr Corlemansche that all their prisoners were coming which they had among the Waganhaes, and that they would be in Canada in ten days time; And that the Sachims were called to be in Canada in fourteen days time.

The 26th June The Sachims being convened Dekanissore told Monsr Marricour. Corlaer tells us wee are Masters of our own land and the Govr of Canada has told us the same, and now without speaking a word doe you goe and build a Forte att Tjughsaghrondie. He said further, my Brother Corlaer is instant with me to turn Christian and Onnondio also if but one had desired itt wee would have accepted of the offer for wee Sinnekes are minded to have one faith.

27. June Early in the morning a canoe with three French and two Indians went to Canada to bring the news that Indians were coming.

28 June Monsr Marrocour went from house to house to gett the French Prisoners and gott three women and a boy among the rest he comes into a house of an Indian called Taghwangeronde and finds a little French boy whom he gott to his lodging after much adoe, and when he was taking him to Caneenda to the Canoes, the boy cry'd desperately, att last two Indians came to rescue the boy, and stood between him and Marricour and said, what is

this, doe you begin to steal away people, Marrecour told him the Sachims had agreed to itt, the Indians told him he should carry none away against their will, then Marricour lett him goe and said you are masters here, and went to Caneenda and meeting several squaes told them he would be back in thirty days to compell those that were unwilling to deliver over the prisoners. When this news came into the Castle, the Indians were much perplexed and called their Councill forthwith and sent Dekanissore with a belt of Wampum to Monsieur Marrecour telling him to have patience till the fall for the prisoners, and gave him a belt which Marrecour rejected telling him to carry itt to those who were unwilling to deliver up the prisoners and to tell them to deliver them up and soe Dekanissore came back to the Castle.

The Indians were all very much troubled and affraid and sent a Post to Marricour and desired him to stay till next day att noon which he promised to doe, then the Sachims went about all night for prisoners and gott three women and in the Morning Dekanissore went with the prisoners to Caneenda and I went along with him to hear what he would say to Marricour.

The 29th June att Kaneenda.

Dekanissore said to Monsr Marricour. Wee children of Onnondio Governour of Canada have now spoke of peace and wee would have been angry if wee had gott no prisoners from you, when wee Sachims come to Canada wee doe not concern ourselves with prisoners and you cause us to intermeddle with them here. Here wee give you three and wee expect that as soon as you come home you doe the same; I doe not speak of the prisoners that are among the Dowaganhaes, but those that are under your roofe (pointing to the Priest) in Caghnuage and if they doe not come itt will be your fault. You will stirr them up, but wee expect that all those that are unwilling, you will bind them and throw in our Canoes, and as for you Monsr Marricour, you had last fall fifty or sixty prisoners from hence, and wee have not had one from you, and you come and speak of peace and are scarce sitt down to smoake a pipe but talk of coming and knocking us in the head, and therefore I say nobody knows your heart. Wee have now peace and that wee will keep.

The Jesuit promised in Marricours name that they would do the same with their prisoners as they now had done.

Dekanissore called the priest aside alone and said that he would be now disobedient for he would goe to Albany in ten days time the priest answered he might doe as he pleased.

Sign'd David Schuyler
Lawrence Claese.

translated out of the Dutch by me
(signed) Rt Livingston Secrty
for the Indian Affares—

Conference of Lieutenant-Governor Nanfan with the Indians.

[New-York Papers. Bundle P. Q., Q 48.]

Upon the 10th July 1701.

All the Sachims of the Five Nations (who arrived here yesterday) repaired to His Majty's Fort att Albany, and waited on the Honble John Nanfan Esqr Lieut. Govr and told him they were heartily glad to see him in that station, and that His Majty of great Brittain whom they call Coraghkoo had been pleased to pitch upon him to succeed the late Earle of Bellomont deceas'd to be Govr of this province that they were come upon His Honrs message and had brought no presents with them now, being come only to congratulate His Honour in his Governt and said:

Brother Corlaer.

Wee hope you will continue the love and affection that former Governours sent by the Kings of England have had to us the Five nations.

The Lieutt Govrs answer to the 5 nations.

I heartily thank you for your kind congratulation and you may be assured not only of the favour and protection of the great King of England my Master the demonstrations whereof you will finde before you goe hence, but of my rediness to serve you on all occasions I purpose to speak to you to morrow at nine a clock in the Courte House and hope you will be there ready to attend.—

(signed). Rt Livingston Secretary for the Indian affares.—

First days conference:

Present—Coll: P. Schuyler of His Majties Councill
Jan Janse Bleeker Mayor.
Johannes Bleeker Recordr
Johannes Schuyler
David Schuyler
Johannes Abeel
Johannes Cuyler
Johannes Roseboom
Wessell ten Broek
} Aldmn
Majr Dyrk Wessells
Captn James Weems
Jonathn Broadhurst Sheriff
Hendrick Hanse
Jan Baptist van Eps
Lawrence Claese
Hilletie Olinda
} Interpreters.

Att a conference held att Albany between the Honble John Nanfan Esqr Lieut Govr and Commander in chiefe of the province of New Yorke and territories depending thereon in America and vice Admiral of the same and the Sachims of the Five Nations called the Maquase, Oneydes, Onnondages, Cayouges, and Sinnekes in the City Hall of Albany on the 12th day of July 1701.—

Brethren.

I am sorry to begin our conference with the melancholy story of the death of the truly noble Lord Richard Earle of Bellomont late Captn Generall and Governour in chiefe of this province ettc: whome itt hath pleased God in my absence from this province ettc: whome itt hath pleased God in my absence from this province, to take unto himselfe.

Itt has pleased His Majᵗʸ to appoint me by his Royall commission to succeed in the Governᵗ of this province, I doe therefore assure you in the name of the great King of England my Master, not only of his kindness and protection, but of His Majᵗʸˢ particular favour and esteem for the Brethren of the Five Nations, which you will finde by that considerable present he has been pleased to send from England for you, and now brought hither by me to give you as a marke of his Majᵗʸˢ favour, for your adhering to the interest of the English Crown, which as it is your duty as his subjects soe you will ever finde itt tend to your best security and preservation—

I am not a stranger just come among you, and therefore not surprised to hear that the French of Canada continue their practices and wicked artifices to deceive and seduce you. I hear that Monsʳ Marricour and the Jesuit Bruy as agents sent by the Govʳ of Canada, have been lately in your Country att Onnondage, I desire to know their business and negotiation with you.

I am also desirious to know what progress you have made in that matter of moment recommended you soe highly in the last conference to make peace with the Farr Nations of Indians whom the French have soe long imploy'd to kill your people, you must needs perceive their drift by such methods itt is to extirpate your name without which they can not reckon themselves secure in their Country.

I am glad to hear you have refused to accept of a popish priest in your country from the French, you shall not faile to have protestant Ministers to instruct you in the true Christian religion, Wee expect some very soon over, but if you receive a French priest into your country, I must take it as a total defection of your Loyalty to the English Crown.

I hope you have prevailed upon your brethren that deserted you and went to the French, to return back to a plentiful country rather then to starve att Canada; I doubt one of Monsʳ Marricour's principal errands has been to fetch from your Castle Indian corne to subsist the people of Canada almost famish'd for want of food; Pray tell me if they have not made another trip from Cadarachqui for Indian corne since our people came from thence.—

I will say no more to burthen your memories I will discourse you further upon another subject when I shall have received your answer to what I have now proposed to you.

(Signed) Robᵗ Livingston
Secretary for the Indian affairs.

Second days conference.

Present—as before on the 12ᵗʰ Inst.

Names of the Sachims of the five nations

	Maquase	
Onucheranorum Speaker	Hendrick	Cornelis
Sinnonquirese	Joseph	Sidgsihowanne
Tolo Quatho	Gideon	Awanay
	Oneydes	
Sayojochrachqua	Anagaranie	Arackkonickko
Degarandagoo	Shagahawinitta	

	Onnondages	
Degachnawadichqui	Tagojodda	Kanadgeharon
Sajades	Kachradogha	Canogrodon
Sadeganaktie	Kaniadaris	Pleharare
Adiadaronque	Diskaneracke	Ajadis
	Cayouges	
Conde	I Garagera	Towadicho
Tosinawejago		
	Sinnekes	
Tahaweragenni	Annaquaris	Sonochsowanne.

The answer of the Five nations of Indians the Maquase, Oneydes, Onnondages Cayouges and Sinnekes to the Honble John Nanfan Esqr his Maj$^{ty's}$ Lieu^{t} Govr of the province of New York and its dependancies in America and vice Admiral of the same—in Albany the 14th July 1701.

Brother Corlaer.

Wee are glad to see you in this station to command this province, wee must own ourselves very happy under so gracious a King who was so prudent and provident to send over two Governours the one to succeed the other wee take it to be his great care and love to us.

Wee are sorry for the death of our late Govr the Earle of Bellomont, wee hope his soul is in heaven, and on the other hand wee are glad to see that soe good a man as yourselfe succeeds him.

Wee must esteem ourselves extream happy that our Brother Corlaer is a young active man expert in warr itt is the joy of all our young people to see a Governour fitt for service and that can travell and endure fatigue, wee will all have our eys fix't upon you the rather because wee meet with great difficulties dayly from the French of Canada.—

Brother Corlaer. Wee doubt not but you will be carefull to keep and maintain the covenant chaine firme as the late Govr has done, who is now in heaven, and our earnest desire and prayer is that you may continue long with us in the station His Maj^{ty} has been pleased to place you in and that wee may frequently see one another in this Citty the Generall place of Treaty of all the five nations.

Wee doe with all sincerity acknowledge the great kindnesse, that His Maj^{ty} our great King has for the five nations. Wee will endevour to behave ourselves as such that may merritt his Majesties esteem by our faithfullness to the English Crown. Wee cannot sufficiently express our gratitude to soe gracious a prince and wee shall never faile to obey your Commands who are his Lieut^{t} and doe hope that in some respect you will also hearken to us as the case may require

You are desirous to know what the French agents have done in our country — their principal business was to settle a priest among us to teach us Christianity but wee have soe often had experience of their wickedness and fallacy, that wee have possitively denied him any access there, for by the priests means, wee have been brought very low, they have been the occassion of the death of many of our men and of a great breach in our country by seducing our people to Canada.

You are also desirious to know what private negociations or underground darke dealings there has been with the French in our country; We have made strict enquiry among all our

people and can learn nothing but what the people you sent thither are privy to, and what they entred down in writing, if you know of any thing else then what they have given you an account of, pray tell us, wee shall be glad to be informed—You know Brother, that as often as the covenant chain has been renew'd itt has allways been agreed that neither party was to listen to any story's or falsehoods.

As to the satisfying you of what treaties wee have made with the Dowaganhaes and other Farr Indians, wee have endevoured to acquaint you by the sending of a large skinn upon which the Castles are painted with whome wee have concluded a peace, meaning that Elk skin sent by Captn Bleeker and David Schuyler where there is two Castles painted with red upon itt, adding, they have made peace with seaven nations and that the two nearest nations are only painted as being the principall the names of the said seaven nations wee have made peace with are: Skighquan, Estjage, Assisagh, Karhadage, Adgenauwe, Karrihaet, Adirondax.

As to our Indians debauched to Canada by the French wee have used all endevours imaginable to gett them back but cannot prevaile, the Jesuits have soe great influence upon them that they stop their coming to their own country and the Govr of Canada has them now wholy devoted to his service

The Lieut^{t} Gover^{r} told the five nations he was glad they had made peace with soe many of the farr Indians and hop'd itt might be lasting and desired to know, how many nations their were still in warr with them.

They answer their are six nations still that make warr upon us that wee know besides those wee doe not know.

sign'd. P. Schuyler. J. Johnson Bleeker Mayor, Johannes Bleeker Recorder, Johannes Schuyler Ald^{m} David Schuyler Ald^{n} Johannes Abeel Ald^{n} Johannes Roseboom Ald^{n}, Johannes Cuyler Ald^{n} Wessell ten Broek Ald^{n} Hend^{r} Hanse Jonathan Broadhurst Sherriffe, Joh^{nes} Baptist van Eps, Lawrence Claesse Interpreters.

(Signed) R^{t} Livingston, Secretary for the Indian affares.

The third days conference

Present—Coll: P. Schuyler of H. M^{ty} Council
Jan Janse Bleeker Mayor,
Johannes Bleeker Recorder,
Joh^{s} Schuyler,
David Schuyler,
Joh^{s} Abeel,
Joh^{s} Roseboom,
Joh^{s} Cuyler,
Wessell ten Broek Aldermen—
Captn Ja^{s} Weems,
Maj^{r} Direck Wessells,
Jonathan Broadhurst Sheriffe
Jan Baptist van Eps,
Lawrence Claese Interpre^{trs}.

The Honble John Nanfan Esqr Lieut: Governour's reply to the answer given by the Five Nations in Albany the 18th July 1701.

Brethren. I am glad to see you soe sencible of your happiness in being under the protection of soe glorious and puissant a Monarch as our great King William is, whose wisdome and conduct is admired in Europe as well as here in America and though he reigns over many Kingdoms and dominions yett you see he has not been unmindfull of you soe that you may be assured of his kindness and that he will support you against all his and your Ennemies.

I am thankfull to you for your kind expressions and being soe well satisfyed of the King's choice of me to succeede the late Earle of Bellomont in the Govern^{t} of this province, and as you are satisfied of my sincere affection to you soe you may be also assured that I will make itt my utmost study to deserve His Maj$^{ty's}$ gracious favour by defending and supporting you while itt shall please the great King my master to continue me in the Govern^{t} neither shall I count itt any hardship to expose my person to the uttmost hazard and fatigue for the Brethrens safety.—

I have perused the journal of these two Gentlemen that were sent to your Country when the French agents were there I cannot approve of the late negociation some of your people have had att Canada with the Governour there, itt is a disparagement to the Five nations to goe to the French to complain when any of the farr Indians kill your people, you ought to defend yourselves like men and resist force with force and not to creep to those whome you know sett those very Indians upon you on purpose to extirpate your name and memory, and in order to support and defend yourselv's the King has sent you some choice arms and amunition, which shall be now given you.

I wonder that I have not heard of that design of the French's and that you are not more zealous to oppose itt (vizt) their building a Forte at Tjughsaghrondie âls Wawyachtenok the principle pass where all your Beaver hunting is. You must not suffer it by any means. I am inform'd it is your Land and you have won itt with the sword at the cost of much blood, and will you lett the French take itt from you without one blow. You can never expect to hunt beaver any more in peace if you let them fortifie themselves att that principall pass, if you are minded to secure your posterity from slavery and bondage, hinder itt: Remember how they gott Cadarachqui and what a plague that place has been to you ever since.

Itt would seem by proposals I have lately heard were made att Canada that there has been some overtures of trade offer'd, which I can not believe being well assured that there is much better pennyworths here, they never being able to afford their goods soe cheap as wee, I fear its with design to delude you for which in time the brethren may become sufferers.—

I hope you have maturely considered the Govr of Canada's answer to Dekanissore how he puts you of with shams for your blood by him caused to be shed by the Farr Indians, and what frivolous pretences he makes of his agent not being return'd from Ottowawa, and that is all the redress you must expect from him, if you can not see his deceipt by all this you must be willfully blind.—

He tels you he will make a Forte att Tjughsaghrondie or Wawyachtenock to supply you with necessaries when you are a hunting, and to secure you from the Ottowawaes, but when the Forte is made then he will command you and your beavers too, Nay you shall never hunt a beaver there without his leave; doe you not remember how the French long ago desired but leave to make a hutt att Cadarachqui for a smith to be there to mend your arms, and when that was granted, they built such a stone Forte, that has since been a prison for your people trapan'd—

The Gover^{r} of Canada is soe much troubled att your happyness in our union and your firme adhering to the crown of England that he studies allwayes to make a breach of that harmony and to rend (if itt were possible) our covenant chain a pieces, and therefore would insinuate to you to sitt still if a warr should happen between us and the French, but wee hope you need not be told att this time of day how pernicious that would be for the brethren who are often to secure and careless, if the French (who are a subtile and vigilant enemy) should come unawares and cutt you off at once, its true itt is now peace but remember I tell you, you are

not to receive and directions from the French, how you are to behave yourselves in case a warr breaks out between us and the French, that you shall have from me.

There is a Covenant chain wherein all His Majesties Christian subjects on this main of America and the Brethren are included which I am now come to renew, according to the ancient custome, lett that be kept clean and bright on your parts as itt is and shall be on ours, and then you need not fear butt all will be well and you shall never want powder and arms to defend yourselves and good security for your wifes and children to retreat to upon occassions where they shall have provisions provided for them.—

I finde you have sent some of your Sachims to Canada whom its believed the Governour of Canada will practise upon to take Popish priests into your country and you seem to be jealous they will agree to itt because they fear the French; I doubt not but you haye given directions to the contrary for I can not admitt of a popish priest in our territories itt is against our laws as well as your interest, and therefore let me not hear that any of your people have such thoughts, the King will take care to send protestant Ministers to instruct you in the true Christian Religion.—

The great King of England my master is soe much concern'd for your security that he hath been graciously pleased to give a considerable sum of money to be expended in building a stone Forte here and att Schenectady to defend you from the attempts of an Ennemy. The Forte hear will be made soe large to harbour all your wifes and children upon occassion where you may freely make your retreat and be supplied with provisions and other necessaries—I would have begun now if the Ingeneer was here and as soon as he returns from Boston I design to sett three or four hundred men at worke about itt and when these Forts are built I doubt not butt itt will be a means to induce those of the Five nations that are gone to live att Canada to return and settle again in their own Country.—

I am glad you have made peace with seaven nations of the Farr Indians, try to make peace with the rest as soon as you can, for that will much contribute to your future tranquility.

And now brethren let me conjure you to an inviolate fidelity and obedience to the King my master and to continue in a steadfast affection and friendship with your brethren and fellow subjects. You can not give the King a better testimony of your Loyalty to him than by rejecting all Popish priests, that may come into your country and hindering the French to build forts upon your land, upon these terms I doe take upon me to assure you of the Kings fatherly care and protection of you and in token of His Majᵗʸˢ grace and favour to you I have brought you a present which he has sent to give you vizᵗ 150 gunns, 25 kettles, 16 dozen knives, 25 looking glasses, 3 pᵉ red and 3 pᵉ blew strouds 2 pᵉ duffels 1 pᵉ blankets, 40 kegs of Rum, 1000 barrs lead, 200 bags powder 15 Rolls Tobacco, 50 Hatchetts 50 shirts, 120 pair stockings, Gross pipes, 5 Vatts of bear 200 wheat loaves.

This was given besides private presents of gunns strouds Blankets shirts, powder lead ettc to each particular Sachim

(signed). Rᵗ Livingston Secretary
for the Indian affares.

PRESENT — Coll. P. Schuyler of His Majties councill.
Jan Janse Bleeker Mayor
Johs Schuyler, David Schuyler, Wessell ten Broek, Johs Abeel } Aldermen
Capt James Weemes
Majr Direck Wessells who also interpreted Sacquans Speaker.

Propositions made by the River Indians to Honble John Nanfan Esqr Lieutt Governr and Commander in chiefe of New Yorke and territories depending thereon in America and vice Admrll of the same— in Albany the 18th July 1701.

Father Corlaer.

Wee became like people in darkness soe soon as wee heard of the death of our father the late Earle of Bellomont our Govenour and soe continued till the sun shined again upon us by your coming and appearing to succeed him and to be our father, wee esteem ourselves happy that there is such a person pitch'd upon to be our father and Governour who wee hope will take care of us — Doe give two beavers.

Father. Itt is by Gods permission wee meet here together and wee are heartily glad to see you, and since itt is requisite you should know our strength wee have made an exact calculation and wee are now two hundred fighting men belonging to this County of Albany from Katskill to Skachkook and hope to increase in a year's time to three hundred. doe give a belt of Wampum.

Wee are not your friends and children outwardly with the mouth but in heart, wee will not call ourselves brethren, but wee are your children in fact, with our whole hearts not doubting but you will have a fatherly eye over us. doe give two Beavers.

You all that sitt here are our Brethren and the Govr is our Genll Father, wee must rely and depend upon him, and pursuant thereunto wee never have any news but what wee communicate to our Brethren the Sachims of Albany the Govrs Christian children, and when you have any news that relates to us, wee desire that you will not keep us in the darke but communicate the same. doe give two Beavers.

Father. Itt is now twenty six years agoe since our father the then Govr Planted a great tree under whose branches wee now shelter ourselves and hope that the shade thereof will always be refreshing and comfortable to us. doe give two Beavers

Wee have been soe happy and fortunate that our number is increased to that degree that wee can not all be shaded by one tree, and therefore desire that another Tree (: besides that tree at Shachkook) may be planted, for wee are in hopes that our number will dayly increase from other parts. doe give two Beavers.—

When wee first came here from New England wee were poor mager and lean, and by the shade of that tree att Shachkook wee have flourished and grown fatt, wee never deserted but kept our post. Our neighbours the Maquase have not been soe fortunate for their tree was burnt — meaning the burning of the Maquase Castles by the French. doe give one Beaver.

Itt is now ninety years agoe since the christians came first here, when there was a covenant chain made between them and the Mahikanders the first inhabitants of this River, and the chain has been kept inviolable ever since and wee have observ'd that neither Bears grease nor the fatt of dear or Elks are soe proper to keep that chain bright, the only forraign[1] remedy that wee have found by experience in all that time to keep the chain bright is Beavers grease. doe give two Beavers.

[1] Qu? sovraign. — Ed.

Wee told you just now that it is ninety years agoe since our covenant chain was first made and wee have been soe happy, never to have had the least flaw or crack in the chain, there has been breaches round about us and great differences but that chain wherein the Maquase and wee are link'd has been kept inviolable and wee pray that our Father will keep the same soe for ever. doe give two Beavers.

Pray Father what can be the reason of the great dearth of the goods, our brethren the christians tell us they come a great way over the great salt pond from England, but wee beseech you father consider the Beavers must be fetch'd a great ways also, therefore wee pray that the goods may be cheap. doe give two beavers.

Father. Wee pray that all publick business may be transacted and Treated in Albany in the Courte house the ancient place of treaty and by those that formerly have been accustomed to doe itt. Lett the news come from Onnagonque, Pennekook Mohogs country New Yorke or where itt will pray lett there be no alteration of that place, for business to be negociated in the woods, or in any private place by a single person as lately has been practicable in our late Father's time, is not soe agreeable. Lett itt be done by those that formerly were wont to manage the affairs of the Indians and soe wee conclude and doe give a Belt of Wampum, and seaven Bear skins and seaven Elks—

Signed, Joh^{s} Schuyler Ald^{n} David Schuyler Ald^{n} John Abeel Ald^{n} Wessell ten Broek Ald^{n} Jonathon Broadhurst Sheriffe

(signed). R^{t} Livingston Secretary for the Indian Affares

Present—As before in the morning:

The Honble John Nanfan Esqr Lieut: Govr answer to the River Indians—in Albany the 18th July 1701.

Children

I am glad to see you here and that your number is soe much increased I wish itt was ten times more, for you may be assured that you shall have all fitting incouragement from me that you can reasonably expect, and you may depend upon itt that I will doe every thing to maintain the covenant chain firme and inviolable.

I shall be glad to hear that you prevaile upon your friends the Pennekooks and other Eastern Indians to come and settle among you, I doe erect another Tree att Shachkook which shall be soe large and flourishing that the branches will shade and cherish as many of your friends as will be perswaded to come and live peaceably in a fertile soyle and a pleasant country for you know now by the long experience of ninety years that wee have the best laws and Govern^{t} in the world and therefore God blesseth and increaseth the same accordingly—

I am glad to see Itappuwa the Sachim here again who I hear was once allmost deluded by the French its a signe he has great fortitude to resist all their temptations he will now be a fitt person to caution the rest of his Castle to be wary and carefull not to come under the like premunary.

Children—You doe well to communicate whatever news you have to the Gent^{n} of Albany who allways will give me an account thereof and I will take care for the future that you shall not only have an account of all publick matters relating to the Indians but that no private conferences or correspondence shall be kept but publickly in Albany by those Gentlemen that are instructed with the management of the Indian affairs.

The great King of England my Master being made sencible of your steddy adherence to the Crown of England sufficiently demonstrated by your forward and frequent venturing your lives against the French in the late warr has been graciously pleased to command me to assure you of his Royall protection and favour and has sent you a present but if I had known you had been soe numerous, the present should have been more considerable. I will be mindful of that as you increase in number.

I shall conclude with a caution that you be carefull, none of your people be deluded by the French as many of the Five nations have been to the great diminution of their strength and vigour and endevour to live a sober life which will not only be a means to strengthen you but will invite others to come and live with you.

The King our great Master does by me make you a present equal with the rest of his subjects of each of the Five nations—vizt: 30. Gunns. 5 kettles. 4 dozen knives. 5 looking glasses. 1 ps red 1 ps blew strouds 1 ps blanketts 8 keggs of Rum 200 Barrs lead, 40 Bags powder, 3. Rolls tobacco, 10. Hatchets, 10. shirts, 24. pair stockings gross of pipes 2 vatts beer 50 Loaves.

This is besides what presents was given to particular Sachims privately.

(signed) R^{t} Livingston Secretary
for the Indian Affares.

The fourth day's conference.

Present—Coll: P. Schuyler of His Ma^{ts} Councill
Jan Janse Bleeker Mayor,
Joh^{s} Bleeker Recorder
Joh^{s} Schuyler,
David Schuyler,
Joh^{s} Abeel,
Joh^{s} Cuyler,
Joh^{s} Roseboom,
Wessell ten Broek, Aldermen—
Major Direck Wessells,
Captn James Weemes,
Jonathon Broadhurst Sheriffe
John Baptist van Eps and
Lawrence Claese Interpreters.—

The Five nations, the Maquase, Oneydes, Onnondages, Cayouges and Sinnekes reply to the propositions made them yesterday by the Honble John Nanfan Esqr Lieu^{t} Govern^{r} ettc:—in Albany the 19th July 1701.

Brother Corlaer.

Wee condole the death of the late Earle of Bellomont our Govern^{r} and wipe of, your tears praying that you may be comforted and wee give you ten Beavers to be sent to the King to acquaint him that wee have condol'd the loss of our deceased Brother.

All wee Five nations are comforted and glad to see soe young a man to be our Brother Corlaer to succeed the late Govr, and as you are a souldier bred soe wee doubt not but you will be active if a warr should break out, and wee doe assure you of our reall intentions to cleave close to you and never to seperate our interest nor affections from you. doe give ten beavers—

Brother Corlaer—Wee complain of the French of Canada's incroaching upon our territories and that they goe and build Forts upon our land without our consent, Wee pray that the great King of England may be acquainted with itt, and that he will be pleased to take care to prevent itt—doe give ten Beavers—

Wee doe renew the covenant chain and make itt bright and clear which has been kept soe by our ancestors for many years, and wee fasten the covenant chain to the hills which lye round this city of Albany, for trees rott and decay but the hill will remaine unmoveable — We doe also bemoan the blood you lost last warr with French. doe give ten beavers.

Lett the covenant chain reach from New York to Sinnondowanne or the Sinnekes Country that all the people that live under itt may be secure from all attempts of an ennemy — Wee would remove the end of the chain to Tiochsaghrondie or wawyachtenok were itt in our power, but the French would mock at itt for they have taken itt in possession already against our wills sending people thither to make a Forte, but wee hope they will be removed speedily. doe give ten Beavers.

If the French make any attempts or come into our country to delude us, wee desire you to send men of wisdom and understanding to countermine them, for they to subtile and cunning for us and if you can convince them, that will be a means to stop their designs and soe prevent their ill intentions — doe give ten Beavers —

Wee desire that our Secretary Robt Livingston may be sent to Corachkoo the great King of England to acquaint how that the French of Canada incroach upon our territories by building a Forte att Tjughsaghrondie and to pray that our great King may use all means to prevent itt, else wee shall be tyed upp, wee shall not be able to live, they will come nearer us every day with their Forts; Wee doe give and render up all that land where the Beaver hunting is which wee won with the sword eighty years ago to Coraghkoo our great King and pray that he may be our protector and defender there and desire our secretary may write an instrument which wee will signe and seale, that itt may be carried by him to the King, wee fear if he does not goe, there is soe much business, this will be only read layd aside and forgott, but if he goes wee are sure, wee shall have an answer doe give ten Beavers —

Brother Corlaer. Pray lett goods be sold as cheap as formerly — The Govern^{r} of Canada draws many of our people by the means of selling better pennyworths then you doe, lett the Beavers come to their old price again, and lett the great custom upon them in England be taken of; wee doe give you ten Beavers to send to the King praying his Maj^{ty} to make a Beaver hat of them and then wee hope all his good subjects will follow his example and were Beaver hatts again as the fashion was formerly. —

Repeat the former proposition praying that orders may be taken that goods may be sold as cheap as heretofore, adding wee believe as you are Governour you have the command and that the traders must obey if you order itt, therefore let them begin to day to sell good pennyworths — doe give ten Beavers —

Brother Corlaer. If a warr should break out between us and the French, wee desire you to come and stay here in this place, that you may be ready to assist and defend us — you live a great way of att New Yorke, wee have a great esteem for you and therefore wish you would come nearer us to live if any accident should happen, for you are a Souldier and such men wee love therefore you must come and live here att Albany — doe give seaven Beavers.

Concerning French Priests to be admitted in our country itt is a generall conclusion of all the Five nations to expell them and to suffer none to come among us. Wee see you have ministers here and expect to be supplied from hence, wee are inclined to be instructed in the Christian faith and rely upon you, leaving that wholy to our Brother; The French priests have been the ruine of our Country and therefore have no cause to suffer them any more — doe give ten Beavers —

Brother Corlaer—The Govern^{r} of Canada has sent a party of men who are gone behind our Country privately to build a Forte att Tjughsaghrondie you are desirious to know what wee have done in that case, Your people that have been att Onnondage can tell you—Wee thought this Govern^{t} would have done something in the matter and to have found you busy in your books and mapps (meaning that the line should be run between the two Govern^{ts}) wee can doe nothing in that case you know, wee have not power to resist such a Christian enemy, therefore wee must depend upon you Brother Corlaer to take this case in hand and acquaint the great King with itt for what will become of us att this rate where shall wee hunt a beaver if the French of Canada take possession of our beaver country—Give nine Beavers and two Otters.

Wee have a small right in the Maquase River att Canastagiowne, to witt five small Islands containing about five or six acres between Rosendael and Cornelis Tymes's which wee give to Jan Baptist van Eps and Lawrence Claese the two Interpreters to be equally divided between them, John Baptist to have the uppermost halfe and Lawrence the lowermost, and that in consideration, because they take much pains in interpreting—

Brother. Wee can not omitt to acquaint you of the deceit of the Smiths who takes our money and instead of putting steal into our hatches putts Iron, soe that as soon as wee come into our country to use them they fall to pieces and your traders are very ungratefull. as soon as they have gott our beaver turns us out of doors; lett us love one another and not suffer such things to be heard among us. doe give ten Beavers.

Wee Maquase have now two Castles that are begun to pray or turn Christians, wee desire that wee may have a good large Church made in the first or nearest castle called Ochniondage which was promised us by the late Earle of Bellomont and lett itt be soe large as may contain us all, there is only a little Chappell made of barke now a small number makes itt full.—

The traders have a bad custom to trust our people and when the men are dead come upon their widdows insomuch that when they come to town to buy anything the traders take the Beavers from them for debt—pray lett that ill custom be remedied—

After the Five nations had made an end of speaking his Honour the Lieut^{t} Governour condoled the death of Sadaganahties son and Osneragichte of Onnondage and Sinnonnanduwan a Chiefe man of Cayouge by laying down three Belts of Wampum and was glad that there were good men put in there room—

Sign'd. P Schuyler J Johnson Bleeker Mayor Joh^{s} Bleeker Recorder, Johannes Schuyler Alderman, David Schuyler Ald^{n} Joh^{s} Abeel Ald^{n} Joh^{s} Roseboom Ald^{n} Joh^{s} Cuyler Ald^{n} Wessell ten Broek Ald^{n} Jonathan Broadhurst Sheriff. Lawrence Claese and Jan Baptist van Eps interpreters—

(signed). R^{t} Livingston Secretary
for the Indian affares—

PRESENT—P. Schuyler of His Majty Councill.
Jan Janse Bleeker Mayor
Major Direck Wessells.

NAMES OF THE FIVE SACHIMS.

Sadeganaktie—Sachim of Onnondage Speaker.
Canadagariesk of Oneydes
Sadgeowanne of Cayouges.
Tohowaregenni, Sonessewanne } Sinnekes.
Helletie van Olinda
Interpretess—

Albany the 21st of July 1701.—Five of the principal Sachims of the Five nations went up to the Forte to speak with His Honour the Lieut Governour, who being admitted into his chamber spoke to him by Sadeganaktie their Speaker as follows:—

Brother Corlaer. Att such publick conferences as wee now have had itt is very probable that some things may slip out of your memory and be forgott itt being difficult to remember every thing. When the late Earle of Bellomont came here with the news of the peace wee were told that all prisoners on both sides should be sett att liberty and wee understood that each nation should enjoy there own people again and in order thereunto, wee heard that both Kings as soon as the peace was concluded made what haste they could to send the news thereof to America, wee always expected that the fruits of that General peace would be that wee might have people back again from Canada, but wee have not been soe happy. The Priests and the Governour of Canada detein them there upon pretence to make them Christians—therefore Brother pray see to gett our people here to this town and when they are gott soe farr the Ministers here will instruct them in the Christian Religion which will be a means that they will at last return to their own country again; When Queder (that is Coll. Schuyler) went to Canada, then wee were in hopes to have them all back but the French detains most of them still. Wee believe our great King does not know, and is not rightly inform'd of this matter if he was wee doubt not but wee should have a better account of itt, if you had told us that you dispair'd of any success wee would have prest harder to get them over to us again—

Brother Corlaer. What shall wee doe if the French continue to draw away our people and incroach upon our Country, they build forts around about us and penn us up. Itt is now peace wee can not hinder them, neither itt is in our power to resist them, they have drain'd us of our people, they all goe to Canada and that upon pretence of Religion and to be converted, wee see itt is only to enslave us, wee know very well how they did att Cadarachqui and see they come nearer and nearer. They are going about to make a Forte att Keenthee on the other side of Cadarachqui lake, another principle passage which our Indians, can not shun when they come from their hunting—Wee hear that one of our Indians called Orojadicka that has been two years among the French in Canada and is there still has given consent to build this Forte, but wee Five nations know nothing of itt, neither will wee give leave, for by such means the French possesses themselves of our territories; therefore pray Brother hearken to us as wee told you in our publick propositions too days agoe, soe wee are again come to intreat you to send over our secretary Robt Livingston with all speed to acquaint Corachkoa the great King of England how the French deale with us, he has been there formerly and knows all affairs, pray lett there be a good large canoe (such as the English sayle with over the great salt waters) provided for him, that sayls well that wee may have an answer with all expedition, doe not defer itt till the fall or to the Winter till itt snows or till spring but lett him be sent forthwith and then wee are in hopes wee shall have a good issue of our business.

The said Five Sachims were ask'd whether that letters writt by their Secretary and sent by their brother Corlaer the Lieut[t] Governour to the King would not be sufficient and doe as well — They reply'd: what a Question is this, did not wee tell you in our publick propositions on Saturday last that it was concluded by all the Five nations that our Secretary Rob[t] Livingston should goe to the King, and did not wee then tell you his business; And wee are now come again on purpose to insist that he may be dispatch'd to England in a good large Canoe that has good sayls to acquaint Corachkoo (meaning the great King) of our condition and what wee have done and how the French dayly incroach upon us, and decoy our people away from us, and wee pray you to send us word when he is gone and when he returns for wee expect him again in the spring. doe give ten Beavers—

The Lieut: Gov[r] told them he would consider of this their proposition and would doe any thing that was proper for him to doe for their ease, satisfaction and future tranquility.—

Sign'd. P[r] Schuyler— J. John[s] Bleeker Mayor
(signed). R[t] Livingston Secretary
for the Indian affares—

Present

Coll: P.r Schuyler of His Maj.ts Councill

Jan Janse Bleaker, Mayor
Johannes Bleeker Recor.r

Johannes Schuyler
David Schuyler
Johannes Abeel
Johannes Cuyler
Johannes Rooseboom
Wessel ten Broeck
} Alder=men

Maj: Dirk Wessels
Capt: James Weems
Jonathan Broadhurst, Sheriffe

Jan Baptist van Eps
Lawrence Claese
} Interpre=ters.

The 4.th Days Conference

165

The five Nations, the Maquase Oneydes Onnondages, Cayouges & Sinnekes Reply to the Propo=sitions made them yesterday by the Hon.ble: John Nanfan Esq.r Lev.t Governour &c. in Albany ye 19.th of July 1701.

Brother Corlaer

1. We condole ye Death of ye Late Earl of Bellomont, our Gover.r and wipe of ye Tears praying yt you may be comforted, & we give you ten Beavers to be sent to ye King, to acquaint him that we have condoled ye Losse of our deceased Brother.

2. All we 5 Nations are comforted & glad to see so young a Man to be our Brother Corlaer succed ye Late Governour, & as you are a Souldier bred, so we doubt not, but you will be active, a warr should break out, & we do assure you of our reall Intentions to cleave close to you, & never separate our Interest nor affections from yours give 10. Beavers.

123

Brother Corlaer

3. We complain of ye French of Canada Incroaching upon our Territories, & that they go & build Forts upon our Land without

Consent, we pray yt ye Great King of England
may be acquainted with it, & that he will be pleas
to take Care
to prevent it, do give 10. Beavers.

4. We do renew ye Covenant Chain, & make it
bright & clear, which has been kept so by our An=
cestors for many years, & we fasten ye Covenant
Chain to ye hills, which lie round this City of
Albany, for Trees rott & decay, but ye Hill will
remain unmoveable, We do also bemoan ye Bloo
you lost last Warr with ye French, Give 10. Beavers

5. Let ye Covenant Chain reach from N: York
to Sinnendoowanne in ye Sinnekes Country, yt all
ye People yt live under it may be secure from all
Attempts of an Enemy, we would remove ye
End of ye Chain to Tsochsaghrondie or Wanyagh=
tenok were it in our Power, but ye French
would mock at it, for they have taken it in
Possession already against our wills, sending People
thither to make a Fort, but we hope they will
be remove speedily, Give 10. Beavers.

x. ye passage between the Lake Erie & Huron called in the French map. Le detroit

6. Brother Corlaer

If ye French make any Attempts, or come in
our Country to delude us, we desire you to sent
Men of Wisdom & Understanding to x countermine
them, for they are to subtle & cunning for us &
if you can x convince them that will be a Means
to stop their Designs & to prevent their ill
Intentions, do give 10. Beavers

x I suppose it ye meant countermine

xx here confute

7. We desire that our Secretary Robert
Livingston may be sent to Corachko ye Great King
of England, to acquaint him how yt ye French

of Canada incroach upon our Territories, by building a Fort at Tiughsaghrondie, & to pray yt our Great King may use all means to prevent it, els we shall be so tyed up, yt we shall not be able to live, they will come nearer us every day with their Forts, We do give & render up all yt Land where the Beaver hunting is, which we won with ỹ Sword eighty years ago, to Corachkoo our great King, and pray yt he may be our Protector, & Defender there, and desire yt our Secretary may write an Instrument, which we will sign & seal, that it may be carried by him to ỹ King, we fear if he does not go, there is so much Business, this will be only read, layd aside, & forgott, but if he goes we are sure we shall have an answer, do give 10. Beavers.

8. Brother Corlaer.

Pray let goods be sold as cheap as formerly, the Governour of Canada Draws many of our People by ỹ means of selling better Penny-worths than you do, Let ỹ Beavers come to their old price again, & let ỹ great Custom upon them be taken of in England, We do give 10. Beavers to sent to ỹ King, praying His Majesty to make a Beaver Hatt of them, & then we hope all his good Subjects will follow his Example, & wear Beaver Hatts again, as ỹ fashion was formerly.

124

9. Repeat ỹ former Proposition, praying that orders may be taken, yt goods may be sold as cheap as heretofore, adding we belive yt as you are

Governour, you have ye Command, & yt ye Traders must obey if you order it, therefore let them begin to day to sell good Pennyworths, do give 10. Beavers.

Brother Corlaer.

10. If a warr should brake out between us & ye French, we desire you to come to us & stay here in this Place, yt you may be ready to assist & defend us, you live a great way off at N: York, we have a great Esteem for you, & therefore wish you would come nearer us to live, if any Accident should happen for you are a Soldier, & such men we love. Therefore you must come & live here at Albany Do give 7. Beavers.

11. Concerning ye French Priests to be admitted in our Country, it is a generall Conclusion of all the 5. Nations to expell them, & to suffer none to come amongst us, we see you have Ministers here, and expect to be supplyd from hence, we are inclind to be instructed in ye Christian faith, & rely upon you leaving that wholly to our Brother. The french Priests have been ye Ruin of our Country, and therefore we have no Cause to suffer them any more, do give 10. Beavers.

Brother Corlaer.

12 The Governour of Canada has sent a Party of Men, who are gone behind our Country privately to build a Fort at Tiughsaghronoie, You are desirous to know what we have done in that Case; your People yt have been at Onnondage, can tell you we thought this Government would have done something in ye Matter, and to have found you busy in your Books and

Mapps, (meaning ye ly Line shoulo be runn be=
tween ly two Governments,) We can do nothing in
the Case, you know we have not Power to resist
such a Christian Enemy, therefore we must de=
pend upon you Brother Corlaer, to take this
Case in hand, & acquaint ly great King with it
for what will become of us at this rate, where
shall we hunt a Beaver, if ly French take
Possession of our Beaver Country, Do give
9. Beavers, & 2. Otters. ——

13. We have a small Right in ly Maquase
River at Canastagione, to wit, five small
Islands containing about 5. or 6. Acres, between
Roosendael & Cornelis Symeses, which we give
to Jan Baptist Van Eps, & Lawrence Claese
the two Interpreters, to be equally divided between
them John Baptist to have ly uppermost Half
& Lawrence ly lowermost, & that in Conside=
ration, because they take much Pains in Interpreting

Brother!

14. We cannot ommitt to acquaint you of the
Deceit of ly Smiths, who take our Money, &
instead of putting Steel in our Hatches, put Iron
so that assoon as we come into our Country to use
them they fall to pieces. And your Traders are
very ungratefull, assoon as they have gott our
Beavers turn us out of Doors. Lett us love one
another & not suffer such things to be heard among
us, Do give 10. Beavers. ——

125

15. We Maquase have now 2 Castles that are
begunn to pray, or turn Christians, we desire

that we may have a good large Church made
in ȳ first or nearest Castle calld Ochniondage
which was promisd us by ȳ late E: of Bellomont
and let it be so large yt it may contain us all,
there is only a little Chappel made of Bark
now a small number makes it full.

Brother

16. The Traders have a bad Custom to trust our
People, & when the Men are dead, they come upon
their Widdows for their Payment, in so much
that when they come to Town to buy any thing
the Traders take ȳ Beavers from them for Debt;
Pray let that ill Custom be remedied.

The said Five Sachims were ask'd whether that letters writt by their Secretary and sent by their brother Corlaer the Lieut[t] Governour to the King would not be sufficient and doe as well — They reply'd: what a Question is this, did not wee tell you in our publick propositions on Saturday last that it was concluded by all the Five nations that our Secretary Rob[t] Livingston should goe to the King, and did not wee then tell you his business; And wee are now come again on purpose to insist that he may be dispatch'd to England in a good large Canoe that has good sayls to acquaint Coraehkoo (meaning the great King) of our condition and what wee have done and how the French dayly incroach upon us, and decoy our people away from us, and wee pray you to send us word when he is gone and when he returns for wee expect him again in the spring. doe give ten Beavers —

The Lieut: Gov[r] told them he would consider of this their proposition and would doe any thing that was proper for him to doe for their ease, satisfaction and future tranquility. —

Sig[n'd] P[r] Schuyler — J. John[s] Bleeker Mayor
(sign[d]) R[t] Livingston Secretary
for the Indian affares —

Deed from the Five Nations to the King of their Beaver Hunting Ground.

[New-York Papers. Bundle, P. Q.; Q 49.]

To all Christian & Indian people in this parte of the world and in Europe over the great salt waters, to whom the presents shall come — Wee the Sachims Chief men, Capt[ns] and representatives of the Five nations or Cantons of Indians called the Maquase Oneydes Onnandages and Sinnekes living in the Government of New Yorke in America, to the north west of Albany on this side the Lake Cadarachqui sendeth greeting — Bee it known unto you that our ancestors to our certain knowledge have had, time out of mind a fierce and bloody warr with seaven nations of Indians called the Aragaritkas[1] whose Chief cómand was called successively Chohahise — The land is scituate lyeing and being northwest and by west from Albany beginning on the south west[2] side of Cadarachqui lake and includes all that waste Tract of Land lyeing between the great lake off Ottowawa[3] and the lake called by the natives Sahiquage and by the Christians the lake of Swege[4] and runns till it butts upon the Twichtwichs and is bounded on the right hand by a place called Quadoge[5] conteigning in length about eight hundred miles and in bredth four hundred miles including the country where the bevers the deers, Elks and such beasts keep and the place called Tieugsachrondio, alias Fort de Tret or wawyachtenok and so runs round the lake of swege till you come to place called Oniadarondaquat which is about twenty miles from the Sinnekes Castles which said seaven nations our predecessors did four score years agoe totally conquer and subdue and drove them out of that country and had peaceable and quiet possession of the same to hunt beavers (which was the motive caused us to war for the same) for three score years it being the only chief place for hunting in this parte of the world that ever wee heard of and after that wee had been sixty years sole masters and owners of the said land enjoying peaceable hunting without any internegotion, a remnant of one of the seaven nations called Tionondadè whom

[1] Hurons. [2] *North* west. See next page. [3] Lake Huron. [4] Lake Erie.
[5] At the head of Lake Michigan. *Mitchell's Map of North America*, 1755. Now, Chicago, according to *Map of the British Dominions in North America*, 1763, prefixed to *Charlevoix's Voyages*, 8vo., Dublin, 1766. — Ed.

wee had expelled and drove away came and settled there twenty years agoe disturbed our beaver hunting against which nation wee have warred ever since and would have subdued them long ere now had not they been assisted and succoured by the French of Canada, and whereas the Governour of Canada aforesaid hath lately sent a considerable force to a place called Tjeughsaghronde the principall passe that commands said land to build a Forte there without our leave and consent, by which means they will possess themselves of that excellent country where there is not only a very good soile but great plenty of all maner of wild beasts in such quantities that there is no maner of trouble in killing of them and also will be sole masters of the Boar[1] hunting whereby wee shall be deprived of our livelyhood and subsistance and brought to perpetual bondage and slavery, and wee having subjected ourselves and lands on this side of Cadarachqui lake wholy to the Crown of England wee the said Sachims chief men Capt^ns^ and representatives of the Five nations after mature deliberation out of a deep sence of the many Royall favours extended to us by the present great Monarch of England King William the third, and in consideration also that wee have lived peaceably and quietly with the people of albany our fellow subjects above eighty years when wee first made a firm league and covenant chain with these Christians that first came to settle Albany on this river which covenant chain hath been yearly renewed and kept bright and clear by all the Governours successively and many neighbouring Governm^ts^ of English and nations of Indians have since upon their request been admitted into the same. Wee say upon these and many other good motives us hereunto moveing have freely and voluntary surrendered delivered up and for ever quit claimed, and by these presents doe for us our heires and successors absolutely surrender, deliver up and for ever quit claime unto our great Lord and Master the King of England called by us Corachkoo and by the Christians William the third and to his heires and successors Kings and Queens of England for ever all the right title and interest and all the claime and demand whatsoever which wee the said five nations of Indians called the Maquase, Oneydes, Onnondages, Cayouges and Sinnekes now have or which wee ever had or that our heirs or successors at any time hereafter may or ought to have of in or to all that vast Tract of land or Colony called Canagariarchio beginning on the northwest side of Cadarachqui lake and includes all that vast tract of land lyeing between the great lake of Ottawawa and the lake called by the natives Cahiquage and by the Christians the lake of Swege and runns till it butts upon the Twichtwichs and is bounded on the westward by the Twichtwichs by a place called Quadoge conteining in length about eight hundred miles and in breath four hundred miles including the Country where Beavers and all sorts of wild game keeps and the place called Tjeughsaghrondie alias Fort de tret or Wawyachtenock and so runns round the lake of Swege till you come to a place called Oniadarundaquat which is about twenty miles from the Sinnekes castles including likewise the great falls oakinagaro, all which [was] formerly posest by seaven nations of Indians called the Aragaritka whom by a fair warr wee subdued and drove from thence four score years agoe bringing many of them captives to our country and soe became to be the true owners of the same by conquest which said land is scituate lyeing and being as is above expressed with the whole soyle the lakes the rivers and all things pertaining to the said tract of land or colony with power to erect Forts and castles there, soe that wee the said Five nations nor our heires nor any other person or persons for us by any ways or meanes hereafter have claime challenge and demand of in or to the premises or any parte thereof alwayes provided and it is hereby expected that wee are to have free hunting for us and the heires and descendants from us the Five nations for ever and that free of all

[1] *Sic. qu.!* Beaver. — Ed.

disturbances expecting to be protected therein by the Crown of England but from all the action right title interest and demand of in or to the premises or every of them shall and will be uterly excluded and debarred for ever by these presents and wee the said Sachims of the Five Nations of Indians called the Maquase, Oneydes, Onnandages, Cayouges and Sinnekes and our heires the said tract of land or Colony, lakes and rivers and premises and every part and parcell thereof with their and every of their appurtenances unto our souveraigne Lord the King William the third & his heires and successors Kings of England to his and their proper use and uses against us our heires and all and every other person lawfully claiming by from or under us the said Five nations shall and will warrant and for ever defend by these presents— In Witness whereof wee the Sachims of the Five nations above mentioned in behalf of ourselves and the Five nations have signed and sealed this present Instrument and delivered the same as an Act and deed to the Honble John Nanfan Esqr Lieut^{t} Govr to our Great King in this province whom wee call Corlaer in the presence of all the Magistrates officers and other inhabitants of Albany praying our Brother Corlaer to send it over to Carachkoo our dread souveraigne Lord and that he would be graciously pleased to accept of the same Actum in Albany in the middle of the high street this nineteenth day of July in the thirteenth year of His Maj^{tys} reign Annoque Domini 1701.

SINNEKES SACHIMS

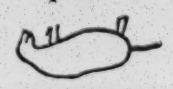
Tehonwaren genie (L. s).

Sonahso wanne (L s).

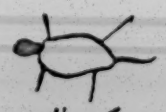
Tosoquat hoa (L s).

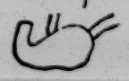
MAQUASE SACHIMS

Tsina go (L s.

Onucher  anorum (L s).

Teoni ahigarawe alias Hendrik (L s).

Tirogaren  alias Cornelis (L s).

Sinon  quireso (L s).

Tanoch rachhoss (L s).

CAYOUGES SACHIMS

Sodsio wanne (L s.).

Thodsino jago—(L s).

Nijuch sagentisquoa (L s.).

ONNANDAGE SACHIMS

Tegach nawadiqua (L s.)

Kach wadochon (L s).

Taga tsehede (L s).

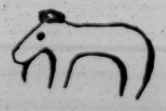
Sade ganasttie (L s)

Ach rireho (L s).

ONEYDE SACHIMS

Dega ronda (L s).

Canada gariaz (L s).

Tio  rachkoe (L s).

Sealed and delivered in the presence of us
P[r] Schuyler
J Jansen Bleeker Mayor
Joh[s] Bleeker Recorder
John Abeel Alderman
Johannes Schuyler Alder[n]
David Schuyler Alderm[n]
Wessells ten Broek Alderman
Johannes Roseboom Alderman
this is a true Copy
(Signed). JOHN NANFAN

Johannes Cuyler Alderman
Dyrk Wessels justice
James Weemes
Jonathan Broadhurst high Sheriff
M. Clarkson Secretary
S Clows Surveyor
R[t] Livingston Secretary for the Indian affares
John Baptist van Eps, Lawrence Claese } Interp[trs]

Lieutenant-Governor Nanfan to the Lords of Trade.

[New-York Entries, E. 56.]

To the R[t] Hon[ble] the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations.

My Lords,

Some time before my expedition to Albany M[r] Livingston his Majestys Secretary for the Indian affairs did apply himself to me for leave to go to England in order to lay his case before his Majesty in Council, and your Lordships concerning his demands upon the Crown for salary and other Publick Services but finding I should have occasion for his assistance in the late Treaties with the Indians at Albany, I therefore detained him and look upon my self obliged in justice to certify to your Lords[ps] that he hath been a very great help to me in all this Negotiation for which I am humbly of opinion that he very well deserves the salary allowed him by his Majesty in his Commission for his Incouragement there being no person in the Town or Country of Albany so capable and well qualifyed as he is, and because his voyage to England cannot be performed without great expence of time lest his Majesty's Service in the Indian affaires might suffer in his absence, I do therefore at his request presume to begg that your Lordships will be pleased to lay his case before his Majesty so that his Majesty's pleasure may be signifyed to this Government upon the report which the late Earle of Bellomont formerly made and sent home in his favour in obedience to his Majestys instructions of the 31st of Aug[st] 1697 for warrants of which the Collector and Receiver General of this Province is by a Minute of Council here commanded not to make payment of any such Warrants as are granted him for that Salary untill his Majestys pleasure be known therein. By reason of the delay of which he has been and still is wholly deprived of any part of that Salary allowed him by his Majesty's said Commission for his Services to his great discouragement and the hurt and prejudice of his private affaires; I thought fit only at present to trouble your Lordships with this particular matter, because I have been an Eye-Witness to his good services to his Majesty in that imployment which is nevertheless most humbly submitted to your Lordships great prudence and wisdome by,

My Lords
Your Lordships
Most faithfull and most
Obedient Servant
JOHN NANFAN

New York
Aug[st] 21. 1701.

July 19th 1701. parliable Speech
& Answer to Lewis Gouin Esqr

Article 3d "We Complain of the French of Canada's invading
"our Territories, and that they go and build
"Forts upon our Land without our Consent, We pray
"that the Great King of England may be acquainted with
"it and that he will be pleased to take care to
"prevent it — To this to Answer

Article 4th "We Desire that Subjects Inhabitants of
"may Trade in Hudsons Bay (the same they and
"Ships of England) the same King of England to assent
"them Save that the French of Canada without upon any
"Pretence, do disturb or hurt at Rupert River
"what the French call Le Debart) and to pray that our
"Great King may use all means to prevent it, Like we
"shall do to find out, we Desire may be added to this
"they will make peace & leave enemy Dan with Five
"Nations — We Desire may not be admitted to Treat
"upon the Bounds of Canada on this Side — We
Thought

"Thought the Government would have done something
"in this, but the whole passed away duly in general
"& magic Meaning that the Lords should be sum without
"the Government's Bill was in debate in the
"case, Lord Bedford was the first that spoke against
"it & Earl Bedford Duke of Newcastle was next
"with some further Debate the Bill was read
"and assented to by the Royal King in Chair, Then went
"with Duke of Newcastle, whose Speech was
"Short & Civil, after which Earl of Granville &
"Earl of Bedford & some Lords — Dined
"& went & 2 others

NB Great Complaints do go on upon the Engagement
& generally would find fault to the King with him
& prosecute the Papists after Parliament against Calvinists
& Episcopacy, and the ways of Quiet Peaceable
way Can after undertaken & impossible to do any thing
in this matter but by Regulation with Force. Such
the Complaints have made by them in Debate after
Some Days, and the Complaints of the Papists
that went with Coll Stanley a few years after
Separate were the occasion of this 15th article of
the Duke of Ormond — The 2d Separate was the
Second with the Lord of Leeds — after the year
of Peace Separate was that was taken to get
the Penal Disabilities of Calvinism & Episcopacy
which Promised them relief the year 1720 to make
a Parliament more Regard with Equity of the
Papists, which was by Some Clergy the Second
Complaint after the Same Report due to him to the
Court of Spain Britain Can no ways ever obtained
no any other Engagements, which have been them

Extracts from the
Register of Indian
Affairs wherein
the Proceedings
of the Encroachments
of the French of
Canada on their
Lands

XX

Pourparlez entre monsieur le chevalier de Calliere gouuerneur et lieutenant general pour le roy en Canada et les sauuages descendus a montreal pour paruenir a la ratiffication de la paix.

Du 29 juillet. 1701.

Jean le blanc chef des outaouas dorable a parlé pour sa nation, celle de la fourche, des outaouas sinago, des Kikakons, et des saulteurs otchipoy.

Nous uenons chés uous nostre pere pour uous saluer, nous suiuons la pensée de nos anciens qui nous ont toujours dit de faire uostre uolonté, il nen est pas fallu que nous ne soyons pas descendus par la peur quón a uous lu nous faire de la maladie, nous auons sceu que uous nous demandiez nous sommes uenus pour ecouter uostre uoix, nous napportons que de mechantes peleteries le castor etant presque tout detruit dans nos cartiers, nous uous demandons uostre protection pour que les marchands ayant pitié de nous en nous faisant ~~donner~~ bon marché

Monsieur le chevalier de Calliere leur a repondu ce qui suit.

Comme uous ne me parlez presentement que des affaires de uostre Commerce, afin que ceux qui sont uenus pour la traitte puissent la faire incessament, je parleray aux marchands de cette ville pour guider uous a donnant les marchandises a bon marché, et que uous uous en retourniez Contents, je remets a une autre fois a uous parler, a uous autres chefs des affaires pour lesquelles je uous ay conuiés de uenir me trouuer: uous auez eu raison de ne pas escouter les mechants discours quón uous a fait pour uous empescher de uenir icy en uous faisant entendre que nous estions malade puisque uous uoyez que tout le monde se porte bien en cette ville, cependant sil y a quelquun dentre uous qui soyent incommodez jen feray auoir soin tres volontiers par nos medecins pour les guerrir

Du même jour

Sont uenus les poutouatamis, malomini puants, folles aqoines, mal Koutins, hurons, miamis, amikois, et renards,

Onanguissel, chef pottatamis a parlé pour les cinq premieres.

Quelque peur quón ait uoulu nous faire ie nay point uoulu relacher, et ie me suis rendu aupres de uous mon pere pour ecouter uostre uoix, quand iay ueu mr. de Courtemanche dans nostre pais je nay fait quún même corps auec luy pour seconder uos intentions il est facheux quun chef des 5 linous soit mort en chemin et que la maladie ayt fait relacher les austres, ie ne uous parle point dauantage de cela mon pere, parceque ie espere que uous ralommoderez bien cette affaire, je uous parle seulement au nom de ces cinq nations pour que uous nous fassiez donner des marchandises a bon marché et que nous en emportions beaucoup si ie nestois pas auprez de uous je serois du bien a nicolas perrot dacté pillé par les mal Koutins s'il retournoit auec moy je luy feroi rendre ce quón luy a pris

Reponses de mr. le chevalier de Calliere a ce que luy ont dit les neuf nations cy acosté.

Je suis bien aize que uous soyez uenus icy pour estre presens a la paix que ie ueux faire et traitter auec les iroquois par tous mes alliez dont uous estes du nombre, je suis faschez du coup que les sauteurs ont fait sur uostre renards, quand toutes les affaires seront entierement applanies entre les iroquois et moy, ie feray ce qui y aura a faire pour faire ralommoder cette la, et toutes les autres de mes alliez, en repondant a uos demandes

Le rat chef huron,

nous sommes uenus icy nostre pere pour
escouter uostre parolle comme uous lauez
souuentte, nous nauons aujourdhuy autre
chose a uous dire sinon de uous demander
les marchandises a bon marché

Chichicatalo chef miamis

Vous uoyé icy les miamis qui sont uenus
pour uous saluer nostre pere nous uous
prions dauoir pitié de nous, nous sommes
malheureux depuis que les françois ne sont
plus chez nous et particulierement une
forgeron pour raccommoder nos armes et nos
haches, nous auons enuie de nous reunir a
la riuiere s.t joseph et nous uous demandons
que uous inuitiez tous ceux de nostre nation
a y uenir, uoila un calumet de paix que ce
uous donne pour faire fumer tous uos enfants
quant ils uiendront uous uoir, je nay pas
eu les oreilles bouchées quant on ma parlé
de uostre part et si nous auions lusage
des canots nous serions des cendus en plus
grand nombre, ie regrette deux de nos
chefs qui sont morts en chemin

le chef des amikois

quoy quon nous ait fait peur pour nous
empecher de descendre nous nauons pas

uoulu ménquér a uenir uous el louter nostre
pere nous uous demandons la meme grace
que les autres de nous faire emporter de s
marchandises a bon marche

le chef des renards

nous somme uenus uous uoir nostre pere sur
la demande que m.r de Courtemanche nous
ena faite nous sommes gueux aye pitié
de nous, le sauteur nous a tué, si nous
auions une robe noir un forgeron et quelque
francois ché nous le sauteur ne seroit pas
assés hardi de nous uenir insulter nous
uous demandons nicolas perrot.

Du meme jour 29 juillet

Coluby chef sakis

Monsieur de Courtemanche nous ayant
fait scauoir que nostre pere que uous
souhaittiez que nous des Cendissions nous ne
lauons fait quen tremblant a laule du
coup qui a este fait par un de nos jeunes
gens, sans la participation des ueillards,
sur un francois nous uous en demandons
pardon uous asseurant que nous ferons
tout ce que uous souhaitterez pour
repare cette faute nous commencons par
uous donner cette chair uiuante. (c'est un

Reponses de m.r le

cheualier de Lallieres aux propos sakis
ge ueult bien en Consideration donanque
et de loyla mee qui uous presente a moy
qui masseurent que uous auez un ueritable
repenty de uostre faute a laquelle ne pas
songer a mon faire satisfaction et w
remets a uous parler encore la dessus
tandis auant que uous partiez

petit garson quils presentarent a la place
du francois mort, esperant que comme nous
etz un bon pere nous nous ferez misericorde,
ie suis presentement un peu plus rasseuré
voyant que nous auez souffert que ie aye entré
chez nous, ie ne vous ay ammené quun
prisonnier parceque comme les iroquois ont
aimé ma chair j'ay aussy aimé la leur et
jay mangé leurs prisonniers comme ils ont
mangé les miens.

Du mème jour

Les iroquois ont parlé comme
il suit

Nous voyé icy notre pere nos enfant des 4
nations iroquoises, sonnontouan, onnontague,
goyogoins, et onneyouts, nous attendons aussy
lagnié, nous sommes uenu pour vous saluer
et escouter uotre parolle, voila des jeunes
gens qui nous ont accompagnéz parceque
outre quil auroit eté honteux que nous
fussions desbandus sans escorte nous auions
besoin de ces jeunes gens pour nous aider
a nagger ils ont apportéz quelques pelteries
qui nous demandent permission de
pouuoir traitter, et nous prie de leur faire
donner des marchandises a bon marché.
nous vous remercions des vieres que vous
nous faitte distribuer pour nous autres
vieillards, nous en parlerons par a notre

Reponce de monsieur

de Callieres aux iroquois

je suis bien aize de vous voir icy vous autres
Considerables, de sonnontouan, onnontague,
goyogoins, et onneyouts, aussy bien que les
jeunes gens qui vous ont accompagnéz, et
qui ont apportéz quelque pelterie pour
traitter, ie espere quils seront contents du
bon marché quon leurs en fera ayant
ordonné au Sr Joncaire de les mener chez
les meilleurs marchands et de ne les pas
laissé tromper, vous trouverez encore quand
vous voudrez revenir icy les marchandises a
un prix plus raisonnable parceque la
quantité du monde qui y trouuent
presentement peut les faire rencherir
de quelque chose

jeunesse par ce que nous scauons bien que
nous ne pouués pas nourrir tant de monde

Du 31 de juin

Le rat chef des hurons a parlé comme il suit

Souuenés vous nostre père que dans
le temps que nous estions icy lautomne
dernier nous dites aux iroquois et particu.
aux sonnon touans qui ont de nos prisonniers
chés eux de les ammener tout de mesme
que vous nous dites aussy d'ammener tous
ceux des leurs qui estoient chés nous, nous
vous auons obey, mais les iroquois n'ont
pas fait la même chose, nous scauons
qu'ils n'ont ammenés que des françois, et
point de nos gens, cependant il y en a
dans leurs villages, pourquoy m.rs de manlouis
et de gonclaue qui y en uiennent ne les
ont ils pas ammenés, ie doute bien que
les iroquois nous tromperoient

Reponses de m.r le chlier de Calliers

je ne peut encore rien vous respondre
ce que vous uenés de me dire je verray
les iroquois la dessus

Du 31 de juillet.

Monsieur le chlier

dit ce qui suit aux iroquois
je vous ay enuoyé chercher pour vous dire
que par la paix que iay faitte auec vous
lannée dernierre il fut arresté que vous

Reponse des iroquois

a m.r le chevalier de Calliers

nous auons tort de n'auoir pas ammen
les prisonniers de nos sauuages alliez
nous le deuions mais ceux qui les ont
adoptés les regardent comme leurs enf

ammanerez tous les prisonniers qui estoient
parmy uous, tant francois que sauuages mes
alliés jan uoyay auly tost le S.r de Courtemanche
et le pere anjalran pour auertir toutes les
nations de Cette Conclusion de paix, afin de
la leur faire accepter et leurs ordonner
de desrendre auec les prisonniers qu'ils
pouuoyent auoir a uous, a quoy ils ont a
satisfaites, en men ammenant plus de
trente, dun autre Costé je uous ay enuoyé
le pere bruyas, les S.rs de maricourt et de
joncaire pour uous aider a ammener tous
ceux qui estoient chéz uous comme uous
auéz temoigné le desirer,
Cependant quelque nation des sauuages
denhaut sont uenus me trouuer (et je ne
doute pas que les autres nen facent autant)
pour me dire quils mauoient obeys en
mamenant ce quils auoient deus prisonniers
chéz eux mais que uous nen auiez point
ammenés des leurs, ie nay rien que leur
respondre la dessus, sinon que ie uous en
parlerois ainsy uoyéz ce que ie peut leur
dire pour les satisfaire sans prenant amoy
de la manquement qui ne ma pas mouns
surpris qu'eux, apres tout ce qui auoit esté
arretté la dessus, jauois même mieux en
aimé que uous eussiez manqué a mamener
nous n'auons peu les retirer nous mesmes pas
maistres les uns des autres, nous auons du
regret de ce quils en prennent a nous, nous
sommes prest a faire ce que uous uoudrez pour
reparer cette faute, et si uous uoulés en
anuoier quelque francois auec nous, il sera
temoin que nous nous emploierons de tous
nos forces pour uous les rendre, uous connoissez
que nous n'auons point les premiers mal fait, il
y a trois ans que uous nous deffendés de se
nous battre, nous uous auons obeis en nous
Contentant dessuyer le sang que les
sauuages denhaut ont repandu sur notre
visage même depuis la paix ce qui est
une preuue de notre sincerité.

des prisonniers francois que les leurs, parla
sincere envie que ay de vous procurer une
bonne paix qui puisse vous mettre en repos

les Iroquois ont demandé jusqu'au
lendemain pour respondre a ce qui est porté
icy dessus, ce qui leur a este accordé.

M.r le Chlier de Calliere.

Je suis content de ce que vous avez gardé la
deffense que ie vous ay faite de vous vanger
des coups que les gens d'en haut ont fait
sur vous, et de ce que vous estes venus vous
en plaindre a moy pour vous en faire faire
raison, mais ie ne peut reconnoir votre
excuse de n'avoir point amenés leurs
prisonniers puisque vous deviés vous servir
de toutes sortes de moiens pour les retirer
des mains de ceux qui les avoient adoptés,
Comme ils ont fait, quelle asseurance me
donnés vous que vous aurés plus de pouvoir
de les retirer presentement que vous n'avez
eu, ce n'est pas ainsy que vous en devés agir
avec moy et je suis tres mal satisfait de
Votre Conduitte en cette occasion.

M.r le Chlier de Calliere

Je veray mes allies sur les expedients que
vous me proposés

Le 21.e Aoust.

Les Iroquois

Quand nous serons de retour a nos
villages et que nous aurons informé nos
gens de ce qui se passe icy, ceux qui sont
interessés aux prisonniers que les gens
d'en haut ont ramenés se joignant a
nous avec les francois que nous vous
demandons nous sommes persuadés que
nous reüssirons.

Les hurons de missillimaxina

es des miamis, sont venus trouuer monsieur le cheualier de lalliers. es quarente sol chef a parlé pour tous comme il suit

vous auez enuoyé lautomne dernier chez nous pour nous dire ce que uous auiez fait icy auec les iroquois es que toute la terre sy assemblerois presentement, que sy nous eussions des prisonniers nous uiendrions a uous les ammener, nous en auions onze dont cinq ne uouloient pas descendre parce quils desirent de rester auec nous, cependant nous les auons ammenez afin quils uous le disent eux mêmes de crainte que uous ne nous eussiez pas cru, jay aussy aidé en a mon particulier a ammener les miamis et leurs prisonniers nayant pas lusage des canots et iay fait des presents a ceux qui auoient des prisonniers pour les engager a les rendre, mr. de Courtemanche peut uous dire de quelle maniere jen ay usé et que jay fait tout ce quil a souhaitté de moy

Reponses de monsieur

le cheualier de lalliers a ce que les hurons uiennent de luy dire.

le sieur de Courtemanche ma rendu compte de ce que uous auez fait pour obliger les miamis a uenir et couter ma parolle, et a me ramener leurs esclaues, aussy bien que de laide que uous leur auez donné pour pouuoir sy rendre je uous en sçais bongré es des onze prisonniers que uous auez amené. Quand uous me parlastes il y a deux jours de ce que les iroquois nauoient point ramenez les nostres je uous dis que je les uerrois incessamment la dessus ce que je fis hier en leur reprochant tres fortement quils nauoient pas obeis aux demandes que je leur en auois fait et que jaurois mieux aimé quils eussent laissé a leurs uillages les prisonniers francois que ceux de mes alliez. apres les auoir beaucoup pressez la dessus, ils mont auoüez aujourdhuy quils auoient eu tort et quils estoient prests a faire tout ce que je souhaitterois pour reparer cette faute me priant de leur donner des francais pour les aller chercher incessament, ce que je ueux bien faire afin de uous marquer que je ne spargne rien pour uous faire uoir

satisfaction et je suis bien aise de vous dire
que iay resolu de garder les prisonniers que
vous aués ammenés jusqua ce que vous mayez
rendu les nostres, et si quelquun de vous
veut rester pour les reconduire a nos villages jauray soin de la

Du 2e. aoust.

Jean le Blanc outaouas du sable a parle.

Vous auez enuoyé le s.r de Courtemanche
et le pere anjalran pour nous dire de venir
escouter vostre voix et ammener les
prisonniers des iroquois qui estoient chez
nous, nous n'en auions que deux que nous
auons fait despendre pour eschanger

le chef des Kiskacons

Cest une chose facheuse que estant despendu
pour entendre vostre parolle nostre pere
Comme m.r de Courtemanche et le pere
anjalran nous y ont inuités nous tombions
malades, je n'auois que quatre prisonniers
iroquois que iay ammenés.

Le chef des outaouäes
sinago.

Je suis despendu pour entendre vostre voix
mon pere Comme m.r de Courtemanche ma

Reponse de m.r le chevalier de la Valiere a jean le blanc,
aux Kiskakons, outaouas sinago, Miamis.

Je plaind les fatigues que vous auez eu mes
enfans des lacs et delabaye pour venir
mescouter et ammener les prisonniers des
iroquois afin de rattiffier la paix
soyés persuadés que vos interests mestoient
toujours aussy chers que les miens et que
tant que vous serés unis a moy vous n'aurés
rien a craindre Comme les iroquois n'ont
point ammené vos prisonniers, sur
quoy ie les ay fortement grondés en leur
reprochant quils n'auoyent point
satisfait a ce qui auoit été reglé, ie ne
garderay ceux que vous aués a eux jus
qua ce quils me les ayent rendu, Comme
ils me la promettes, et si vous voulés
faire rester quelquun de vous pour les
reconduire et les rammener ie leur feray
fournir ce qui leur sera necessaire.

ladié de nostre pare ja nay quuna prisonniera
que iay achetté qui sto a ma cabanna.

Chichicaualo chef miamis,
ja nay rien a uous dire mon pere que ceque
je uous ay dit il y a deux jours si ce nest que
iay amené huit prisonniers, ce na pas
été sans peine que ie suis descendu parce
que ie nay point lusage des canots.

Onanguisset chef priuatamis
a parlé pour ses nation cellui de la Kis, de
quanty, renards, stagamy, et mascoutins,
Nous sommes descendus nostre pere pour es-
coutter uostre uoix nous nauons point de
prisonniers iroquois il ny a que la Kis qui
en a un, quand mr. de Courtemanche ma
parlé de uostre part il ma dit que uous
auiez fait la paix auec liroquois et quil
arrestoit le castor qui estoit tourné de
ces costés la, pour celuy du sioux qui ma
frappé il ma demandé dele suspendre
mais toutes les nations pour qui je parle
uoulant luy faire la guerre, nous ayant
tuez plusieurs fois. nous regardons ces
coups comma si cestoit les gens du sueur
qui nous tuent parceque cest luy qui les
leur porte des munitions nous uous prions
de la faire reuenir en laffement et de

nous fournir les marchandises a bonmarché par ce qu'autrement nos jeunes gens aux iront chercher au mississipy dou nous auons veu venir un navire qui a passé a pour aller aux isles

Du 3e aoust les jroquois

Nous venons vous presenter douze prisonniers francois que nous auons amenés et nous vous prions quils soyent bien traittés pour soulager la douleur que nous auons de les quitter les regardant comme nos parents.

M. le chler de Calliers

Je vous remercie des douze prisonniers francois que vous me randés et les remettrés a leurs parents a qui ie recommanderay de les bien traitter, vous me satisfaites beaucoup en cela mais il faut que vous satisfaciez aussy mes alliés dan haut en me ramenant leurs prisonniers afin de les contenter.

Du meme jour 3e aoust les hurons et les miamis sont venus parler a Mr le chevalier de Calliers et quarante sept chef huron a dit ce qui suit

Nous venons vous presenter les onze prisonniers jroquois que nous auons amenés pour que vous en fassiez ce quil vous plaira, vous nous direz il y a quelque jours que vous vouliez les garder jusqua ce quil nous vous amenés les notres si vous voulez que nous vous disions

Reponce de Mr le chler de Calliers aux hurons et miamis

Quand ie vous ay dit que ie garderois les prisonniers des jroquois que vous me remettés, jusqua ce quil me vous ramenés ceux de mes alliés. vous deués estre persuadés que ie n'ay eu autre veüe en cela que celle de prendre vos interets et que vous soyez contents, presentement que vous me demandés vous hurons, et

ce disant nostre sentimens la dessus nous
croyons quil seroit a propos de les leur rendre
apres cela nous verrons sils seront sincerez
dumoins nous naurez rien a nous reprocher
ny nous non plus, sils ramettent nos gens entre
les mains du francois que nous enuoyé auec
eux, nous les prions sans les faire defendre
ils ou ils seroient obligé dhyuerner, de les
renuoyer parmi agara, cest tout la les
sentimens du rat nostre chef qui uient
de mourir.

Chichicatalo chef miamy
a ensuite parlé et a dit
Quoyque le huron qui uient de parler
soit dune autre nation que nous cependant
nous naurons point differents sentimens
nous nous presentons huit prisonniers que
voila, et nous sommes dauis comme luy
que nous les rendiez aux iroquois.

miamis que ie les leur rende ie serois bien
aise aussy de sçauoir le sentiment de
autres nations qui en ont ammenez afin
que nous nayons tous ensemble quune même
pensée ne faisant quun même corps, et
que nous connoissiez que ie nay autre enuie
que de nous voir retourner satisfait.
rammenez ces prisonniers pour me les
rendre lorsque ie nous les demanderay. iay
a vous parler de letablissement que ie
fais faire au detroit ce que ie feray
auant que vous partiez

Du même jour

Tous le reste des nations alliez sont
venus trouuer mr. de Calliere et jean
le blanc a parlé pour toute comme
il suit.
Nous uenons nous presenter les prisoniers
des iroquois que nous nous auons ammenez
pour que vous en fassiez ce quils nous en

Reponse de mr. le
cheualier de Calliere.
jauois sçay bon gré des prisonniers que
vous me presentez et de la confiance que
vous me marquez auoir en moy pour vos
interests, tant que vous en userez de cette
maniere je les menageray toujours

plaira et nous nous remettons entierement
nos interetz entre les mains pourqu'en nous
nous faisiez rendre les nostres.

Comme les miens propres, remercy les
prisonniers a nos Cabannes pour me les
presenter demain dans l'assemblee que
que j'y feray faire afin que les progues
Connoissent l'union qui y a entre nous
alliez et moy, je nous y feray preparer
un festin afin de nous faire resjouir
ensemble.

je nous parleray auant vostre departie
l'etablissement que icy fait faire au
detroit et d'autres affaires qui peuuent
nous regarder afin de regler toutes choses
pendant que nous serez icy.

Souscrivez ces Exemplaires de Gallieres de la Femme
Reconnue entre Nous de la Bastisseuse Polygraphe

No 2

Ratification of the Peace between the French and the Indians.

RATIFICATION of the Peace concluded in the month of September last between the Colony of Canada, its Indian allies and the Iroquois, in a General Meeting of the Chiefs of each of these Nations convoked by Chevalier de Callières Governor and Lieutenant-General for the King in New France. At Montreal the fourth of August One thousand seven hundred and One.

As there were only some Huron and Outawas Deputies here last year when I concluded peace with the Iroquois for myself and all my allies, I deemed it necessary to send Sieur de Courtemanche and the Reverend Father Anjalran to all the other nations, my allies, then absent, to inform them of what occurred, and to invite them to send down some Chiefs from each, with the Iroquois prisoners they held, in order that they may hear my word altogether.

I am exceedingly rejoiced to see all my Children assembled here at present; You, Hurons, Outawas, of the *Sable*, Kiskakons, Outawas Sinago, the Nation of the Fork, Sauteurs, Poutouatamis, Sacs, Puants, Wild Rice, Foxes, Maskoutens, Miamis, Illinois, Amikois, Nepissings, Algonkins, Temiscamings, Cristinaux, Inland Nations *(Gens des Terres)*, Kikapous, People of the Sault and of the Mountain, Abenakis, and you Iroquois Nations; and as you have, both the one and the other, deposited your interests in my hands, that I can cause you all to live in quietness. I this day, then, ratify the Peace we concluded in the month of August last, wishing that no further mention be made of the several blows struck during the War, and I lay hold anew of all your hatchets and other warlike weapons and put them, together with my own, in so deep a trench that no one can take them up again to disturb the peace I reëstablish among my children and you; recommending you, whenever you meet each other, to act as brothers and to agree together as regards hunting, so that no disturbance may occur, and this peace may not be troubled:

I repeat what I already stated in the Treaty we have concluded; should it happen that some of my Children strike another of them, he who will have been struck shall not take vengeance either by himself or by others in his behalf, but shall come and see me in order that I may have justice done him, declaring to you that if the offender refuse to give reasonable satisfaction, I, with my other allies, shall unite with the injured person to constrain him so to do. I do not expect such an occurrence, owing to the obedience due to me from my Children who will remember what we now conclude together; and in order that they may not forget it, I attach my words to the Belts that I am about to give to each of your Nations, so that the Chiefs may cause their young men to respect them.

I invite you all to smoke the Calumet of Peace, which I begin first to do, and to eat some meat and drink some broth that I cause to be prepared for you, so that I, like a good Father, may have the satisfaction to see all my Children united together.

I shall preserve this Calumet which has been presented me by the Miamis, so that I may have it in my power to make you smoke whenever you will come to see me.

All the above mentioned Nations having heard what Chevalier de Callières said to them, answered as follows:—

The Chief of the KISKAKONS.

Father, having learned that you demanded the Iroquois prisoners, I would not fail to bring them to you; Here are four whom I present to you, to do by them as you please. With this Wampum I released them and here is a Calumet that I give the Iroquois to smoke together when we shall meet. I rejoice that you have united the earth that was upset, and willingly subscribe to every thing you have done.

The IROQUOIS.

Father. Here we are assembled agreeably to your wishes; you planted, last year, a Tree of peace, and added to it roots and leaves to shelter us. We now hope that all hear your word; that no one will touch that tree. For ourselves, we assure you by these 4 Belts, that we will attend to all you say. We present you some prisoners here present, and shall surrender the others in our hands. We also hope, now the doors are open for peace, that the remainder of our people will be restored.

The HURONS.

Here we are as you requested; we present you twelve prisoners, five of whom desire to return with us. You will do as you please with the other seven. We thank you for the peace you have procured for us, and joyfully ratify it.

JOHN LE BLANC, an Outawas of the *Sable*.

Father, I've obeyed you as soon as you asked me, by bringing to you two prisoners of whom you are master; when you commanded me to go to war I did so, and now that you forbid me, I obey. I ask of you, Father, by this Belt that the Iroquois untie and restore to me my body which is in their country; that is to say—the people of his Nation.

JANGOUESSY, an Outawas Sinago.

I did not wish to disregard your orders, Father, though I had no prisoners. Nevertheless, here is a woman I redeemed; do with her as you like; and here is a Calumet that I present to the Iroquois to smoke like brothers when we shall meet.

CHICHICATATO, Chief of the Miamis.

Father, I have obeyed you by bringing you back eight Iroquois prisoners to do with them as you please; had I some canoes, I would have brought you more; although I do not see here any of mine that are in the hands of the Iroquois, I will bring you those that remain if you wish it, or I shall open the door to them that they may return.

ONANGUISSET, for the Sacs.

Father. I form but one body with you. Here's an Iroquois prisoner whom I took in war; in presenting him to you, permit me to give him a Calumet to carry to the Iroquois and to smoke whenever we meet. I thank you for giving light to the Sun which has been obscured since the War.

ONANGUISSET Chief of the Poutouatamis.

Father. I shall not make you a long speech. I have only two prisoners whom I place beside you to do with them as you think proper. Here's a Calumet which I present you either to

retain or give it to these two prisoners in order that they smoke out of it in their country. I am always ready to obey you even unto the death.

MISKOUENSA, Chief of the Outagamis.

I have no prisoners to surrender to you, Father, but I thank you for the clear sky you give the whole world by the Peace. For myself I will never lose this light.

The MASKOUTINS.

I do not bring you any Iroquois prisoners because I have not been out against them for some time, having amused myself in making war on other nations; but I am come in obedience to your call, and thank you for the Peace you have procured us.

The WILD RICE.

Father, I come merely out of obedience to you, and to take advantage of the Peace you have concluded between the Iroquois and us.

The SAUTEURS and PUANTS.

Father. I would have brought you some Iroquois prisoners had I had any, as I am desirous to obey you in whatever you order. I thank you for the light you have given us, and I wish that it may be lasting.

The NEPISSINGS.

I would not fail in coming here like the others, to listen to your voice. I had an Iroquois prisoner last year whom I surrendered to you; here's a Calumet which I present to you for the Iroquois if you please, in order that we may smoke together whenever we meet.

The ALGONQUINS.

Father. I have no prisoners to surrender to you. The Algonkin is one of your Children, who has always been yours and will so continue as long as he shall live. I pray the Master of Life that your acts to-day may long endure.

The AMIKOIS.

Having no will but yours, I agree to what you have just done.

The ABENAKIS.

Father. Although I am the last to speak, I am not the less yours; You know I have been always attached to you I have no longer a hatchet; You buried it in a trench last year, and I will not resume it until you order me.

Those of the SAULT.

You, Iroquois, are not ignorant that we are attached to our Father; we who dwell with him and live in his bosom. You sent us a Belt three years ago inviting us to procure peace for you; we sent you another in return; we again give you this one to let you know that we have labored for that object. We ask nothing more than that it should be lasting. Do, also, on your part, what is necessary thereunto.

Those of the MOUNTAIN.

Father. You have caused all the Nations to be assembled here, to make a pile of hatchets and to bury them with your own in the ground. I rejoice at what you have done this day, and I invite the Iroquois to regard us as their brothers.

Lower down. Thirty-eight Chiefs of the different Nations have signed as usual with figures of Animals.

Projects against New England.

Canada. 1701.

If war be declared between France and England and Neutrality do not exist between the two Crowns, in North America, it is certain that the King can very easily conquer and ruin New England, or at least make considerable progress towards it, either by incursions into the Country, or by the capture and destruction of some towns, or by [sacking the] towns, villages and settlements which can be entirely destroyed.

Essential Observations.

Before entering into the detail of what might be done in this regard, it is proper to observe that the peace concluded specially with the Iroquois in 1700, and which in 1701 was rendered general with all the known Indian Nations, acquired for the King a certain and incontestable superiority in Canada over all New England.

That country, 'tis true, is twice more populous than New France, but its people are cowardly to an astonishing degree, absolutely undisciplined and without any experience in War; the smallest party of Indians has always got the better of them; in fine, they have no Regular troops there.

This is not the case with Canada. There are 28 Infantry Companies of detachments from the Marine, there; the Canadians are brave, well disciplined and indefatigable on the march. Two thousand of them will always beat, on any ground, the subjects of New England.

This Peace places all the Indians in the French interest and prevents the Iroquois uniting with the English in case of a rupture; otherwise, should they do so, all the other Indians would unite together to make war on the Iroquois, who would be soon overpowered by the multitude.

The Five Iroquois Nations can muster only 1200 warriors at most. It would be easy to organize a corps of 6000 men from among the other Indians; which conjoined with a detachment of 500 of our troops would annihilate, and forever, the Iroquois.

Particulars of the Country, and of the Strength of New England.

To return to the plans, it is to be remarked — That New England is a very extensive country. The principal places on the sea coast are Pescatouet, Salem, Boston, Rode island, Manatte or New-York; these places have harbors and ports.

It is about 70 leagues from Pentagouët in Acadia, which belongs to the King, to Pescatouet; hence to Salem 25 leagues; from Salem to Boston 5 leagues; thence to Rode island 30 leagues and from the last point to Manatte 70 leagues.

Ratification De la Paix

faitte au mois de septembre Dernier, entre La Colonie de Canada, Les Sauvages Ses alliez, et les iroquois dans vne assemblée generalle des chefs de chacune de ces nations — Conduite par monsieur le Chevalier de Callieres — gouverneur et Lieutenant general pour le Roy en la — nouvelle france,

A Montreal le quatrième aoust 1701

Comme il ny avoit icy L'année Derniere que Des — deputez des hurons et des outaouacs lorsque ie fis la paix — avec les Iroquois pour moy et tous mes alliez, ie jugeay qu'il — estoit neccessaire d'envoyer le Sieur de Courtemanche, — Et le R. P. Anjalran, chez toutes les autres nations mes — qui estoient absents pour leur apprendre ce qui — s'estoit passé, et les inviter a descendre des Chefs de — chacune avec les prisonniers iroquois qu'ils avoient affin — d'ecouter tous ensemble ma parolle.

Jay vne extreme joye de voir icy presentement tous mes — enfans assemblez, vous hurons, outaouacs du Sable, — Kiskakons, outaouacs Sinago, nation de la fourche, — Sauteurs, puteBatamis, Sakis, puants, Folles avoines, renards, — maskoutins, Miamis, Illinois, amikois, nepissingues, algonquins, — Temiskamingues, Cristinaux, gens des terres, Kikapoux, gens — du c'ault, de la montagne, Abenakis, et vous nations iroquoises, — et que m'ayant remis les vns, et les autres vos interets — entre les mains ie puisse vous faire viure tous En — tranquilité; ie ratifie dont aujourd'huy la paix que nous — avons faitte au mois d'aoust dernier voulant qu'il ne soit — plus parlé de tous les coups faits pendant la guerre, et — Je me saisy de nouveau de toutes vos haches, et de tous vos — autres instruments de guerre, que ie mets avec les miens — dans vne fosse Sy profonde que personne ne puisse les — reprendre, pour troubler la tranquilité que ie retablis — parmy mes Enfans, en vous recommandant lors que vous — vous rencontrerez de vous traiter Comme freres, et de vous — accomoder ensemble pour la chasse, de maniere qu'il n'arrive

aucune Brouillerie les vns auec les autres, et pourque cette paix ne puisse estre troublée, ie repete ce que i'ay desja Dit dans le traité que nous auons fait, que S'il arriuoit que quelqu'vn de mes enfans en frapast vn autre, celuy qui aura esté frapé ne se vangera point, ny par luy ny par aucun de sa part, mais il viendra me trouuer pour que ie luy en fasse faire raison, vous declarant que si l'offençant refusoit d'en faire vne Satisfaction raisonnable, ie me ioindrai auec mes autres alliéz a l'offensé pour l'y Contraindre ce que ie ne croit pas qui puisse arriuer, par l'obeissance que me doiuent mes enfans qui se ressouuiendront de ce que nous arrestons presentement ensembles, et pour qu'ils ne puissent l'oublier, j'attache mes parolles aux colliers que ie vais donner a chacune de vos nations affin que les anciens les fassent executer par leurs jeunes gens, ie vous inuite tous a fumer dans ce calumet de paix ou ie commence le premier, et a manger de la viande et du bouillon que ie vous fais preparer pour que i'aye comme vn bon pur la Satisfaction de voir tous mes enfans reunis,

Je garderay ce calumet qui m'a esté presenté par les miamis affin que ie puisse vous faire fumer quand vous viendréz me voir,

apres que toutes les nations cy dessus eurent entendu ce que monsieur le Cheualier de Callieres leur dit, ils repondirent comme il suit,

Le Chef des KISKAKONS

Je n'ay pas voulu manquer mon pere ayant Sçû que vous me demandiéz les prisonniers des Iroquois, a vous les ameine en voila quatre que ie vous presente pour en faire ce qui vous plaira, C'est auec cette porcelaine que ie les ay deliés et voicy vn calumet que ie presente aux iroquois pour fumer ensemble quand nous nous rencontrerons, ie me rejouy de ce que vous auéz vny la terre qui estoit bouluersée, et ~~ie~~ souscris volontiers a tout ce que vous auez fait,

Les Iroquois,

Nous voila assemblés nostre pere comme vous l'auéz souhaitté, vous plantates l'année derniere vn arbre de paix

Et vous prenez des racines et des feuilles pour que nous y fassions
a labry, nous esperons presentement que tout le monde entend
ce que vous dites, qu'on ne touchera point a cet arbre, pour nous
nous vous assurons, par ces quatre colliers que nous suivrons
tout ce que vous auez reglé; nous vous presentons deux prisonn
que voicy et nous vous rendrons les autres que nous auons, Nous
esperons aussy presentement que les portes sont ouuertes pour
la paix, qu'on nous renuoyera le reste des nostres,

Les hurons,

Nous voila icy comme vous l'auez demandé, nous vous presentons
douze prisonniers, dont cinq veullent retourner auec nous, pour
les sept autres vous en ferez ce qu'il vous plaira, nous Vous
remercions de la paix que vous nous auez procurée et nous
la ratifions auec ioye,

Jean le blanc outaouac du Sable,

Je vous ay obey mon pere aussy tost que vous m'auez demandé
en vous ramenant deux prisonniers dont vous estes le maistre
quand vous m'auez commandé d'aller a la guerre ie l'ay fait,
et a present que vous me le deffendez iy obey, ie vous demande
mon pere par ce collier que les iroquois dellient mon corps
qui est chez eux, et qu'il me le renuoyent (C'est a dire les gens
de sa nation)

Sangouessy outaouac Sinago,

Je n'ay pas voulu manquer a vos ordres mon pere quoique ie
n'use point de prisonniers, Cependant voila vne femme et vn
enfant que i'ay rachepté, vous ferez ce qu'il vous plaira,
et voila vn calumet que je donne aux iroquois pour fumer com
freres quand nous nous rencontrerons.

Chichicatalo, Chef des Miamis

Je vous ay obey mon pere en vous ramenant 8 prisonniers Iroquois
pour en faire ce qu'il vous plaira, Si i'auois eu des Canots, ie vous
en aurois amené dauantage, quoy que ie ne voye point icy des
miens qui sont chez les iroquois, ie vous rameneray ce qui m'en
reste, Si vous le souhaitté, ou ie leur ouuriray les portes pour qu'ils
s'en retournent,

Onanguisset pour Les Sakis,

Je ne fais qu'vn mesme corps auec vous mon Pere, voila vn
prisonnier Iroquois que j'aucis fait a la guerre, souffrez qu'en vous
le presentant ie luy donne vn calumet pour emporter chez les
Iroquois et fumer quand nous nous rencontrerons, ie vous remercie

De ce que vous eclairez le Soleil qui estoit obscure depuis la guerre

Onanguissca Chef des Sotrouatamis,

Ie ne vous feray point vn long discours mon pere, ie n'ay plus que deux prisonniers que ie mets a vos deux costez pour en faire ce que vous plaira, voila vn calumet que ie vous presente pour que vous le gardiez, ou que vous le donniez a ces deux prisonniers afin qu'ils fument dedans chez eux, ie suis tousiours prest a vous obeir iusqu'a la mort,

Misgensa Chef Outagamis,

Ie n'ay point de prisonniers a vous rendre mon pere, mais ie vous remercie du beau jour que vous donnez a toute la Terre, par la paix, pour moy ie ne perdray iamais cette clarté,

Les Maskoutins

Ie ne vous amene point d'Esclave iroquois par ce que ie n'ay pas esté en party contre eux depuis quelque temps, m'estant amusé a faire la guerre a d'autres nations, mais ie suis venu pour vous obeir et vous remercier de la paix que vous nous procurez,

Les Folles avoines.

Ie suis seullement venu mon pere pour vous obeir et embrasser la paix que avez faite entre les Iroquois et nous,

Les Sauteurs et les Puants

Ie vous aurois amené mon pere des Esclaves iroquois s'y en avois eu, voulant vous obeir en ce que vous m'ordonnerez, ie vous remercie de la clarté que vous nous donnez et ie souhaitte quelle dure,

Les Nepissingues

Ie n'ay pas voulu manquer a me rendre icy comme les autres pour ecouter vostre voix, i'avois vn prisonnier iroquois l'année passée que ie vous ay rendu, voila vn calumet que ie vous presente pour le donner aux iroquois si vous le souhaitez affin de fumer ensembles quand nous nous rencontrerons,

Les Algonquins

Ie n'ay point de prisonniers a vous rendre mon pere, l'algonquin est vn de vos enfans qui a tousiours esté a vous, et qui y sera tant qu'il viura, ie prie le maistre de la vie que ce que vous faites aujourd'huy Dure,

La Mikois

N'ayant point d'autre volonté que la vostre j'obey a ce que vous venez de faire,

L'Abenakis,

Quoy que ie parle des Derniers ie ne Suis pas moins auoir
mon pere, vous Sçauez que ie vous ay tousiours esté attaché,
ie n'ay plus de haches vous l'auez mise dans vne fosse l'année
derniere et ie ne la reprendray que quand vous me l'ordonnerez

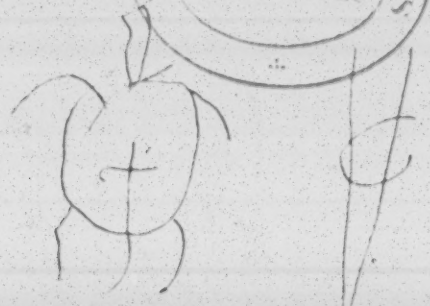
Les Gens Du Sault

Vous n'ignorez pas vous autres Iroquois que nous ne-
Soyons attachez a nostre pere nous qui demeurons auec luy
et qui Sommes dans Son Sein, vous nous enuoyaste vn collier
il y a trois ans pour nous inuiter a vous procurer la paix
nous vous en enuoyasmes vn, en reponse, nous vous donnon
encore celuy cy pour vous dire que nous y auons trauaillé
nous ne demandons pas mieux qu'elle Soit de Durée faite
aussy de vostre Costé ce qu'il Faut pour Cela,

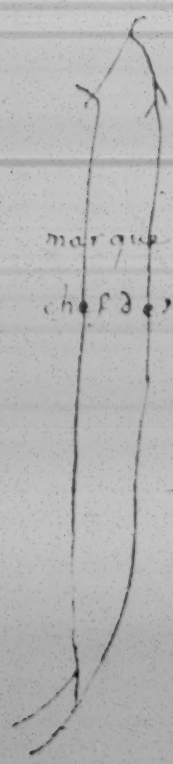
Des Gens dela Montagne

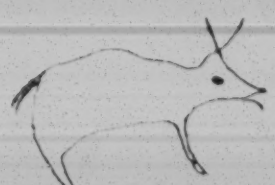
Vous auez fait assembler icy nostre pere toutes Les-
Nations pour faire vn amas de haches et les mettre-
dans la terre, auec la vostre, pour moy qui n'en auoit pas
d'autre, ie me rejouy de ce que vous faites auiourd'huy, et
I'inuite Les Iroquois a nous regarder comme leurs freres &

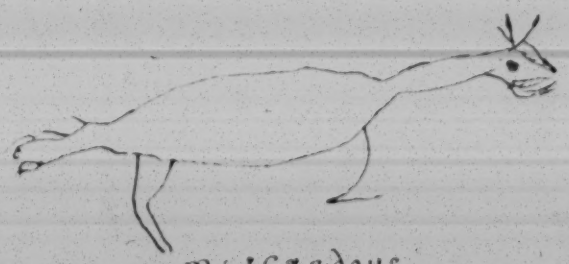
ARCHIVES COLONIALES



Toarenguenion, Soqesan
Sonnontuan ; pr. les onneiust



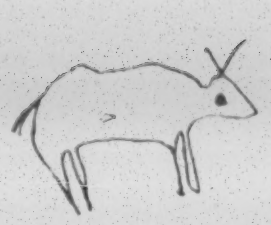




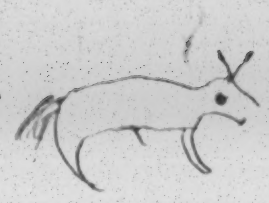
le brochet, mescadouc

pr. les staouast du sable, abenakis de la cadie

8 tas libre
pr les outaouest
sinago

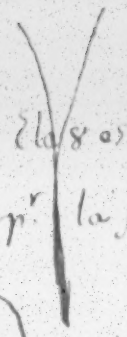


haronhiatekha
chef du sault.

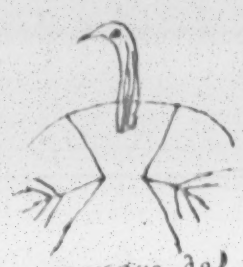


mechayon
chef de la montagne,

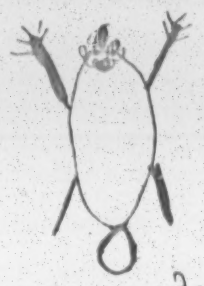
Kiles8 Kingic
pr les Kiskakons



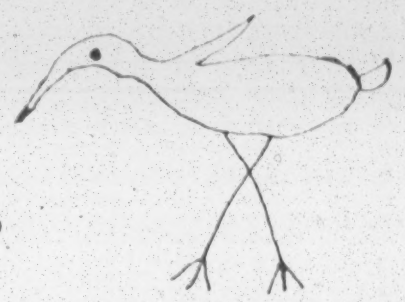
Elos8ossa
pr la fourche



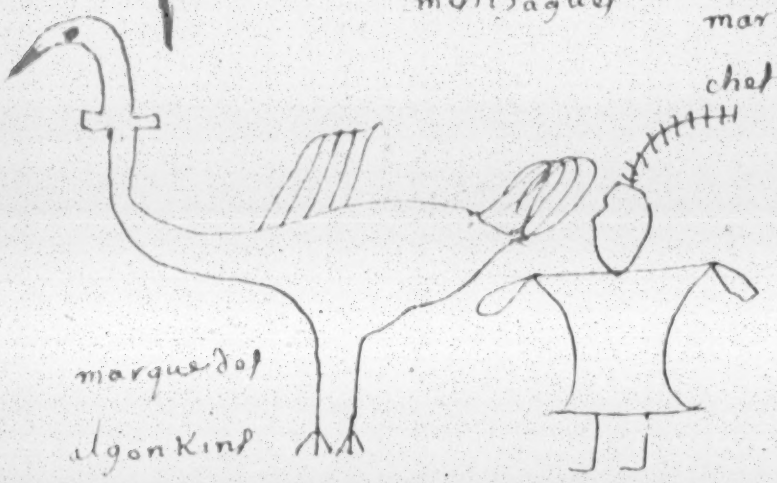
marque del
missisaguef



marque del amiKoi
chef mahingan,



marque del Sauteur
chef 8abanque

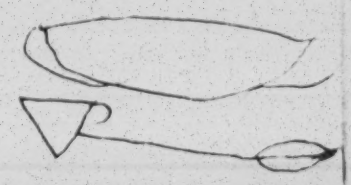


marque del
algonKins

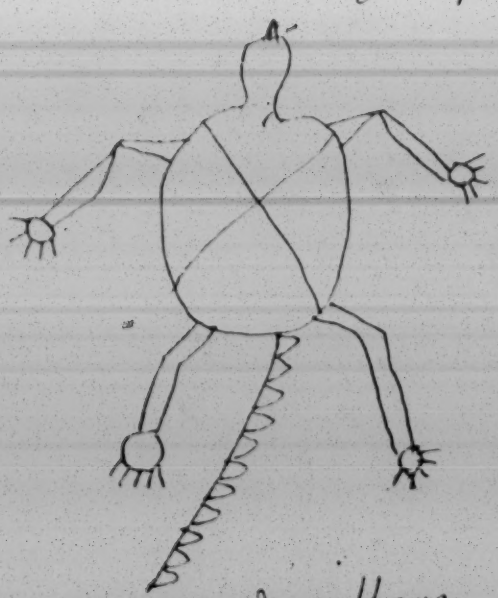
marque duvillage
de pangicheal

marque de chichicatallo
chef duvillage

marque du village
oùrablie a la riviere
St Joseph.

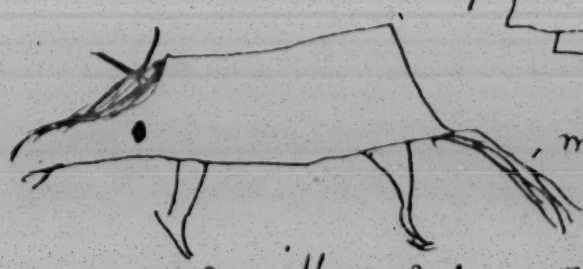


marque du Village
del Kouera Kouitanon

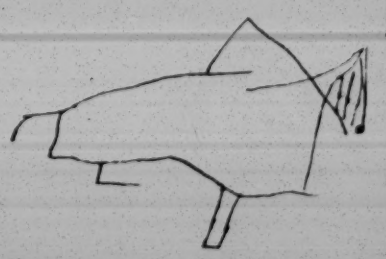


marque du village
del pesauria

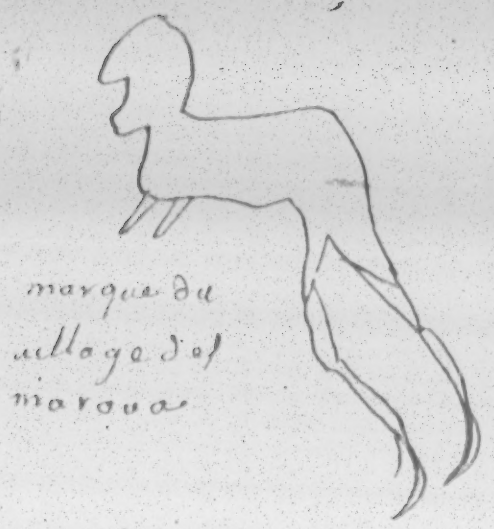
marque de
8tilisme chef



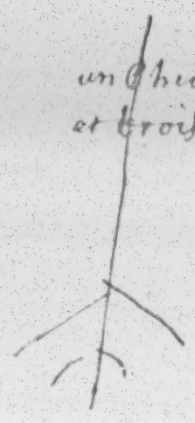
marque d village del
Tapouerawa



marque du
village del
Monsgouena



marque du
village des
marouas

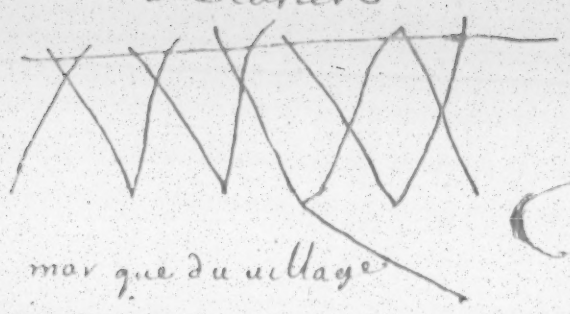


un Chicot
et trois racines

marque du village
des poutsatais

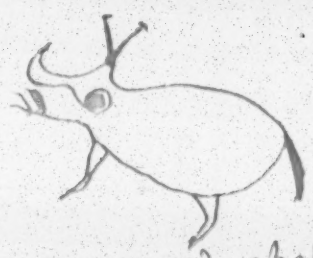
marque du village
de Kas Katia

une Carere



marque du village
des ottanon

marque du village

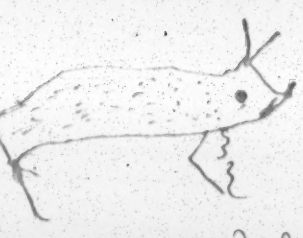


marque du chef

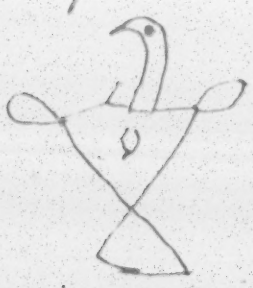
marque des Sa Kis

marque du
village

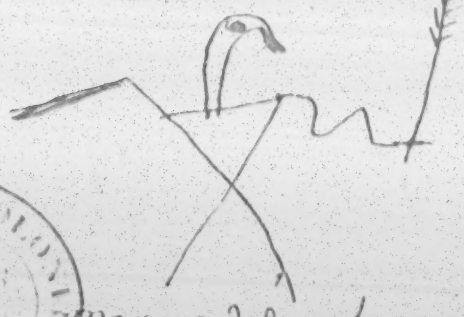
marque de
Kinerouan chef



marque des
atagamis

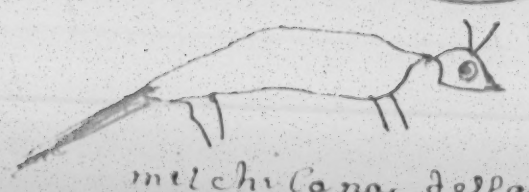


marque du village
des puants Sabanish Chef



marque des malouminis
chef paitchico d'elfant

marque du
village nypyna
Coulcain chef d'elfan



mitchi Cona d'elfant

Signé, L'Ecuyer de Gallieno, Lozan Champy
et autres,

Assemblee faite par monsieur le chler de caillieres gouuerneur et lieutenant general pour le roy en la nouuelle france, de tous les chefs des sauuages de chaque nation denhaut alliez de la colonie de canada, pour repondre a ce quils luy ont dit en particulier et regler les affaires dentre eux,

a montreal le 6e aoust 1701.

Apres auoir ratiffie la paix que iay faite entre uous hurons, outaoüaes dusable, Kis Ka Kons, outaoüaes sinaga, natton de la fourche, sauteurs, pstastamis, sa Kis, puants, folles auoines, renards, mas Koutins, miamis, ilinois, ami Kois nepissingues, algon Kins, temis Kamingues, cristinaux, gens des terres, Ki Kapoux, gens du sault, gens de la montagne, abena Kis, et les iroquois dans lassemblée que nous fismes le quatre de ce mois, pour que uous puissiez doresnauant chasser en seureté, jay encore uoulu, uous parler mes enfans denhaut, pour regler auant uostre depart, les affaires qui sont entre uous et celles ou juy interest, afin quil ne reste plus rien qui puisse uous empecher de uiure dans une parfaite tranquilité et union, ie commence par ce qui me regarde a uous dire que quoy que je naye pas lieu destre content de la conduitte de quelquuns, ie ueut bien en consideration de cette paix generalle oublier ce qui sest passé aussy bien que la mort dun de mes francois tué par un sa Kis, le sieur de courte manche mayant dit que les chefs luy auoient offert de luy remettre celuy qui a fait ce coup. pour que ien fis telle justice que ie uoudrois et estant content de la satisfaction quils men ont faite icy, ieny pense plus, mais a condition que sous quelque pretexte que se soit, de pareils procedez narriueront plus, parceque ie ne la soufrirois pas quoy quil y aye quelque francois la haut, qui me

soyent desobeissants quaie sçaaray bien chastier,
comme les ylinois qui uenoient icy sont morts enchemin, et
quils uous ont chargé onanguissat découter ma parolle sur ce qui
les regardent, uous leur direz que je ueux bien oublier aussy les
pillages quils ont fait a quelques francois sur ce que le sieur de
Courtemanche ma dit quils lauoient rendu, et assuré quils ne
retomberoient plus dans de pareils fautes, ie desaprouue
l'Etablissement quá fait rouansa en se demembrant du uillage
de Kikagamis y sans mén auoir parlé ils peuuent conter que
je les y protegeray, et ie manderay aux sieurs de la foreste et de
tonty aussy quáux Miss.res dy aller deumeurer auec un forgeron,
ie couure lilinois qui est mort en descendant et ie vous
recommande de leur faire tenir ce present, et de leur faire
sçauoir tout ce qui sest passé icy, aussy bien que uous elsauesk
qui allez souuent chez eux,
Il faut aussy quen consideration de cette même paix, que uous
renards, et sauteurs, suiuiez mon exemple et oubliez ce quisest
passé entre uous, uoulant bien couurir le renard quia esté tué
afin quil ne uous reste aucun ressentiment la dessus et ie
veux que uous fumiez en ma presence dans ce Calumet de
paix et que vous sabanké vous uous chargie de faire sçauoir
le plustost que uous pourez a uos freres de la pointe de
chagoüamigon que mon jntention est que toutes ses querelles
finissent auec les renards, il fault au surplus que uous renards,
uous uous seruiez du forgeron qui est a labaye, en attendant
quon puisse faire mieux,
je uous sçay bongré Elsauessé, sagateque, et onanguissat
aussy bien quáux ylinois pour qui uous ecouté icy ma parolle,
dauoir surcis uos partis de guerre Contre les Canca, a la

demande que le sieur de courtemanche uous en à faite de ma
part, pour uanger la mort de nassaKset quils uous ont tuée,
Comme je ne peut uous en faire faire satisfaction ne Connoissant
point cette nation ie nay rien a uous repondre la dessus,

a légard des sujets de uangeances que uous me dites uous des
trois uillages des miamis, renards, saKis, puants et folles auoines,
auoir contre les sioux, pour uous auoir tué plusieurs fois, et de
ce que uous desirez que ie ny laisse point aller le sieur leur
porter des munitions, je uous demande de surceir encore uostre
sentiment jusqúa ce que iaye reçêu des nouuelles du grand
Onontio qui pourroient arriuer des cette année,

Pour ce qui est de ce que uous me demandé chichicatalo
que les autres uillages des miamis nen fassent qúun auec uous
a la riuiere st joseph, uous pouuez assurer tous ceux
de uostre nation quils me feront plaisir de uous y joindre,
puisque ie suis persuadé presentement que la paix est faite
quils en uiuront baucoup mieux que dans tous les autres lieux
ouils sont, et quant au forgeron que uous me demandé, jay
prié les R. P. jesuistes de uous en donner un quils ont
jusqúa ce que je puisse faire quelque chose de plus
pour uostre aduantage,

le R. P. anjalran est toujour prest a partir pour aller
deumeurer chez uous comme uous l'auez demandé uous
autres quatre nations outaouaises, mais il demande aussy
que uous écoutiez ses conseils qui ne tendent a autres fins.
qúa prendre uos interests en toutes choses,

Comme, jay sceu que plusieurs dentre uous hurons,

outaouäas, et autres estoient dans le dessein de quitter missillimac
pour aller deumeurer au detroit, iay fait partir le printemps, les
sieurs de la motte et de tonty pour y aller faire un etablissement
afin quils ayent le loisir de sy bastir et quils soient en estat de
vous y protager des cet hiuer et de vous y fournir les choses dont
vous aurez besoin a un prix raisonnable,

VOUS autres chefs et gens de conseils deputez de uos nations je
uous donne a chacun ce present auquel jattache mes parolles en
uous recommendant de les faire bien executer sans en ecouter
dautres que celles qui uous uiendront de ma part, et de uous tenir
toujours bien unis a moy cest le mogen de faire durer la paix, et
que personne noze jamais uous insulter ce que ne faisant quun
même corps, qui uous touchera me touchera aussy;

Replicques des nations cy dessus nommez;

Jean le Blanc chef des outaouäas a parlé pour toutes
comme il suit

Je parle pour toutes les nations qui sont icy assemblez, nous
sommes contents que les prisonniers des iroquois que nous vous
rendons sen retournent auec leurs gens a leurs villages, mais nous
uous demandons que uous soyé ferme pour ravoir les nostres, nous
prions ces prisonniers quand ils seront chez eux de se souuenir des
bons traitements que nous leurs auons faits, et que quand nous
nous rencontreront en chasse ou ailleurs ils nous regardent comme
leurs freres, nous qui les auons adoptez,

NOUS souhaitterions que le R. P. anjalran uint deumeurer
chez nous, et que nicolas perrot ly accompagna, nous obeirons
nostre pere et executerons ce que uous auez reglé, uous nous auez
dit que leau de vie pourroit nous faire du mal, nous nen auons
point bû icy et nous nen emporterons point, nous vous demandons

demandons une escorte pour empecher quon ne nous en donne en nous en retournant le long des habitations et encas quil y ait quelques francois fuyards qui en porte a Missillimakinac pour nous en traitter, nous uous prions de nous permettre de les piller,

Reponses de monsieur le chevalier de Callieres

Suis que uous temoigné uous hurons, miamis, Kis Kacons, nation du sable, outaouas sinagé, et autres uouloir que ie rende aux iroquois les prisonniers que uous me remettez, ie ne manqueray pas en les leur rendant de recommander et de les presser fortement de me renuoyer les uostres afin que ie uous les enuoyent incessament et suis rauis de la confiance que uous me marquez auoir en moi pour toutes uos affaires je uous assure que iy prendray toujours autant de part que si ce estoit les miennes,

je uous ay desja dit que le R P. anjalran estoit dans le dessein daller demeurer chez uous, mais pour ce qui est de Nicolas perrot que uous me demandez, ie ne peut encore uous la promettre parceque iay affaires de luy.

Je suis bien aize que uous ayez pris la resolution de ne point emporter deau de uie estant persuadez quelle auroit causé du desordre parmy uous et nuit aux malades que uous auez jenuoyeray un detachement auec uous pendant trois ou quatre jours de chemin pour empecher que personne ne puisse uous en donner ny uous tenter la dessus; quant a ce que uous me demandé que si quelques francois en portoit la haut ie uous permette de la piller, ie manderay aux commendants dans les lieux ou il y en a ou a leur deffaut

aux Miss.res que quand vous leur direz que quelquuns vous
auront offerts a traiter ils sen saisissent, et s'ils netoient pas
assez forts quils vous demande de leurs aider dequoy ....
cependant vous ne vous en mesl[illegible]rez point a moins quils ne
vous en prient parce quautrement quelques jeunes gens
pourroient prendre prétexte la dessus de piller des francois, ce
que je ne veult pas absolument qui arriue,
nous vous demandons a partir demain, et que nous nous en ...
retournions en bonne santé parce quautrement nous ne ...
pourions aller au detroit comme vous le souhaitté et que ...
vous en auéz enuie;

Vous pouréz partir quand vous voudréz et ie souhaitte
que vous puissiéz arriuer chéz vous en bonne santéz ...

assemblée sous Mr Talleres au sujet des chefs
des sauvages de la Colonie pour Voyler les affaires
d'Iberville

A la Fère ce 6. Août 1791.

Monsieur

Je vous écris à la hâte pour vous dire que je n'ai pas le temps de vous écrire aujourd'hui, mais je vous écrirai demain, et vous prierai de me faire savoir si vous avez reçu une lettre que je vous ai écrite il y a quelques jours, et une autre que je vous ai écrite hier

les puissances, pour en faire l'engagement en
presence, après plusieurs pourparlers avec
chacune de ces nations en particulier, je les
assemblay toutes ensemble, et leur fis accepter
paix, d'une maniere que j'espere que sa Majesté
en sera satisfaite. Je feray trouver aujourd'hui
chez moy les chefs des nations nos alliées pour
terminer les differends qui se trouvent entr'eux,
et je parleray ensuite à ceux des Iroquois pour
regler les interets particuliers qui nous regardent
et la guerre recommancé entre nous et les anglois, ne
ne doute pas dans la disposition ou je les ay mis
qu'ils n'acceptent en ce cas, la Neutralité que je
leur proposeray.

J'auray l'honneur de vous rendre un compte
exact de ce qui se sera passé dans ces affaires par
le retour des Vaisseaux qui m'apporteront vos
paquets, aussy bien que de l'établissement du
Detroit que j'ay envoyé faire au Commancement
de Juin, par les S.rs de la Motte, de Tonty, Dugué

et j'accumulerai avec plus de Cent Jommes tant
soldats que Matelots dont je ne pourrai point encore
et de nouvelles

MARINE ET COLONIES
ARCHIVES COLONIALES

J'ai reçu aujourd'hui la lettre que vous m'avez
fait l'honneur de m'écrire du 23e Janvier par en
vous me marquez la disposition qu'on y a de
rentrer en guerre avec les anglois et Hollandois,
a l'occasion de la mort du Roy d'Espagne qui a fait
Monseigneur le Duc d'Anjou heritier de tous ses
Royaumes, dont je ne peux assez vous exprimer la
joye que j'en ressens, et admirer la penetration et
la profonde sagesse du Roy, quand je a fait la
paix pour me mettre en Etat de me mettre dans
peine pour la guerre,

Je ne manqueray pas de me tenir sur mes gardes
comme vous me le mandez, mais je crois que les
anglois nos voisins nous craignent plus que nous
ne les craindrons, ayant appris la consternation
ou je les ai mis a Orange de ce que, malgré tous
les efforts du gouvernement de la nouvelle angleterre
qui en a la place de feu mr le Comte de

S.r Clement, pour empecher les progrès de gens
de paix avec nous, le bon ay fait revenir
M.r de Boudeau en m'envoyant votre lettre,
m'écrit seulement du 8.e de juillet, son arrivée
a Lacadie, et qu'il est actuellement a demolir le fort
dubas de la Riviere S.t Jean pour aller s'établir
au port Royal, quand je saurray mieux ce qui
se passe dans ce pais là je vous en feray connoitre
Je suis avec tout l'attachement possible et un tres
profond respect

Monseigneur

Votre tres humble, tres
obeissant et tres obligé serviteur
Le Chev.r Beaujeu

A Beauvais le 6.e Aoust
1751

Assemblee faite par monsieur le chlor de callieres gouuerneur et lieutenant general pour le roy en la nouuelle france de tous les chefs des nations iroquoises tant pour leur rendre les prisonniers qui luy ont esté amenéz par les sauuages de la colonie de Canada que pour regler auec eux les choses qui regardent les interests du Roy

a montreal le 1er aoust 1701

Par un collier,

Mes enfans les iroquois ie parlay hier aux sauuages des nations den haut qui me reiterent toutes les assurances quils mont donnéés en uostre presence dans lassemblée que ie fis le 4e de ce mois quils garderoient inuiolablement tout ce qui a este reglé par la paix que iay faite auec uous, et quils mobeiront en toutes choses, ie suis persuadé que uous en useréz aussi de même, ils mont accordéz uos prisonniers pourque ien fise ce que ie jugerois a propos par la promesse que je leurs ay faite que uous me renuoyriéz les leurs pour les leurs remettre suiuant la parolle que uous menauéz donnéés, ainsy je ueult bien uous les rendre presentement a la reserue de 5 qui ont uoulu rester auec les hurons, afin que uous uous en retourniéz contents de moy, et ie uous donne le sieur jonquaire Comme uous lauez souhaitté pour me ramener leurs gens, ne manqué pas pour reparer la faute que uous auez fait en les laissants a uos uillages de surmonter toutes les dificultéz qui pourroient se rencontrer parmy les particuliers qui les ont, afin que ie contente aussy mes alliéz en leur rendant incessamment tous leurs prisonniers et leurs facent connoitre uostre sincerité pourque dez cet hiuer puous puissiéz chasser ensemble tranquillement et sans quil y ayent aucune mefiance

Reponce des iroquois a

monsieur le cheualier de Callieres

a legard des prisonniers que uous demandéz nous uous promettons que uous serez contents,

de uous, ie uous redemande aussy le reste de nos francois afin que ses affaires soye entierement terminées.

Par une corde de porcelaine je uous ay deja fait dire par teganisorens et par le R. P. bruyas que iay enuoyé retablir le fort que nous occupions autrefois au detroit, dans la ueüe que sil arriuoit quelque demeslé dans le temps que uous serez a la chasse, les uns et les autres de ce costé la, sans auoir la peine, a cause de l'eloignement de me uenir trouuer, le commendant que iy ay mis puisse uous proteger, et uous accommoder en me rendant compte comme a fait celuy du fort frontenac l'hiuer dernier auec les nations qui etoient a la chasse aux enuirons, a qui il enuoia dire de ma part de maintenir la paix que nous auons faite ensemble, d'ailleurs quand uous uoudrez aller au fort du detroit, uous y serez bien receu et y trouuerez les marchandises a un prix raisonnable.

2e collier

je uous ay fait dire aussy par les memes que si la guerre recommencoit entre nous et les anglois, uous eussiez a ne uous en point mesler, je uous la repete encore en uous disant par ce collier qu'au cas que cela arriue, uous demeuriez paisiblement a fumer sur uos nattes sans prendre leurs party dans nos demeslez parce quautrement ils uous engageroient de nouueau a la guerre auec moi et auec tous mes alliez, qui uous boucheroit le chemin de chez uous icy, et dans tous nos etablissements

Nous uous remercions de l'etablissement que uous allez faire au detroit, parce que allant a la chasse de ce costé la nous serons bien aize d'y trouuer nos besoins.

Nous serions faschez que uous eussiez guerre auec les anglois parce que uous etes de nos amis et eux aussy; cependant si cela arriue nous uous laisserons battre, en fumer paisiblement sur nos nattes comme uous le demandez;

qui uous est presentement libre pour aller
et uenir chercher vos necessitees,

3 collier

Vous mauez fait entendre que les agniers
descenderoient icy par le lac champlain
pour estre presents a ce que ie reglerois
auec uous, Cependant comme ie ne les
uoit point arriuer, ie uous recommande
de les y faire uenir incessament, pour
estre Compris dans tout ce que nous auons
arreteż ensemble. ie ne ueux pas uous
laisser partir uous autres chefs et gens de
Conseil deputez de uos nations pour uenir
ici, sans uous faire a chacun un present
que ie uous donne en Consideration de uos
peines, et des douze prisonniers francois,
un loup, et un algonquin que uous mauez
rendu.

NOUS. ferons scauoir aux agniers ce que
vous nous ~~rendez~~ dites, et nous leur marquerons
le chagrin que nous auons eu de ce qu'ils ne
se sont pas trouuéz icy

Lieutenant-Governor Nanfan to the Lords of Trade.

[New-York Entries, D. 412.]

To the Right Honble the Lords Commissioners for Trade & Plantations.

My Lords

My last to your Lordships was the 9th June in which I inclosed to your Lordships an inventory of all particulars within his Majesty's fort William Henry; I have since met our Five Nations of Indians at Albany and now inclosed send your Lordships the journal of the agents I sent to Onondage in order to watch the motions of the French Agents sent thither, vizt Monsr Maricour and the Jesuit Bruias; the conference with our Five Nations, with an instrument I have procured from them whereby they convey to the Crown of England a tract of land 800 miles long and 400 miles broad including all their beaver hunting; with a draught the most accurate I have been able to procure, of the situation of our Five Nations as well as that land conveyed to his Majesty, which your Lordships may please to observe begins at Jarondigat, and is within the prick'd line I heartily wish and hope it will prove both serviceable and satisfactory to his Majesty, and if I have your Lordships approbation of my industry I have my ends.

In perusal of the Conference your Lordships will see how intirely I have fix'd our Indians in their obedience to his Majesty and in their friendship to this and his Majesty's neighbouring Provinces, which I hope may be equally serviceable and satisfactory. I brought with me to New Yorke Decanissore, the great Indian of Onondage, and sent him up extreamly satisfied with some small presents; he giving me great assurances of his zeale for his Majesty's interest.

I since am honour'd with your Lordships packetts via Boston of 29th and 30th April, directed to the Earl of Bellomont or Commander in Cheif, and one other packett of the 7th May, directed to my self.

As to that of the 29th April, I immediately order'd his Majesty's Proclamation relating to Pirates, to be read in Councill, and then published and publickly affix'd, and shall exactly observe all your Lordships orders contained in that letter. And as to your Lordships of the 30th D^o^ with his Majesty's order countersigned by the Lords of the Treasury, commanding the not allowing Mr Weaver's article in his acc^t^ for one year and half's sallery &^c^ I also read in Council and directed accordingly.

As to your Lordships of the 7th May to me, I shall as carefully observe both as to your advice & your direction; and to shew your Lordships that it was my opinion that neither his Majesty nor the Province could be served during the heats & animosities of parties, I inclose your Lordships two proclamations I issued on the dissolution of the late Assembly, & my speech to this Assembly, who met yesterday.

Your Lordships will see my intention is to revive an Act expired in May last, which I hope to effect, and do promise my self great assistance from so honest and so judicious a gentleman as our Cheif Justice, for his Majesty's service and the service of this Province.

As to the fortifications on our frontiers, what are of the old yet standing are so much out of repair that they are perfectly unserviceable. Coll: Romer I have not been able to procure from Boston thô I have wrote often to him and the late Lt Govr, the absolute necessity there was of his immediately beginning to fortify Albany and Schenectadah; but the Council and Assembly resolve to detain him till he has fortified their Castle Island. I carried with me one

of the Surveyors General, and to make a beginning I staked out one of Coll: Romer's designes, viz[t] the oblong square sent to your Lordships, believing it to be most conducible to the safety of the town, and on the Coll[s]: arrivall I will forthwith order him to proceed and from time to time give your Lordships an account of our progress; and as [to] the fort at Onondage not having seen Coll: Romer, I have not been able to inform myself in that matter.

I most humbly thank your Lordships as to the augmentation of my sallery, and shall from my arrival last from Barbados receive it, as your Lordships conceive I am intituled to, by his Majesty's commission, till his Majesty's pleasure be further known.

I shall make it my intire business the improvement of his Majesty's revenue, & take particular care that all the Officers concern'd therein, effectually do their dutys. The Books and Accounts of His Majesty's revenue are in the hands of the Commissioners for accounts; but the late Act of Assembly being something defective, they could not well proceed, but I have recommended it to the Cheif Justice to make such amendments as it requires, and will [recommend] to this Assembly the continuance of it for some longer time.

I know nothing else at this time material for your Lordships cognizance, but will make use of all opportunities of informing your Lordships of what may occur. I am, with great regard,

My Lords,

Your Lord[ps] most faithfull
& most obedient servant
JOHN NANFAN.

New Yorke the
20th August 1701

P. S. My Lords, I am disappointed of the 2[d] quarters minutes, they being not quite ready, and this ship just going. I will send them by a vessell will goe very soon.

Journal of Messrs. Bleeker and Schuyler's Visit to Onondaga.

[New-York Papers, Bundle P. Q., Q 47.]

Journal of Capt[n] Johannes Bleeker Jun[r] and M[r] David Schuyler Journey to Onondage being sent thither by the Commissioners for the managing the Indian affairs — Albany second June 1701.

1701. June the 2nd — Wee went from Albany to Schennechtady and gott our horses shod

June the 3rd. Wee sett out from Schinnechtady and came to the Protestant Maquase Indian Castle and told them that wee were bound to Onnondage to hear what Mons[r] Marrecour had to propound to the Five nations —

June 4th. Wee came to the furthest Castle of the Maquase, the Sachims desired us to stay a day and they would send some of their number with us to Onnondage to hear what Marrecour had to say, which wee did. —

June 6th. Wee proceeded on our journey and when wee had travelled about thirty two miles it begun to rain.

June 7th. About noon it clear'd up and wee went on and gott to a creek called Eghwake.[1] —

[1] The Eghwagy is the East branch of the Tienaderha, or Unadilla, creek, and rises in the town of Paris, Oneida county. It will be found laid down in Guy Johnson's Map of the County of the Six Nations, and in Sauthier's Map of the Province of New-York. — ED.

33(vii) 33(vii)

Journal of Capt. Johannes Glooker Jun.r and Mr. David Schuyler Journey to Onnondago being sent thither by the Commissioners for ye. Managing the Indian affairs Albany second June 1701.

1701 Wee went from Albany to Schinnechtady
And got our horses shodd.

June.
Thu 3d. Wee sett out from Schinnechtady and came
to the protestant Mageas Indian Castle &
told them that wee were bound to Onnondago
to hear what Honr. Wareocur had to
propound to the five Nations.

Thu 4th. dito Wee came to the furthest Castle of the
Mageases the Sachems desired us to stay a
day and they would send some of their Numbr
with us to Onnondago to hear what
Wareocur had to say, which wee did.

Thu 6th. d. Wee Proceeded on our Journey and when
wee had travelled about thirty two Miles
it begun to Rain

Thu 7th. d. About Noon it Cleard up and wee went on
and got to a Creek called Eghnake

Thu 8th. d. Wee got to Oneyde where the Sachems desired
us

Us to stay a day and they would send — with us which wee did.

June ye 9th Mathys Slack came to us in Onoydo with Instructions from the Lieut Governour & Council to Require the Sachims of the five Nations to meet his Honour att Albany in thirty days Whereupon wee forthwith Convend the Sachims of this Castle together and acquainted them therewith and gave them seaven Strands of Wampum

the 10th d° Wee went from Onoydo with five — Onoydo Sachims and Arrived att — Onnondago and Called the Sachems — together and Told them that the Lieut Governour Expected them att Albany in thirty days and gave seaven Strands of Wampum.

the 11th d° Wee sent two Onnondago Indians Express to Cayouga and the Sinnekes Country to Acquaint the Sachems to be att — Albany in thirty days Pursuant to our Instructions

the 13th d°. The said two Messengers Returned to Onnondage having performed their Message.

the

Tho 14th do

This Evening four Sinnoko Sachims arrived whom the Onnondagos had sent for to hear what Mons. Marrocour had to propose, and to consult about two Belts the one being sent by our Governour and the Other by Marrocour the Belts were relating to Religion, which were rejected by the Onnondagos what the Cayouges and Sinnokes will do time will Learn.

Dekanissora Chiefe Sachim of Onnondagos lately from Canada doth say that when he came to Monreall the Governour Received him kindly saluting him with two Kisses telling him he was glad to see him alive And while he was discoursing with the Governour a person of Quality came in whom the Governours Interpretor told This the great Hero whose picture you have seen att Paris and further that he dind with the Governour att his table and dind also with a Clergy man a Fryer who desired that he might have his Picture drawn That he gott many presents of the Governour a Gunn with two Barrells a Laced Coate a hatt a Roule Tobacco and sundry other things.

After six days Stay he told the Governr.

his

He would Return which the Governour left to himselfe Adding that he would not presse him to Stay since he Know that if he were Not in the Castle all would run into confusion telling him withall that he would be wanting there to Send for the Cayouges and Sinnikes against Marreceurs Coming to Onnondage

Dekanissore told the Governour he would Send for all the five Nations together and for his Brother Corlaer Likewise the Governour told him he might doe his pleasure that he Never said any thing but Every body might hear it and Caused him to be Convoyed by three French men above Cadarachqui telling them not to Let him padle all the way which was punctually Observed.

Wee Endeavoured to Satisfie him of all the French Intrigues and told him to goe to Albany to hear what propositions would be made there with a Considerable present and that the Rather because he had not been there last Summer when the Sachems were there and being Lately Come from Canada would be best able to give an Account of affairs there, asking

him.

him withall what he had done in Canada
who Answered wee should hear that when
all the Sachims of the two Nations were
mett together

The 10th Wee desired the Sachims to mett Since wee
would Send a post to albany they said
they were not a full house and soe could
not give a Positive Answer but assoon as
the Rest of the Sachims were come would
tell us when they went to albany and
would Send a post before.

Thursday a Post came who told
that Mons.r Harrocour was a Comeing
that he would be here to morrow, a
while after a French man and an
Indian came who desired of the Sachims
who were then with that they would
receive Mons.r Harrocour att Canoonda
Eight Miles from Onondage and that
Some Squaes Should goe along to Carry
the Gaggage

The Sachims forthwith went with
a great Company to Receive him the

Sachems askod us to goo along but woo
told thom woo wors sent to Onnondago
And not to Canoonda.

Shoy came in the Nixt day in
great Triumph with the French Flagg
the Sachems met togethor and the French
made their proporalls amongst the Rest
the Jesuit Binyar told thom of the King
of Spains death.

The twenty second ditto
when woo were all convend the Cayougos
acquainted Corlaer and the four Nations
that thoy had lost their great Capt. last
fall called Kanonaweendonk ane, and
have gott his brother to succeed him who
takes the same claime they gave a Bunch
of Wampum to each Nation and to Corlaer
alse.

The Onnondagos did alse
acquaint the Assembly of the great loss
they had Lately sustained by the death
of Sakogh:sinnakichto one of their Chiefe
Capts

Capt. who departed this life this Last
Winter and have Nominated another in
her Room with the same Name and gave
Each Nation a Bunch of Wampum.

Tho 19th June
1701

Tekanitoro Chief Sachim
of Onondage doth in the
publick meeting of all the
Indians Acquaint them —
that he had been Lately at
Canada and had spoke to the
Governour by fourteen
Belts as follows.

Father

You see here your Child who
treated with You here last year that if
any of your people should be killd wee
were to Acquaint You of itt and now I
am come to tell You that they have —
killd of our people twice since that time
and you told us then that you would
send for those that did the Mischiefe and
they should make Reparation

If had boon woll if you had said thon that those who kill should be killd — thomselvor, if woo had had a fowl heart when woo woro killd woo would have killd thom again. Gavo a Bunch of Sampum.

2 You told us your fathors so com and Trade hore and now wo so us com who hoartily salute you Gavo three Beavors.

3 Woo dosiro you to lott us have good lawyors Gavo three Beavors.

4 You Governour & boy unfaw fogoo about to build a Fort to aff — Neighbaghroony before you Acquaint us thorowith I thought you would — have told us when you Trac Any such dosign and dosiro you do not proceed with your worke till wo Hoar of Answer and Hor our Actions will be thore when woo will treat about — that Matter Gavo four Beavors

Woo

Wee hear they are going to War in Eur,
tell us the truth of that matter.

Wee told you further that the —
Sagamors take our Land from us, where we hunt
Beaver, Let them hunt upon their own
Land & wee shall kill one another —
for the Beaver when wee meet together,
Wee doe suspect that some have been
killd Already by this meane, Therefore
desire that the Sagamors may make
a Little Room that wee may finde out
who Knocks one Another in the head —
Let us have no Controversie for that place
where the Beaver keep.

The Governour of Canada
Answer with three Belts &
a Bunch of Wampum

Chiefs

Wee treated here last year &
told you if any of your people were
killd to tell me of it, and it is now true
that

That I have hoard your Complaints of
your mon being Killd I have Said Nothing
to it yett

Tuloren but a room a my Ambassador
Comes from Ottowawa who I Send there
then I will think of your Complaints it
would not be well to Speak of it before
I know the matter, Did give a Belt.

2 I doo make it Sure to all Sinighraghrondy
to Supply you with all Nessessaries when
you are a hunting powder and lead &c.
and what Else you Shall want Did give
a Belt of Wampum.

3 You Say it is Warr but of
Know Nothing of the matter it is now
peace with all you five Nations and
therefore doo not hearken to any ill
discourse and be quiet and hearken not
to your Brother Onlaer whose he Stirs
you up to evil, it is Now peace as long
as wee live and if there be warr again
Let us fight along with your Brother.
Onlaer and you may have Powder

Where

Whore You pleaso Either att Canada or
from your Brother Corlaer and thon you
will live in peace You Shall have two
Roade to goe in safety while wee will be
att Warr one to your Brother Corlaer &
Another to us in Canada did Give a Belt
of Wampum.

4 You tell me Jam not good but
No body Knows my thoughts & Mr.
Harricour had Known my design last fall
he would have told you that I would
have made a Feast att Sughsaghrondy
And thereupon gave a Gunck of
Wampum.

Sokanissore told the Gov.
of Canada.

You have now Spoke but I would
Not have you write Any thing down
for I cannot come to treat of any
Publick Affairs only this I say that you
And our Brother Corlaer will Reserve
because no body Knows your thoughts

I

268

I will acquaint your Brother Corlaer with what you have said as also the Maquaes.

This Dokanissore told in the presence of Monnoeur Marroeur when he was about to make his propo=sitions to the five Nations the 19th June 1701 in Canondago which was as follows.

You sachems of the five Nations your father Corlaer Governour of Canada calls you to come in thirty days to him He give a Belt of Wampum.

2 Now and Now all our prisoners Christians and Indians that are still among you and I will now take them along with me. Eid give a Belt of Wampum.

3 Brethren I acquaint you all that wee doe make a Cloth at Highgaghneeny wee had such thoughts last winter when you were all Kaanachqui to bind a Chain there to preserve all Covenan=ter of the Maganhaer doe give a Belt of Wampum

g

4

I doo acquaint you with the death of the King of Spain and that the Dauphins Youngest Son succeeds him in that Kingdom which is a very great Country and like to be a great warr doo about it and how matters will goo yett him will observe, when the King of Spain was upon his death bed he considerd that it woulde be best to leave his Crown to his Nearest Relation and gave a Bolt of Canjum and told them further that he had sent some of his people to Cayenne and the Sinnekes to make the same proposicions to them as he had done here.

Iskansiere came and told us that they were much confused in their meeting and extreamly divided, some will have a Preist on the one side of the Castle and a Minister on the other side and unto our Advice, wee told him to take no Preist into their Country if they were minded to live peaceably for they would then have a Praytor allways in their Land. Your Brother Corlaer

269 . will

will never be able to speak a Word to you but the Governour of Canada will know it. On the Other Side you may be assured that Corlaer the Governour of New Yorke will never suffer it soe long as him and Skoon Endeyor, how are you soe discomfited and affrighted doe you not see how the French creep and Cringe to you with Gods and Skins to make Friends with You, would he doe soe if he had any ill design; be not afraid of the French, speake like men & behave your selves like Soldiers for which you have always been famous.

Sekanissore Replyed wee are afraid the French will make War Again upon us and what can wee doe then poor people for all them that he procure-ces dead are certainly dead wee have found itt soe by Experience as also our Brethren the Iraquais, and if wee Comply not to what he will have us wee fear he will come Again and kill us. We Answered

Brethren

Woo Answered

Brethren

You talk of no body but —
Onondio the Governour of Canada or
doo you think that your Brother Corlaer
cannot be angry likewise he has fonder'd
you first a Protestant Minister and —
would you now take a Popish priest —
that would fonder you Ridiculous. Woo
Admire that you are soo afraid of the
French when there is no cause when you
can support your Reputation, can you
not see that the French are in want —
how are you soo British and stupid, I was
att Canada this spring and soo their —
scarcity of Provisions and wherewith
would they goo to War, be not afraid
speake like men, neither dare the Go-
vernour of Canada make War upon
you before there is a War between the
two Kings att home and if that happend
the Brethren would see what care our
King would take of You.

Dekanisora

Dekanissore Replys & said

It was Concluded in our Covenant that he that touchd one all the Rest would Resent itt but wee found itt Otherwise by Experience when the French came & destroyed Our Country and the Magicans wee gave You seasonable warning but gott No Assistance and that makes us afraid what to doe; about ten a Clock att Night Dekanissore came to us again And told us they were still Divided in their Opinions and that he had not Slept in two Nights and prayed our Council what to doe wee told him to Keep the Priest out of the Country to Keep their Land free and Clear and Not to fear.

The 11 June 1701 Dekanissore speaks and said

I doe and desired by both parties to turn Christians, in the first place by a Belt Given us in this house by Coll Colve Schuyler Quoden, and Mr. Livingston Secretary

Secretary and then Another Belt sent by the Governour of Canada woo see both the Belts hang in thier Court house the French being present and all the five Nations Then said

Brother Corlaer & Govern.r of Canada

You both tell us to be Christians you both make us made woo know not what — Ise to choose but I will speak no more of praying or Christianity and take the Belts down and keep them because you are both to dear with your goods, I would have accepted of the Belt who sold the cheapest yonnyworth, would you have me put on a Boar Skinn to goe to Church withal a Sundays woo are sorry woo cannot pray but now woo are come to this Conclusion those that sells their goods cheapest whether English or French of them will woo have a Minister, our Sachems are going some to Albany some to Canada in the mean time woo will Consider of it till winter.

Woo believe the Christains are minded to War again because the

Privat

Brett is too Earnest that woe should bo
Nowter and sit still and Woe tell you
woe will hold fast to the peace, and if their
bo any Breach it will bo your faults not
Ours, You must hear us Speake befor
you Engage in a War again and then
gave a Belt of Wampum to us and
Another to the French.

When Dekanissore had made an End
of his proposition he told us he would not go
to Canada (as he was ones designed) because
he could not gett his Request Granted of
having goods Cheap, what pains he tooke
was not for his Private gains but for the
good of all the five Nations and those
that gave the best Penny worths from they
would Love best.

The 23d June 1701 all the Sachims of the
five Nations being Convened together Called
us and said Brether hearken to what woe
are now going to tell you what happned in
Our hunting with the Waganhaer or far
Indians woe have made peace with four
of their Nations and woe gott some Skins
from the Waganhaer which is a Sign of
Peace and told us further they would
Conceale

Conceale Nothing from us but woo shou.[a]
know whatever thing happned in their[a]
Country this is all Interpreted by Lawren
Claese the Interpreter.

Sign'd
Johannes Glooker Junior
David Schuyler.

Translated out of the Dutch
by me.

R. Wingfield Secry
for Indian affairs.

24 June 1701

Now follows what happnd att Onnondago after Capt. Bleekers departure to Onoyde

The house being mett Dekanissore said he believd when the Sachims would come to Canada the Governour would grant upon that Point to have a Jesuit in their Country and if he does soe what shall Wee doe David Schuyler Replyde that they should never agree to that, that they were assured Our Governour would never suffer that soe long as the sun and moon Endured, he believd the Sachims would grant it Notwithstanding because they fear the French.

25th Do. A Messenger comes from Canada to Monsieur who Caused the Sachims to meet and told them that he had Received News from Howiwa from Mr. Cortomanche that all their prisoners were coming w.ch they had among the Nasanhaer and y.t they would be in Canada in ten days time And that the Sachims were call'd to be in Canada

Canada in fourteen days time.

Tho 26th do. The Sachims being Convoyd Doka-
-isoro Told Mons. Marricour Corlaer,
us wee are Masters of our own Land as
the Governour of Canada has told us the same
And now without Speaking a Word doe you
goe and build a Forte att Tyughsaghrondie
he said further my Brother Corlaer is Instant
with me to turn Christian & Enmondie also
if but one had desired itt wee would have
Accepted of the Offer for wee Sinnekes are
Minded to have one faith.

1701
Tho 27th June. Early in the Morning a Canoo with
three French and two Indians went to —
Canada to bring the News that the Indians
were coming.

Tho 28th do. Mons. Marricour went from house
to house to gett the French Prisoners and
gott three Women and a Boy among the
Rest he Comes into a house of an Indian
Called Saghwangorondo and finds a little
French boy whom he gott to his Lodging
after much Adoo, and when he was taking
him to Canoonda to the Canoes the boy —
Cryd desperately att last two Indians came
to Rescue the boy and stood between him

And

And Marricour and said What is this doe you
begin to Steale away people Marricour ~~told~~
him the Sachims had agreed to it, the Indians
told him he should carry none away Against
their Will, then Marricour left him goe &
said You are Masters here and went to
Canoenda and meeting Several Squaws told
them he would be back in thirty days to
Compel those that are unwilling to deliver
Over the Prisoners. When the News came into
the Castle the Indians were much perplexed
And called their Council forthwith and sent
Dekanissore with a Belt of Wampum to
Mons. Marricour telling him to have patience
till the Sak for the Prisoners and gave him a
Belt which Marricour Rejected telling him
to Carry it to those who were unwilling to
deliver up the Prisoners and to tell them to
deliver them up and so Dekanissore came
back to the Castle.

The Indians were all very much
troubled and afraid and sent a Belt to
Marricour and desired him to stay till Next
day at Noon which he promised to doe then
the Sachims went about all night for Prisoners
And got three Women and in the Morning

Dekanissore

Dekanissore went with the Prisoner to Canoonda
And I went along with him to hear what he
would say to Marricour.

The 29th June att Kanoonda.

Dekanissore said to Mons: Marricour
Yee Children of Onnondio Governour of
Canada have now spoke of peace and yee
would have been angry if yee had gott no
prisoners from you, when yee Sachims a-
come to Canada wee doe not concern our
selves with Prisoners and you cause us to
Intermeddle with them here. here yee give
you three and yee Expect that assoon as you
come home you doe the same, I doe not
speak of the Prisoners that are among the
Dowaganhaes but those that are under
your Roofe (Pointing to the Roost) in a-
Cagnuaga and if they doe not come it will
be your fault. You will stir them up, but
yee Expect that all those that are unwilling
You will binde them and throw in our a-
Canoes, and as for you Mons: Marricour
You had last fall fifty or sixty Prisoners from
homes, and yee have not had one from you
And You come & speak of peace and and a-

274 have

scarce sit down to smoake a pipe but talk of coming and knocking us in the head and - therefore I say no body knows your heart. We have now peace and that wee will keep.

The Sachim promised in Marricours Name that they would doo the same with their Prisoners as they now had done

Sekanissore called the Priest aside - alone and said that he would be now disobed.t for he would goe to Albany in ten days time the Priest answered he might doo as he pleased

I and
David Schuyler
Interpreter Page
Translated out of the Dutch
by
R.t Livingston Sec.y
for y.e Indian affairs

New Yorke

Copy of ye Journal of two Messengers sent to ye Onondage Country to observe the French there. June 2^d 1701.

Referred to in Capt Nanfan's Lre of the 20th Aug^st 1701

Rec^d 1st
Read

Entred Fo: 416
2.47.

RECORD OFFICE, KEW, ENGLAND, CO5/1046.

Upon the 10th July 1701

all the Sachims of the five Nations (who — Arrived here Yesterday) Repaird to his Majty Fort at Albany, and waited on the Hon.ble John Hanson Esq.r Lieu.t Governour, and told him they were Heartily glad to see him in y.r Station, and that his Majesty of great Britain whom they call Coraghkee had been pleasd to — pitch upon him to succeed the late Earle of Bellomont deceasd to be Governour of this — Province that they were come upon his Hon.rs Message and Has present no presents with them Now, being come only to Congratulate his — Honour in his Government and said

Brother Corlaer

We hope you will continue the Love & Affection that former Governours sent by the Kings of England have had to us the five — Nations.

Tho your Governour answer to the five Nations

I heartily thanke you for your kind congratu= lation and you may be assured not only of the favour and Protection of the great King of England my Master tho Demonstrations whereof you will since before you goe home

275 but

but of my readiness to serve you on all occasions
I purpose to speak to you to morrow at Nine a
Clock in the Court house and hope you will be
their ready to attend.

R: Livingston Secy
for y.e Indian affairs.

First days Conference

Present

Coll. Pschuyler &
his Majty Council
Jan Janse Bleeker Mayor
Johannes Bleeker Recorder
Johannes Schuyler
David Schuyler
Johannes Abeel
Johannes Cuyler
Johannes Lefeboom
Hesselt Jon Brock
} Aldermen
Majr. Derick Wessells
Capt. James Wessels
Jonathan Broadhurst Sheriff
Hendrick Hansen
Jan Baptist van Eps
Lawrence Claese
Adolph Menda
} Interpreters.

All a Conference held at Albany
between the Hon.ble John Nanfan
Esqr. Lieut. Governour & Comander
in Chief of the Province of New
Yorke and Committee deputed
thereon in behalf of the said and the
Sachems of the five Nations
called the Magnase, Onoydes,
Onondagoes, Cayougoes and
Senekes in the City Hall
Albany on the 12.th day of June
1705.

Brethren

I am sorry to begin our Conferences
with the melancholy Story of the death of the
truely Noble Lord Richard Earle of Bellomont
late Capt. Genll and Governour in Chief of
this

this Province &c: whome it hath pleased God
in my absence from this Province to take unto
himselfe.

I have pleased his Majesty to appoint
me his Royall commission to succeed in the
Government of this Province I doe therefore —
require you in the name of the great King of
England my Master not only of his Kindnesse
but protection but of his Majesties particular
favour and Bloom for the Brothren of the
two Nations which you will finde by that —
considerable present he hath been pleased to
and now brought hither by me to give you
send from England for you as a Marke of his
Majs favour, for your adhering to the Interest
of the English Crown, which as it is your duty
as his Subjects soe you will ever finde it tend
to your best Security and Preservation.

I am not a Stranger just come among
you and therefore not surprized to hear y.
the French of Canada continue their Practices
and wicked endeavour to Deceive and seduce
you. I hear that Monsieur Maricour &
the severall Bush-a Agents sent by the Gov.r
of Canada have been lately in your Country
att Onondage, I come to know their business
the Negotiation with you.

I am also desirous to know what —
progress you have made in that matter of
Mr Livingston Recommended you soe highly in the
last Conference to make peace with the five Nations

and

& Indians whom the French have soe long
employd to kill your people, you must Needs
perceive their drift by such Methods ill is
to Extirpate your Name without which they
cannot Reckon themselves secure in their
Country.

I am Glad to hear you have Refused
to accept of a Popish priest in your Country
from the French, you shall not faile to have
Protestant Ministers to instruct you in the
true Christian Religion, Noe Expect some very
soon Over but if you receive a French
Priest into your Country I must take itt as
a total Defection of your Loyalty to his
English Crown.

I hope you have Prevaild upon your
Brethren that deserted you & went to ye French
to Return back to a Plentifull Country rather
then to Starve att Canada, I doubt one of
Monsr Maricours principall Errands has been
to fetch from your Castle Indian Corne to
subsist the people of Canada almost famish'd
for want of food, Pray tell me if they have
not made another trip from Cadarachqui for
Indian Corne since our people came from
thence.

I will say no more to burden your
Memorys I will discourse you further upon
Another Subject when I shall have Received
Your answer to what I have now proposed
to you.

R Livingston Secry
for ye Indian affairs

Present
as before on the
12th Instant.

Names of the Sachems of
the five Nations and first
of the Maquase

Tnechoranorium Speaker
Sinonguiroro
Solo quatho
Honorick
Joroph
Tadoon
Cornelii
Togrihowanno
Twanay

Enclyes
Sayojochachgua
Togarandago
Onagaranio
Shagahawinitta
Arackkonickko

The Answer of the five Nations
of Indians the Maquase Onoydos
Onondagos Cayougos & Sinnokos
to the Hon.ble John Lanfan Esq.r
his Majt.s Lieut. Governour of
the Province of New Yorke and
its Depondences in America
and Vice Admiral of the same
in Albany ye. 14th July 1701

Onnondagos

Togachnawadichqui
Sajadoe
Sadoganakdio
Adadaronquo
Gagojodda
Kachracogha
Kaniacari
Teikanoracko
Kanadgoharon
Canogrodon
Tohariaro
Ajadis

Cayougos

Conde
Tetenawojago
Tsaragora
Sowadicho

Sinnokos

Sahaworagonni
Annaguari
Sonochsowanno.

Brother Corlaer.

Wee are glad to see you in this station to
command this Province, woo must own our
selves very happy under soo gracious a King

Who was soo prudent and Provident to send
Coor two Governours the one to succeed the
Other woo take itt to be his great care and
love to us.

Woe are sorry for the death of our
Late Governour the Earle of Bellomont woe
hope his soul is in heaven, and on the
Other hand woe are glad to see that soe good
a man as your selfe succeed him.

Woe must Esteem our selves Extream
happy that our Brother Coriaer is a young
Active man Expert in War. itt is the joy of
all our young people to see a Governour
fitt for service and that can travell & Endure
fateague, woe will all have our Eyes fixt
Upon you the rather because woe must with
great difficulties daily from the French of
Canada.

Brother Coriaer.

Woe doubt not but you will be carefull
to keep and Maintain the Covenant Chain
firme as the late Governour has done who
is Now in heaven, and our Earnest desire &
prayer is that you may continue long with
us in the Station his Majesty has been pleased
to place you in and that woe may frequently
see one Another in this City the Generall
place of Treaty of all the two Nations

Woe doe with all Sincerity Acknowledge
the great Kindness that his Majesty our great
King

King har for the five Nations Wee will endeavour to behave our selves as such that may Merrit his Majesties Esteem by our faithfulness to the English crown. Wee cannot sufficiently Express our Gratitude to soe gracious a Prince and wee stand Redy to Joyn with your Commands who are his Liev.t & Doe hope that in your Respect you will also speaken to us as the case may Require.

You are desirous to know what the French Agents have done in our Country their Principal business was to settle a Priest among us to teach us Christianity but wee have too often had Experience of their wickedness & falsety that wee have positively denied him any Access there, for by the Priests means wee have been brought very Low, they have been the occasion of the death of Many of our men and a great Breach in our Country by seducing our people to Canada.

You are also desirous to Know what Double Negotiations or underground darkenings there hath been with the French in our Country; Wee have made Strict Enquiry among all our People and can learn Nothing but what the People you sent thither are gone to, and what they entred down in writing, if you know of any thing Else than what they have given you an Account of pray tell us, Wee shall be glad to be Informed

You know Brother that as often as the Covenant Chain has been Renewed it has allways been Agreed that Neither party was to Listen to any Storys or falsehoods.

As to the Satisfying you of what Greatnes wee have made with the Dewaganhaes the Other yeare, the have Endeavoured to acquaint you by the sending of a large Skinn upon which the Castles are painted with whome wee have Concluded a peace, meaning that Elk Skin sent by Capt. Becker & David Schuyler where there is two Castles painted with Red upon itt Adding they have made peace with seaven Nations and that the two Nearest Nations are only painted as being the Principall the Names of the said Seaven Nations wee have made peace with are

Kajahquan
Ostjago
Asseagh
Karkadago
Dgonaauwo
Garihaat
Oirondax.

As to our greiane Converts to Canada by the French woe have used all Endeavours Imaginable to gett them back but cannot prevaile, the Jesuits have soo great Influence Upon them that they Stop their Coming to their own Country and the Governour of Canada has them now wholy devoted to his Service.

The

The Lieut. Governour told the five Nations he was glad they had made peace with soe many of the far Indians and hop'd it might be lasting and desired to know how many Nations their were still in War with them.

They Answer that are six Nations still that make War upon us that wee know besides those wee doe not know.

Sign'd

D. Schuyler
Johannes Bleeker Mayor
Johannes Bleeker Recorder
Johannes Schuyler Alderman
David Schuyler Alderman
Johannes Abeel Alderman
Johannes Lefferts Alderman
Johannes Cuyler Alderman
Hoffert Jon Brook Alderman
Hendrick Hansen
Jonath. Broadhurst Sheriffe
Johannes Baptist van Eps
Jacobus Claese

Wm Livingston Secry
for Indian affairs

Present

Coll P. Schuyler of
his Majesties Council
Jan Janse Bleeker Mayor
Johannes Bleeker Recorder

Johs Schuyler
Lucas Schuyler
Jans Abeel
Johs Roseboom
Jans Taylor
Wessel Ten Broeck
Capt James Evans
Major Dirck Wessels
Jonath Broadhurst Sheriff
Jan Baptist Van Eps
Lawrence Claese
Interp

} Aldermen

The third days Conference

The Hon.ble John Nanfan
Esqr Lieut Governour
Deputy to the Honble seven
Nations in Albany
this 18th June 1701

Brethren

I am Glad to see you so Joyable
& your Fires so burning under
the Protection of the Glorious &
Illustrious Prince William y.e third
King of England &c. Defender of the
Faith &c. Prince of Orange &c. as our great
King William y.e whose Wisdom and Conduct is
Admired in Europe as well as here in America
And through his Reigns Over Many Kingdoms
And Dominions yett you see he has not been
Unmindfull of you but that you may be
Assured of his Kindness and that he will
support you against all Foe and your Enemies
I am thankfull to you for your kind
Expressions and being so well satisfied of the
Kings Choice of me to succeed the late Earle
of Bellomont in the Government of this
Province and as you are satisfied of my
sincere affection to you soe you may be
also

Also Assured that I will make it my utmost
study to deserve his Majesties gracious favour
by defending and supporting you while it
shall please the Great King my Master to
continue me in the Government Neither
shall I count it any hardship to Expose my
person to the utmost hazard and fatigue
for the Brethrens safety.

I have perused the Journal of those
two Gentlemen that were sent to your Country
when the French Agents were there I cannot
Approve of the late Negotiation some of your
people have had at Canada with the Governour
there, it is a disparagement to the five Nations
to goe to the French off to complain when any
of the Cayouas Indians kill your people you Ought
to defend your selves like men and Court fame
with force and not creep to those whome you
know left those Cowardly Indians upon you on purpose
to Extirpate your Name and Memory, and in
Order to support and Defend your selfs the King
has sent you Arms Ammunition & Provision
which shall be sent upon you.

I Wonder that I have not heard of that
Design of the Senecas and that you are not
more carefull to Prevent it (Crift) Indeavouring
Indeavouring a Peace all Singhraghroneid
Wanyachtonock the Diseipls pass where all
your Beaver hunting is. You must not suffer
it by any means I am informed it is your Land

And you have won it with the sword all the
Cort of Much blood and will you lett the —
French take it from you without one Blow
You can Never Expect to hunt Beavers any
more in peace. if you lett them fortifie —
themselves all that Principal part, if you —
Are mindee to secure your posterity from
Slavery and bondage Kinder it, Remember
how they gott Cadarachqui and what a plague
that place has been to you Ever since.

It would seem by proposals I have —
lately heard were made at Canada that there
has been some Overtures of Peace Offer'd
which I cannot believe being well Assured
that the[illegible] other Pennyworther here
they Never being able to Afford their goods
so Cheap as wee I fear it with design to
deceive you for which in time the Brethren
may become sufferers.

I hope you have Maturely considerd
the Governour of Canadas Answer to Dekanissora
how he puts you off with Shams for your blood
by him caused to be Shed by the Jan Indians
And what frivolous pretences to make of
his Agent not being Returnd from Niewara
And that is all the Success you must Expect
from him. if you cannot see his deceipt by
all this you must be wilfully blind.

He tells you he will make a Fort
at Tsingsaghroncie or Wanyachtenok to Supply

You

You with Hostilitie when you are a hunting
and to secure you from the Ottowawas, but
when the Warr is made then he will comand
you and your Beavers to stay you shall
never hunt a Beaver there without his
leave; doe you not remember how the
French long agoe desired but leave to make
a litt all Cadarachqui for a smith to be there
to mend your Arms and when that was granted
they built such a stone Forte that has since
been a prison for your people Capand

The Governour of Canada is soe
much troubled att your happyness in our
Union and your firme Adhering to the Crown
of England that he studies all ways to make
a breach of that Harmony and to Rend (if it
were possible) our Covenant Chain a pieces,
And therefore would insinuate to you to sitt
fast if a Warr should happen betweene us and
the French but wee hope you need not be
fear'd att this time of day how pernicious that
would be for the Brethren who are often to
secure and (unless) the French (who are
a subtile and vigilant Enemy) should come
Unawares and (att you) att Once, its true
it is Now peace but Remember I told you,
You are not to Receive any directions from
the French how you are to behave your-
selves in case a Warr breaks out betweene us

And the French, that you shall have from me.

There is a Covenant Chain wherein all his Majesties christian Subjects on this Main of America and the brethren are included which I am now come to renew According to the ancient Custome, Lett that be kept clean and bright on your parts as itt is and shall be on ours, and then you need not fear but all will be well and you shall Covenant powder and Arms to Defend your selves and good security for your wifes and Children to Retreat to upon Occasion where they shall have provisions provided for them.

I finde you have but some of your fashions from Canada from itt ordered the Governour of Canada will prattice upon to take Popish Priests into your Country and You seem to be jealous they will Agree to itt because they fear the French I doubt not but you have given directions to the contrary for I cannot Admitt of a Popish Priest in our Territories itt is against our Laws as well as your interest and therefore let me not hear that any of your people have such thoughts, the King will take care to send protestant Ministers to instruct you in the true Christian Religion.

The great King of England my Master is soe much Concerned for your security

that

that he hath been Graciously pleased to Give a Considerable sum of Money to be Expended in Building a Stone Fort to Secure and att Shance=fady to defend you from the Attempts of an Enemy. the Fort he[re] will be made soe large to harbour all your wifes & Children upon Occasion where you may freely make your Retreat and be Supplyed with Provisions And other Necessaries I would have begun Now if the Ingineer was here and assoon as he Returns from Boston I design to sett three or four hundred men att worke about it and when those Forts are built I doubt not but it will be a Means to Induce those of the fore Nations that are gone to live att Canada to Return and Settle again in their Own Country.

I am Glad you have made peace with Seaven Nations of the farr Indians pray indeavour to make peace with the Rest assoon as you can for that will much Contribute to your future Tranquility.

And now Brother let me Convince you of an unfeigned fidelity & Obedience to the King my Master and to Continue in a Stedfast Affection and friendship with all your Brothers and Fellow Subjects. You Cannot give the King a better testimony of your Loyalty to him then by Rejecting all Popish Priests that may Come into

Your Country and hindring the French to
build Forts upon your Land, upon those
Terms I doo take upon me to assure you
of the Kings fatherly care and Protection
of you and in token of his Majesties Grac
and favour to you I have brought You a
present which he has sent to Give you
(viz.)

150 Guns
25 Kettles
16 Dozen Knives
25 Looking Glasses
3 ¼ 100 } Stroud
3 ¼ Blew } Stroud
2 ¼ Duffells
1 ¼ Blankotts
40 Kegs of Rum.

1000 Barrs Lead
200 Bagg Powder
15 Rolls Tobacco
50 Hatchotts
50 Shirts
120 pair Stockings
Gross Pipes
5 Cutts of Boar
200 Wheat Loaves.

This was Given besides private presents
of Guns Knives Blankotts Shirts powder
Lead &c: to each particular Sachem.

R: Wingston &c.
for y. Indian affaires

Present
Coll. P. Schuyler of
his Majts Council
Jan Janse Bleeker Mayor
John Schuyler
David Schuyler
Wessel Ten Broeck
Johs. Abeel
Capt. Jamer Sloom
Majr. Derick Wessells
who also Interpreted
Jacquais Speaker.
} Aldermen

Propositions made by the River Indians to the Honble John Nanfan Esqr. Lieutenant Governour and Commander in Chiefe of New Yorke & Territories Depending Thereon in America and Vice Admirall & the same in Albany ye. 10th July 1701

Father Corlaer

We became like people in darkness soe soon as wee heard of the death of our father the Late Earle of Bellomont our governour & soe continued till the sun shind again upon us by your coming and appearing to succeed him and to be our father, wee esteem our selves happy that there is such a person pitch'd upon to be our father and governour who wee hope will take care of us. Doe give two Beavers.

Father

2 If it is ye gods permission wee meet here together and wee are heartily glad to see you and since it is Requisite you Should know our strength wee have made an Exact Calculation and wee are Now two hundred fighting men belonging to this County of

284 Albany

Albany from Katskil to Skachkook and hopis
to Increase in a Years time to three hundred
doe give a Belt of Wampum

3 Wee are not your friends and
Children Outwardly with the Mouth but
in heart Wee will not call our selves
brethren, but wee are your Children, in
fact, with our whole hearts not doubting
but you will have a fatherly Eye over us
doe Give two Beavers.

4 You all know wee are our
Brethren and the Governour is our Gen.
father, wee must Rely and depend upon
him, and Pursuant Hereunto wee Never
have any Hear but what wee Communicate
to our Brethren the Inchins of Albany the
Governour Christian Children and when
you have any Hear that Relates to us wee
desire that you will not Keep us in the Dark
but Communicate the same. doe Give
two Beavers.

5 Father
This Now twenty six Years
Agoe since our father the then Governour
Planted a great Tree under whose Branches
wee then Sheltred our selves and hope that
the Shade thereof will always be Refreshing
and Comfortable to us. doe Give two Beavers

6 wee

6 We have been soe happy & fortunate that our Number is Increased to that degree that wee cannot all be shaded by one Tree And therefore desire that Another Tree (besides that Tree at Shackrock) may be Planted for wee are in hopes that our Number will daily Increase from Other parts. Doe give two Beavers.

7 When wee first came here from New England wee were poor Wagon and Lean, and by the Shade of that Tree at Shackrock wee have flourished and grown fatt, wee never Dreamed but Kept our post Our Neighbours the Wagnare have not been soe fortunate for their Tree was burnt — Moaning the burning of the Wagnare Father by the French. Doe give one Beaver.

8 It is Now Ninety years Agoe Since the Christians came first here when their was a Covenant Chain made between them and the Mahikanders the first Inhabitants of this River and the Chain has been Kept Inviolable Ever Since and wee have Found that Neither Bears grease Nor the fatt of Deer or Elks are soe proper to Keep that Chain Bright, the only Soveraign Remedy that wee have found by Experience in all that time to Keep the Chain bright is Beavers Grease Doe Give two Beavers.

285 We

9 Woe told you Just Now that itt is Ninety
Years agoe Since our Covenant Chain was
first made and woe have been Soe happy
Never to have had the least flaw or Crack
in the Chain, there has been Breaches
round about us and great differences but
that Chain wherein the Mayquase and Wee
are Linkd has been Kept Inviolable and
woe pray that our father will Keep the
same Soe for Ever. doe give two Beavers

10 Pray father what can be the
Reason of the great Dearth of the goods our
Brethren the Christians tell us they come
a great way Over the great Salt Pond from
England but woe beseech you father Consider
the Beavers must be fetchd a great ways
also therefore woe pray that the goods may
be Cheap doe give two Beavers.

11 Father

Woe pray that all publick
Business may be Transacted and Treated
in Albany in the Court house the Antient
place of Treaty and by those that formerly
have been Accustomed to doe itt. Lett the
Flowrs Come from Onnagongue, Connekook
Mohogs Country New Yorke or where itt
will pray Lett there be No alteration of

that

That place for Business to be Negotiated in the woods or in any private place by a single person as Lately has been Practicable in our late fathers time is not soo Agreeable, but it to be done by those that formerly were wont to Manage the affair of the Indians and soo wee conclude and doe Give a Belt of Wampum And soaven Dear Skins and soaven Elks.

Signed Johannes Schuyler Alderman
David Schuyler Alderman
John abeel Alderman
Jesse Kip Brook Alderman
Jonathan Broadhurst Interp.

R. Livingston Secry
for y. Indian affairs

Present
as before in
the Morning

The Hon.ble John Nanfan
Esq.r Lieut. Governour Answer
to the Recor Indians in Albany
this 10th July 1701

Brethren

I am Glad to see you here and that
your Number is soo much increased Soo with
it was for times more or you may be
Assured that you Shall have all fitting
Incouragement from me that you can
Reasonably Expect And you may depend upon
it that I will doo Every thing to maintain
the Covenant Chain firme & Inviolable

I shall be glad to hear that you prevail upon your friends the Dennokooks and other Eastern Indians to come and settle among you doe erect Another Tree at Shachkook which shall be soe large and flourishing that the Branches will shade and cherish as many of your friends as will be perswaded to come & live peaceably in a fertile soyle and a pleasant Country for you know now by the long Experience of Ninety Years that wee have the best Laws and Government in the world and therefore God blesseth and increaseth the same accordingly.

I am glad to see Hagguwa the Sachim there again who I hear was once almost deluded by the French its a sign he has great fortitude to resist all their temptations he will now be a fitt person to caution the Rest of his Castle to be wary and carefull not to come under the like pronunay

Children

You doe well to communicate what-ever News you have to the Gov.t of Albany who allways will give me an account thereof And I will take care for the future that you shall not only have an account of all publick Matters Relating to the Indians but that no private Conferences or Correspondence shall be Kept but publikly in Albany by those

Those Gentlemen that are Intrusted with the Management of the Indian affairs.

The Great King of England my Master being made Sencible of your Loyall Adherence to the Crown of England Sufficiently Demonstrated by your forward and frequent Continuing your Lives agt. the French in the late War has been graciously pleased to Command me to assure you of his Royall Protection and favour & has sent you a present but if I had known you had been so Numerous the present should have been more Considerable. I will be mindfull of that as you increase in Number.

I shall Conclude with a Caution that you be Carefull How of your people be Debauched by the French as many of the five Nations have been to the great Diminution of their Strength and Vigour & Endeavour to Live at Peace with all which will not only be a Means to Strengthen You but will Invite Others to Come & Live with You.

The King our great Master does by me make you a present Equall

287 with

with the Rest of his Subjects & each of the
two Nations (viz.)

30 Guns
5 Kettles
4 Dozen Knives
5 Looking Glasses
1 ¼ Rod } Stroud
1 ¼ Blew } Stroud
1 ¼ Blankett
8 Kegs of Rum

200 Barrs Lead
40 Bags Powder
3 Rolls Tobacco
10 Hatchetts
10 Shirts
24 pair Stockings
Cross of Scarlet
2 Gatts Boar
50 Loaves

This is besides what presents was given to
particular Sachims privately

R. Livingston Secy
for y. Indian affairs

Present
Coll. D.r Schuyler
& his Majt.s Council
Jan Janse Bleeker Mayor
Johannes Bleeker Recorder
Johs. Schuyler
David Schuyler
Johs. Abeel
Johs. Cuyler
Johs. Roseboom
Wessel ten Broek
Mayor Pyrock Wessels
Capt. Janse Bleeker
Jonathan Broadhurst Sheriff
John Baptist van Eps
Lawrence Claese
Aldermen
Justices

The fourth days Conference

All five Nations the Mayquaes, Onoydes, Onnondages, Cayouges and Sinnekes Reply to the Propositions made them Yesterday by the Hon.ble John Lansan Esq.r Lieu.t Governour &c. in Albany the 19th July 1701.

Brother Corlaer

We Condole the death of the late Earle of Bellomont our Governour and wipe of your tears praying that you may be Comforted and doe give you ten Beavers to be sent to the King to acquaint him that wee have Condoled the loss of our deceased Brother.

All wee five Nations are Comforted & Glad to see so young a man to be our Brother Corlaer to succeed the late Governour, and as You are a Soldier Bred soe wee doubt not but You will be active if a warr should breake Out, and wee doe assure you of our Real Intentions to Reave Close to you and Never

seperate our Interest nor affections from you
doo Give ton Beavors.

3 // Brother Corlaer

Wee complain of the French of Canada's
Incroaching upon our Territorie and that
they goe and build Forts upon our Land
without Our Consent, Wee pray that the
great King of England may be Acquainted
with itt and that he will be pleased to take
Care to Prevent itt. doo Give ton Beavors.

4 // Wee doo Renew the Covenant Chain &
Make itt bright and Clear which has been
kept soe by our Ancestors for many yeers
And wee fasten the Covenant Chain to the
hills which lye round this Citty of Albany
for Ever Rott and decay but the hill will
Remain unmoveable. Wee doo also bemoan
the Blood you lost last Warr with the French
doo Give ton Beavors

5 // Lett the Covenant Chain Reach from
Mon Yorke to Sinnondowanne or the Sinnekes
Country that all the people that live under itt
may be secure from all Attempts of an Enemy
Wee would Remove the End of the Chain to
Cochraghondio or Nayagaltonck were itt in
our power but the French would mock att
itt, for they have taken itt in possession already

Against

Against our Wills sending people thither to make a Sporte, but wee hope they will be removed speedily doe Give Yor Powers.

6 If the French make any attempts or come into our Country to disturb us wee desire you to send men & Shipps & ammunition to Countermine them, for they are to subtile and Cunning for us and if you can convince them that will be a Meane to stop their designs and for prevent their ill intentions doe Give Yor Powers.

7 Wee desire that our Secretary Robt. Livingston may be sent to Coachboe the great King of England to Acquaint him how that the French of Canada incroach upon our Territories by building a Sporte at Chighsaghrondee and to pray that our great King may use all meane to prevent it Else wee shall be forced up wee shall not be able to Live how with Some Nations every day with their Sports, wee doe give and vendor up all that Land where the Beaver hunting is which wee Won with the sword Eighty Years agoe to Coachboe our great King & pray that he may be our protector & Defend. Here and desire our Secretary may write an Instrument which wee will Sign and Seale that it may be Carried by him to the King, wee fear if he doe not goe, there is

289 soe

soo much busines this will be only road, laid
aside and forgott, but if he goes woe are sure
wee shall have an answer. doe give ten Beavers

Brother Tortaer

9 Pray lett goods be sold as cheap as formerly —
the Governour of Canada draws many of
our people by the meane of selling better
pennyworths then you doe, Lett the Beavers
come to their Old price Again and lett the great
Custom upon them in England be taken of, woe doe give
you ten Beavers to send to the King praying his
Majesty to make a Beaver hatt of them and
then woe hope all his good subjects will follow
his Example and wee Beaver hatts Again
as the fashion was formerly.

9 Repeat the former Proposition praying that
Beavers may be taken that goods may be sold
as cheap as heretofore, Adding that wee believe ye
you are Governour you have the command &
that the Traders must obey if you Order it.
therefore lett them begin to day to sell good-
pennyworths doe give ten Beavers.

Brother Tortaer

10 If a War should breake out between us
and the French wee desire you to come and
stay here in this place that you may be ready
to assist and Defend us. you live a great way

& all New Yorke, Wee have a great Esteem for you and therefore wish you would come Nearer us to live if any Accident should happen for you are a Soldier and such men wee love therefore you must come And live here all Albany doe give heavon Gouvr.

11 Concerning French Priests to be Admitted in our Country it is a Generall Conclusion of all the five Nations to Expell them and to suffer None to come Among us Wee see you have Ministers here and Expect to be Supplyed from hence wee are Inclined to be Instructed in the Christian Faith & Rely upon You leaving that wholy to our Brother; the French Priests have been the Cause of our Country and therefore have no Cause to suffer them any more doe give Ton Gouvr.

Brother Corlaer

12 The Governour of Canada has sent a parte of men who are gone behind our Country Privately to build a Forte at Ongshragh[illegible] you are desirous to Know what wee have done in that Case, Your people that have been at Onondage can tell you wee thought this Government would have done something in the matter and to have found

You busy in your Books and Mapps (meaning that the Line should be run betwoon the two Governments) woo can doo Nothing in that Case. You know woo have not power to Resist such a Christian Enemy Therefore woo must Depend upon You Brother for to take this Case in hand and aquaint the great King with it for what will become of us all this Late, where shall woo hunt a Beaver if the French of Canada take possession of our Beaver country. Give them Beavers and two Otters.

13 Woo have a small Right in the Magnas River all Canartagiowne to with five small Islands containing about five or six Acres betwoon Corendael & Connolis Islands which woo give to Jan Baptist van Eps and Lawrence Claes the two Interpreters to be Equally divided betwoon them John Baptist to have the upermost half and Lawrence the Lowermost and that in Consideration because they take much pains in Interpreting.

14 Brother

Woo cannot omitt to aquaint You of the deceit of the Indians who takes our Money and Instead of putting Steel into our Hatchet puts Iron so that assoon as woo

Come

come into our Countrey to ufe them they fall to prieces and your Traders are very ungrat-full. Affoon as they have gott our Beaver turne us out of doors, Lett us love one Another and not Suffer Such things to be heard among us. Doe give ten Beavers.

15 Wee Magnafe have Now two Castles that are begun to pray or turn Christians wee defire that wee may have a good large Church made in the first or Nearest Castle Called Tehniondago which was promifed us by the late Earle of Bellomont and Lett it be Soe large as may Contain us all, there is only a little Chappell made of Barke now A Small Number makes it full.

16 The Traders have a bad Custom to trust our people and when the men are dead come upon their Widdows Insomuch that when they Come to Town to buy any thing the Trader take the Beavers from them for debt pray Lett that ill Custom be Corrected.

After the five Nations had made an End of Speaking his Honour the Leu^t Governour Condold the death of Tadoganaktis Son and Onoragichte of Onondago and

Sinnanuanduwan

Sinnanuandunwan a Chiefe man of Cayouge
by Laying down three Belts of Wampum and
war glad that there were good men putt in
there Room.

Sign'd D. Schuyler
J Johnson Booker Mayor
Johannes Booker Recorder
Johannes Schuyler Alderman
David Schuyler Alderman
Johannes Abeel Alderman
Johannes Roseboom Alderman
Johannes Cuyler Alderman
Wessel Ten Broek Alderman
Jonathan Broadhurst Sheriff
Lawrence Clerk
Jan Baptist Van Eps.

R: Livingston Secry
for y. Indian affairs.

Albany the 21st of July 1701

Present
Coll P. Schuyler of his
Majts hon.ble Council
Jan Janse Glocker Mayor
Major Derick Wessells
Names of the 5 Sachims
Sadoganaktie Sachim of
Onnondage Speaker
Canadagarriork of Cnoyder
Sadgéowanus of Cajuger
Sohowarogenne } Sinneker
Sonorrontanne }
Hollotio van Cleeda
Interpreter.

five of the principle Sachims of the five Nations went up to the Fort to speak with his Honour the Lieut. Governour who being admitted into his Chamber Spoke to him by Sadoganaktie their Speaker as follows

Brother Corlear

All such publick Conferences as wee Now have had it is very probable that some things may slip out of your Memory and so forgott it being difficult to Remember Every thing. When the late Earle of Bellomont came here with the News of the peace wee were told that all Prisoners on both Sides should be sett at Liberty and wee understood that each Nation should Send their own people again and in Each Province into wee heard that both Kings upon the peace was concluded made what haste they could to send the Lieut Gover to America, wee always Expected that the fruits of that Generall peace would be that wee might have

Our

Our people back Again from Canada, but
Wee have not been soe happy. The Priests
and the Governour of Canada Dotein them
here upon protence to make them Christians
therefore Brother pray see to gett our people
here to their Town and when they are gott
soe farr the Minister here will Instruct them
in the Christian Religion which will be a
Meanes that they will at last Return to their
Own Country Again (when Quider (that
is Coll Schuyler) went to Canada then wee
were in hopes to have them all back but
the French detains most of them still.
If wee believe our great King does not know
and is not Rightly informd of this matter
if he was wee doubt not but wee should
have a better Account of it. if you had told
us you disspaird of any such Succese wee
would have proffit Sooner to gett them Over
to us Again.

Brother Corlaer

What shall wee doo if the French
Continue to draw away our people and
Incroach upon our Country, they build
Forts round about us and penn us up.
If it bee peace wee Cannot hinder them
Neither is it in our power to Resist them.
they have gained us of our people they all
goe

Goo to Canada and that upon protonce
of Religion and to be Converted woo loo itts
Only to Enslave us woo know very well
how they did att Cadorachqui and loo they
Came Gloaror and Gloaror. They are going
About to make a Sporte att Kewnhee on
the Other Pte of Cadorachqui Lake, Another
Principle passage which our Indians —
Cannot pass when they Come from their
—hunting. Woo hear that one of your
Indians Called Onojadicka that has been
two yeare among the French in Canada
and is more fitt than yeven Convent to
Guide this Sporte but woo his Nations
know Nothing of itt. Neither will woo
are leave for to such means the —
French possesse themselves of our —
Countries Therefore pray Brother —
hearken to us as woo told you in our
Publick propositions two days agoo. So
woo are again Come to entreat you to
Send Over our Secretary Robt. Livingston
with all Speed to Negotiate Cracklea
the great King of England how the —
French Came with us. He has been
there formerly and knows all Affairs
Pray let there be a good large Canoo (

such

(such as the English sayle with Over the great salt water) provided for him that sayls well that wee may have an Answer with all expedition, doe not defer itt till the fall or to the winter till itt Snow or till spring but lett him be sent forthwith And then wee are in hoper wee shall have A good Issue of our business

The said five Sachims were glad whether that Letters writt by their Secretary and sent by their Brother Corlaer the Leut. Governour to the King would not be sufficient And doe as well. They Replyd what a Question is this did not wee tell you in our publick propositions on Saturday last that itt was concluded by all the five Nations that our Secretary Robt Livingston should goe to the King and did not wee then tell you his business And wee are now come again on purpose to insist that he may be dispatched to England in a good large Canoe that has good Sayls to Acquaint Corachkoo (meaning the great King) of our Condition and what wee have done and how the French daily Incroach upon us, and . Decoy our people Away from us. and wee pray you to send us word when he is gone and when he

Returns

Returns for woo Expect him again in
the Spring. doo give ton Beavors.

The Leiut. Govonour
told them he would Consider
of this their proposition &
would doo any thing that
was proper for him to doo
for their Ease satisfaction &
future Tranquility

Signd
C. Colden
Johnson Booker Mayor

R. Livingston. Sec.ry
for y. Indian affairs.

New Yorke

Copy of a Conference between
Capt. Vaughan Lieut Gov. &c.
and ye 5 Nations of Indians at
Albany July ye 10th 1701

Referred to Lieut Gov. Nicholson
Dated ye 20th Augt 1701

Rec^d 1st Octr 1701
Read

Entered Vo: 416

2.48.

Robert Livingston

Upon Reading at the Board the Comp[lain]t of Algiers, and the additionall articles of the [Treaty] whereby it is Declared by the Algerines that after the last day of September 1701 seized by having a pass the vessell in that ship shall be Master man and ship shall be Restored and be payd the Master the Mercht[an]t value as he should had got safe to the port where she was bound;— Marchants of this province may not loose their Negligence or ignorance of that matter, It is Ordered the more effectuall preventing the danger of such a proclamation issue forthwith strictly Charging all and every the officer and officers of this Majesties within this province not to suffer any ship or Vessell to have its Clearing untill the master or one of the Owners shall produce an Algerine pass as the said Officers will answer the contrary at his and their p[er]il

At a Councill held at Fort William Henry the twentieth day of August 1701.

Present as on the nineteenth Instant.

The Governor produced at the Board a Letter sent him from the Commissioners at Albany appointed for managing Indian affairs dated the nineteenth day of August inst. "Mohawks from the Castle of Onondage, Informing that the Gov[erno]r of Canada hath sent to Onondage Seaven Frenchmen who are the way, and desiring that two wise understanding men who well may be sent thither; that the magistrates of the Indians may have sent back the said Indians with their Message, who answer that they would send an Express to the Governor their Message, and that in the mean time it [illegible] should

[illegible] David Schuyler during
[illegible] at Onondage; which was read, a
[illegible] made by his Honor the Governor at Al
[illegible] to the five nations of Indians and the Answer
with the answers of the said Indians thereto, which

The petition of Adolph Phillips and Stoplen Dela
Setting forth, that they had Replevied a Sloop within
by a writt out of the Supreme Court of Judicature
vince, which during the last war with France was fitte
by them from hence, and taken by the Subjects of the Fren
ing during the said warr but never tryed or Condemned,
the Vessell being now fully loaden and ready to sail; it
would prove a great loss to the persons interested in the Cargo
the said Sloop if she be not tryed untill said Supreme Court
October next and prayed that the Chief Justice might be ord
and Impowered to hear try and determine the said matter
Saturday next at which time a Special Supreme Court to
to sitt on another occasion, that the said Vessell might not be
retarded in her Voyage. — Whereupon it is ordered that Colle
Gabriell Minvielle the person interested for the said sloop be se
with a Copy thereof and he is hereby required to give in his
answer to the same to morrow morning.

At a Council held at Fort William in Albany the fif
twentieth day of August 1701

Present the Honorable John Nanfan Esqr Lieut.
Abraham Depeyster
Sam.ll Staats — Esqrs
Robert Livingston
Robert Walters
Thomas Weaver
William Atwood

Ordered that the Collector pay to Elizabeth Whandwright
[illegible]wright. [illegible] hundred shillings for [illegible] Seamen Sick Souldiers
[illegible] from the fifth of April to the 25 and Interr

who drew the Draught of our Indian Country including that land given and sent your Lordships in my last Packet by Coll: Lodwick in the Palm Tree his original hath met with the same accident so that I cannot send your Lordships a copy of that by this conveyance) two proclamations with my speech to this Assembly all by Coll Lodwick. And now by Capt. Cumby I transmit your Lordships the Minutes of Council for April, May and June with a late Journal to Onondage from our Agents sent thither and an attested Copy of the Grants mentioned in the Act for vacating extravagant Grants which your Lordships desired might be sent you.

I shall take all imaginable care of his Majesty's interest and give your Lordships by all opportunities a faithfull account of what may be worthy your knowledge

I am

With great regard

My Lords

Your Lordships most

faithfull & most obed^{t} Servt

New York
2 October 1701.

JOHN NANFAN

Report of Messrs. Bleeker and Schuyler's Visit to Onondaga.

[New-York Papers, R. S. T.; R. 12.]

JOURNALL of Captn John Bleeker and Mr David Schuylers Journay to Onnondage (the centre of the five Nations westward of Albany in the Province of New Yorke in America)

the 27th of August 1701.

Having received Instructions from the Governor and Council to go to Onnondage to hinder the French debauching of our Indians, went away the 28th in the morning for onnondage and arrived there the 4th of September and found the Sachims mett together who bid us welcome and resolv^{d} to send a post away next morning to the Sinnekes and Cayouges that their Sachims should come down as also the French who had desired of the Onnondagues that all the Sachims of the five nations might be convened together against they came from the Sinnekes, The Onnondagues sent word that not only the Oneydes were now come. But also their brother Corlaer to their great Joy who would now hear all what passed in their Country

The Sachims were very desirous to know whether Corlaer would come and see them in their Castles in Person this fall and that because Dekannisore one of their Sachims had told them so, upon wch we answered that we had heard the same of other people, but not from himself but if he comes he will undoubtedly send some one to give you an account of his coming, Dekannisore reply'd that he had told the Sachins the same

The 5th September 1701 We were informed by some Sinnekes that the French had a great deal of Goods with them to trade upon wch we had a Conference with some of the Sachims and told their brethren

We understand the French are come here to trade do you send for us to come with such people, if you send for us for every Frenchman that comes to trade with you, wee shall have work enough and if you will hearken to them they will keep you in alarm Continually we

know this is the contrivance of the Priests to plague you Continually upon pretence of Peace and talk you till you are mad, and as soon as these are gott home, the Jesuits have another project if you will break your Cranes with such things; we advise you brethren when the French comes again, lett them smoak their pipe and give them their bellyfull of Victualls and let them goe

You have made peace with them although that was needless, for our King had made Peace for you and all his subjects in His Dominions whereupon De Kannisore said

That wee were misinformed, the Goods which the French have brought with them is for those familys that have the prisonners that they are now Come for, who are still among us, & the reason why wee have sent for you, is to write all down what the Governor of Canada hath told us, since wee will consent nothing Els you might think, & ask us what news wee had got under hand, it is also concluded in our last Conference that the French should know what our brother Corlaer has told us at Albany

Wee find here likewise a French Indian who is married to a French Woman in Canada whom wee think keeps her as a spy wee asked him when he went to Canada, he tells us this is the place of his Nativity & was resolved to stay here

The 6th do The Councill being mett they acquainted us that the messenger was returned from the Cayouges and said that the Cayouges had sent a messenger Immediately to the Sinnekes to tell the french to come forthwith if they had anything to say, and that their brother Corlaer was in Onnondague to know their business

It was proclaimed in this Castle according to their Custome that Canniaghkennie Captn of Oneyde was come home who has been a fighting against a nation of Indians called Ondadeonwas and has brought one prisoner and in his returned discoursed some Indians who live behind Carolina & Maryland who told him that all was in Peace & quiettness and that there should be no differences between them as there had been formerly

The 7th & 8th do expected the French.

The 9th do Wee understood by some of the Sachims that the Govornor of Canada had again desired that each nation should send one of their Sachims with the agents to Canada wch wee opposed and said Brethren I have told you that he endeavours to bring us into confusion with all his devices, therefore hearken not to him, Goe out a hunting that will be better for you and give your brother no cause to be jealous of you with all your Running to Canada. wee desire you brethren to be obedient and hearken not to him who calls for you it is his cunning to bring you & us into confusion wch will be impossible for him to doe if you will but hearken upon which they promised that they would not goe

The 10th do waited still for ye French

The 11th do The French arrived in the Evenr and wee understood by some of the Sachims that they have been with the Sinnekes for their prisoners wch the Sinnekes have of the farr nations called the Twichwiches but have got none the Sinnekes told them that they did not bring the Prisoners by the way of Canada but by the way of Tjughsaghrondie and will bring them hither again themselves

The 12th Do The French were obliged to repeat before us all the propositions wch the Govr of Canada had made to the five nations in Canada which is as follows

Chilldren

Last year wee cast the hatchett to the Devill, but then you were nott all present, but now I throw it the second time while you are al present & none shall find it again for it is now

Peace over all the world & you Waganhaes and you five Nations shall now live in Peace together & I tell you both further that you shall not kill one another at your hunting but you shall shun one another like Brethren and having said this gave each nation a Belt wch were 24 in number

2 I tell you again as I told Dekanissore before that I make a Fort at Tjughsagronde, the reason why I make a Fort there is least you and the Ottowawes sh^d^ fall out again where your principal hunting is therefore I have put a Captn there to prevent all differences if any should arise.

3 I demand all my^s^ prisoners that are among you both Indians and Christians

4 Now Children it is now Peace all over the world, Probably wee or the English will be the cause of a warr and if it so happens that there be a warr you are by no means to intermeddle, Lett us and the English fight alone — Come freely and fetch of mee as you do of your brother Corlaer Powder and Lead, and do not love the one better than the other

5 Now I desire that the Maqaise may come here for I know not whether they have a grudge against [me] therefore I desire that they may come face to face to see what they have to alleadge against mee

The 5 Nations Spoke

Father onnondie, here wee have four Prisoners which wee toke here in the time of Warr whom we now deliver unto you and gave each Prisoner a Belt a Wampum & said no more, but when wee come home wee will consult about what you have now spoke this being done Dekanisore told the French wee would tell you the Proposalls of our Brother Corlaer but I am informed you know them already

The French said that which wee have said to you is very good if there was any thing in this paper that was nought I would throw it in the Fire or I would conceal it upon which Dekanisore answered and said I have not heard the French speak one word of your chickens. You onnondie that sit under,[1] I mean your praying Indians, if it happens that you fight with my brother & then your Chickens runn from under your wings, with the Hatchett in your hands to our Brother Corlaer with whom wee are in so firm a League or Covenant then it would not be well upon which the French Said wee have told you now these three times wee mean all Indians.

The French said further Brother our time is elaps'd wee must begone but brethren I must tell you last of all but you must not be offended at it, & that is this when you are in Canada you promise a great deale but when you come home nobody knows any thing of the matter I have been in the Sinnekes Countrey and in Cayouge for our Prisoners but they seem as if they knew nothing of the matter, & you onnondagues are the same, but Brethren if you come to Canada again and the Governor desires any thing of you, if you will not do it tell it him to his face & so Monsieur Jonkeur went his wayes.

The 13th do. All the five nations satt and considered of a Belt of Wampum wch the late Earle of Bellemont had given them that they should take ministers into their Castles and upon a Belt of Mon. Marrikeur left three last fall that they should take Jesuits into their Country.

[1] *Sic.* Qu? Your chickens that sit under you Onnondio; I mean, &c. — Ed.

Wee two nations do say
Brother Corlaer

Here have been two belts hung up here this summer one from you and one from the Governor of Canada, and you speak both of praying, wee are now come to a conclusion & wee doe tell you wee will have no Jesuit in our Country Now Brother Corlaer you tell us you have ministers for us, and now you say wee are like to have none for the present but as soon as wee have occasion for any wee shall ask them of your brother Corlaer, the cause why wee ask for none now is because you both have made us drunk withall your noise of praying wee must first come to our selves again

Now brother Corlaer I tell you further we have had a conference lately together & you told us that it was peace over all and wee hold fast to that Covenant Chaine as if wee were Christians.
Brother Corlaer

You or the French will be the cause if there be a Warr, and if it should be a Warr again I do tell you again that wee will keep our Covenant with you our brother Corlaer as if wee were Christians with whom wee have an inviolable Covenant Chaine. And brother Corlaer I doe now tell you, that wch I have told you I will also tell him & that wee will have noe Jesuit in our Countrey.

The 14th Do. The Onnondages called us to them in private & said brethren wee have concluded among ourselves to Desire the Sinnekes to come and live together in one Castle & also that the Maquaise do live together at Kannaogau, it is further the request of all the Sachims to you brother Corlaer that you would send them all the News that comes from England and what happens in your own province, for wee are Brethren and do open unto you our whole hearts, wee doe nothing neither does there any News come here but wee acquaint you with it

Dekannisore has been at New York he knows no news & sayes that a Ship came in while he was there and likewise the whole Country was assembled together but Brother Corlaer told him no news, wee do again desire that wee may know all the News and we do further say Brother Corlaer let us know whether the Bevers be any Comodity, if they be no Comodity let us know it by the first opportunity then wee do not goe a hunting, but if they be a Comodity wee will all goe out a hunting: And this being said wee rose up and went on our Journey towards Albany

Signed JOHANNES BLEEKER
DAVID SCHUYLER

Translated from the original
P me
New Yorke R^{t} LIVINGSTON Sec^{y}
22^{d} Septr 1701 for ye Indian Affairs

endorsed

New Yorke
Journall of Mr John Bleeker & Mr David Schuyler's
Journey to the Onnondages the 17th August 1701.
Referred to in Captn Nanfans Letter of the 2^{d} Octr 1701
Recêd 17th Novr 1701.

The Gouvrnem off New Yorke is Dr

For One yeare Sallary for ye Interpretar to ye Indians from ye 25th Agust 1700 to ye 25th Agust 1701. is £25 —

For a Jorny to ye Onnidas where I was sent to Inquire watt was about ye news off ye Fourten Indians about qt advoghkie & where to have for ye same one blancoat One shirt & in Money . . . . . £5. —

For A Jorny to Onondaga on ye 16th March Wherein I was sent to bring ye Barrow Nieuwer off ye dett off Medord. Bellem.t to ye five Nacions & where to have There for . . . . . £10 —

£. 4 [illegible]: —

Wch one blancoat off Aroowds & a shirt —

Shagnaghtade
1701 ye 30 Agust

Cr
Lawrens Claes Esq

31st October

Wch allow of the sd forty pounds to Lawrens Claes for which he ought to have a warrant payable out of the revenue which is humbly Submitted by

A. Peirs[illegible]
P. Sch[illegible]
Rt Lwingston x
Rt Walters

x the first Livingston who came to this country

A Journall of Capt. Johs Bleeker and Mr. David Schuyler Jeuers Jo: Anon dage / the Center of the five nation westward of Albany in the Province of New Yorke in Amerika the 27th of August 1701

A Caveing received Instruction

from the Governour & Councill to goe to onnon dagge to hinder the french debaucheing of our Indians, went away the 29th in the morning for onnondage and arrived there the 4th of September and found the Sachims mett together who Gave us welcome & resolved to send a post away next morning to the Sinnekes and Cayouges that their Sachims Should Come down as also the rouch who were Desired of the onnondages that all the Sachims of the five

Nations might be Convened together against
they Came from the Sunnekar, The ommondages
Sent word that Not only the oneyd ∴ were
now Come But also their Brother Cortaro
to their Great Joy who would now hear all
what passed in their Country.

The Sachims was very desirous
to know whether Cortaro would Come and See
them in their Castles in Person this fall, &
that because Skanitt[illegible] of their sachims
had told them so, upon which was answered that
was had heard the Same of other people but
Not from Himself but if he Come he are
undoubtedly Send Some body to Give an account
of his Coming. Dekanisore replyed that he
had told the Sachims the Same

The [illegible] of 1701

Was now Informed by Some Sunnekar that y[e] French
had a great Desire to Trade with them to Trade; upon this
was had a Conference with Some of the Sachims &
told them Gechron

Was understand the French are Come
now to trade. doe you Send for us to Commune with
Such people, if you Send for us for Every French man
that Comes to trade with you we Shall have now
enough, & if you will hear on to them they will
Keep you in Warm Continually we doe know this is the
Contrivance of the priests to play us from Country

upon

upon pretence of Peace & talk you till Tyou are mad & assoon as they are gott home, the Jesuits have another project if you will Croak your Throats with such things; wee advise you rather when the French Comes againe let them Smoak their pipe & Give them their Belly full of victualls and Let them Goe

You have made peace with them although that was needless, for our King had made Peace for you & all his Subjects in this Dominions.

whereupon Ye Kaniaore said

That wee were misinformed, the Goods which the French have brought wth them is for those Familys that have the prisoners that they are now Come for, who are Still among us & the reason why wee have Sent for you is to write all down what the Govern^r of Canada hath told us, Since wee will Consult nothing Els you might think, & ask us what more wee had gott under hand, it is also Concluded in our last Counsel since that the French Should Know What our Brother Corlaer had told us at Albany

wee find here Interpreter a French Indian who is married to a French woman in Canada whom wee think keeps there as a Spy wee asked him when he Came to Canada he tells us this is the place of his Nativity & was resolved to Stay here

The 6th Day

The Cayouge being most Shy acquainted us that the messenger was returned from ye Cayouges and said that the Cayouges had Sent a messenger Immediately to the Sinnekes to tell the French to Come forthwith if they had any thing to Say, and that their Broth^r

Corlaer

Collador was in onondage to know their business

It was proclaimed in this Castle according to their Customs that Canniaghkonie Cap: of onondo was Come home who has been out a fighting against a Nation of Indians Called ondadeon was & has brought one prisoner & in his returne discovered Some Indians who live behind Carolina & Mary Land who told him that all war in Peace & quietness & that there Should be no differences betwixt us as there had been formerly

The 7th & Eighth Dº Ejected his French

The 9 Dito was understood by some of the Sachims that the Governour of Canada had againe Desired that Each nation Should Send one of their Sachims with his agents to Canada to be present Dº Lord Bellomont I have told you that he endeavours to bring us into Confusion with all his devices Now Lord Hearken not to him, Cast out a Line that will See Either for you & give your brother no Cause to be Jealous of you with all your Running to Canada, I exercise you brethren to be obedient & Hearken not to him who Calls for you if it is his Cunning to Crime you & us into Confusion & will be Impossible for him to doe if you will but Hearken upon which they promised that they would not goe

The 10 Do waited Still for the French

The 11 Do the French arrived in the Evening
& was understood by some of the Indians that
they have been with the Sinnekas for their ransom
how ever the Sinnekas have of the fore nations
called the Twichtwichs but have got none
the Sinnekas told them that they did not bring the
Prisoners by the way of Canada but by the
way of Pfughsaghronde & will bring them
within again tomorrow.

The 12 Do

The French was obliged to depart before ab
all the propositions of the Governour of Canada
had made to the five nations in Canada & as
follows

Children

Last year: was Cast the hatchet to the Devil,
but then you was not all present, but Now I
throw it the Second time while you are all
present & none Shall find it againe for it
is Now Peace over all the world & you wagenhaer
& you five nations Shall Now live in Peace,
together & I tell you both further that you shall
Not Lie one another as you used to but you
Shall Shun one another like Brethren — &
Leaving Said this Gave Each Nation a Belt &
was 24 in Number

115

2 I tell you againe as I told Dakanisore
before that I make a fort at Singhsing for
the reason why I make a fort there is least you &
the Ottowaas Should face out againe, where
your Principall hunting is therfore I have
put a Cast: there to prevent all disorder,
if any Should arise

3 I demand all my Prisoners that are
among you both Indians & Christians

4 Now Sirs in it is Now peace all over
the world, Probably you or the English will be
the Cause of a warr & if it so happens that
there be a warr you are by no means to Joyn
middle. Let us & the English fight alone, Come
freely & forth of me ab you doe of your brother
Indian Condans Said, & doe not Joyn the one
side with the other

5 Now I desire that the Mahaas May Come for
for I know not whether they have a Grudge
against mee, therfore I desire that they May
Come face to face to See what they have to
Alledge against me

The 5 Nations Spoke

Father onondio, here was have four Prisoners wch wee toke here in the time of warr whom wee now Deliver unto you & Gave each Prisoner a Belt of Wampum & Said no more, but when wee Come home wee will Consult about what you have now Spoke this Being Done Dekanisore told the French wee would tell you the proposalls of our Brother Corlaer but I am Informed you Know them already

The French Said that if wch wee have said to you is very good if there was any thing in this paper that was naught I would throw it in the fire or I would Conceale it upon which Dekanisore answered & Said I have not heard the French Speak one word of your Chickens you onondio that Sit under your wings (mean your protection) Indians if it happens that you fight with my brother, & then your Chickens runn from under your Wings

with

with the hatchet in their hand to our
Brother Corlaer with whom wee are in so
firm a League or Covenant that it would
not be well upon which the French said wee
have told you now three times, wee
mean all Indians.

The French said further Brethren
our time is elapsed wee must begone but
Brethren I must tell you last of all but
you must not be offended at it, & that is
this when you are in Canada & you promise
a great deale but when you come home
nobody knows any thing of the Matter
I have been in the Sinnekes Country & in
Canongo for our Prisoners but they seem as
if they knew nothing of the matter, & you
onnondagot are the same. but Brethren if
you come to Canada againe & the Gover
desire any thing of you if you will not
doe it, tell it him to his face & to Monsieur
Denkeur wont him mayst

The 13 Do Gave the five nations Salt and
Covered of a Roll of Wampum wch the
late Earle of Bellomont had given them that
they should take minister into their Castles

and

and upon a Call of Mons: Marrikour last
Year Last Fall that they Should take Jesuits
into their Country

If'so five Nations Do Say

Brother Corlaer

Do'e Have Good Two Belts hung
up Here this Summer one from You and one
from the Governr of Canada, & You Speak
both of praying Wood are now Come to a
Conclusion & wood Doe tell you wood will Have no
Jesuits in our Country Now Brother Corlaer
You tell us you Have Ministers for us, & now
you Say wood are like to Have none for the
Present but as soon as wood have occasion, wood
Shall ask them of our Brother Corlaer, the cause
why wood ask for none now is Because you both
Have made us Drunk with all you wore of pray-
ing wood must first Come to our Selves again
Now Brother Corlaer tell us
for this wood wo had a Conference Lately
together & you told us that it was peace wee
all & wood hold fast to that Covnant Faith as if
wood were Christians

Brother Corlaer

You on the French will do the
Cause if there be a warr & if it Should be a
warr againe I doe tell you againe that
wee

117

wee will Keep our Covenant with you
our Brother Corlaer as if wee wer Christians
with whom we Have an Inviolable Covenant
Chaine And Brother Corlaer I doe now
Lett you know that which I have told you
I will also tell him & that wee will have no
Jarr in our Country

The 14th Do

The onnondagoes Called us
to them in private & said Brethren wee have
Concluded among our Selves to Desire this
Sinnekes to Come & live together in. and Carlo
& also that the Mayquas doe live together at
Kannaogen, it is further the request of all
the Sachims to you Brother Corlaer that you
would send them all the Powr that Comes from
England & what happens in your owne Pro-
vince; for wee are Brethren & doe open unto
you our whole hearts, wee doe nothing Neither
Doe there any Powr Come here but wee
acquaint you therewith

Dekanisore has
been at New Yorke he knows no news &
Sayes that a Ship Came in while he was
there and likewise the whole Country was
assembled together & Brother Corlaer told
him

him Yo nows, woo doo agame Doone
that woo may Know all ye nows, And woo
doo further Say Bro: Corlaer Let us Know
whether the Bevor Ed any Comodity, if
they Ed no Comodity Let us Know it by
ye first opportunity then woo donot Goo
a hunting; but if they Ed a Comodity
woo will all Goo out a hunting. And
this being Said woo rose up & wount on
our Journey towards Albany

Signed

Johannes Bleeker

David Schuyler

Translated from the Originall

New Yorke the 22 of Septem: 1701

per me

R: Livingston Secry for ye Indian affairs

118

myself to go thither with him, that I might be able to give your Lordships a more particular account of that matter than I am now able to do.

I have directed Albany and Schenectadah to be repaired with Stoccadoes, and put into as good a posture of defence as we can, to prevent any accident that may happen this winter. By a good ship will sail hence in 5 or 6 days for London I will send your Lordships Duplicates of my last Packett, with what else may be necessary for your information.

I am
With great regard
My Lords
Your Lordsp^s^ most
Faithfull & most Obed^t^ Servt
JOHN NANFAN.

New York
24 Septr 1701

Lieutenant-Governor Nanfan to the Lords of Trade.

[New-York Entries, E. 5.]

To the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations.

My Lords,

My last to your Lordships was of the 24 September last by a sloop bound hence to Cowes in her way for Holland, the most material matter contained therein was (as by a Passage transcribed out of a letter from Boston) We feared the return of our Bills protested, drawn for the Soldiers subsistence since the death of the late Earl of Bellomont which would be the intire destruction of our Credit here, consequently of the Forces, but I do not in the least question your Lordships long since have found an expedient for securing us from any such danger could we beget a Union between our partys, who I fear are irreconcileable, unless wrought by miracle, we should be extreamly happy, tho I intrest myself with neither but am as impartial as man can be; Our Indians are in admirable temper and very firm in their obedience, to his Majesty's & Freindship to us as your Lordships will see on perusal of a late Journal from our Agents sent to Onondage now inclosed.

Cöll Romer is a most unaccountable man, I have not been able to get him hither as yet from Boston, I shall not now trouble your Lordships with the Copies of our letters past between us but will by some other opportunity when your Lordships may be more at leisure.

I hope our Assembly will be up next week I expect our money bill for an additional Duty for two years to his Majesty to be brought me every day.

I am providing Materials for our New Forts of Albany and Schenectedah, and puting our old into some Posture of defence this Winter, the French are still pressing a neutrality in our Indians, but I will never hear of any such thing, beleiving it to be directly contrary to his Majesty's Interest.

The incloseds are Duplicates of my letter to your Lordships of the 20th Aug^st^ of our Agents Journal at Onondage with my negotiation with our Five Nations at Albany and a Copy of the Indian Deed to his Majesty (which the very last night was so defaced the Surveyor General

who drew the Draught of our Indian Country including that land given and sent your Lordships in my last Packet by Coll: Lodwick in the Palm Tree his original hath met with the same accident so that I cannot send your Lordships a copy of that by this conveyance) two proclamations with my speech to this Assembly all by Coll Lodwick. And now by Capt. Cumby I transmit your Lordships the Minutes of Council for April, May and June with a late Journal to Onondage from our Agents sent thither and an attested Copy of the Grants mentioned in the Act for vacating extravagant Grants which your Lordships desired might be sent you.

I shall take all imaginable care of his Majesty's interest and give your Lordships by all opportunities a faithfull account of what may be worthy your knowledge

I am
With great regard
My Lords
Your Lordships most
faithfull & most obed^{t} Servt
JOHN NANFAN

New York
2 October 1701.

Report of Messrs. Bleeker and Schuyler's Visit to Onondaga.

[New-York Papers, R. S. T.; R. 12.]

JOURNALL of Captn John Bleeker and Mr David Schuylers Journay to Onnondage (the centre of the five Nations westward of Albany in the Province of New Yorke in America)

the 27th of August 1701.

Having received Instructions from the Governor and Council to go to Onnondage to hinder the French debauching of our Indians, went away the 28th in the morning for onnondage and arrived there the 4th of September and found the Sachims mett together who bid us welcome and resolv^{d} to send a post away next morning to the Sinnekes and Cayouges that their Sachims should come down as also the French who had desired of the Onnondagues that all the Sachims of the five nations might be convened together against they came from the Sinnekes, The Onnondagues sent word that not only the Oneydes were now come. But also their brother Corlaer to their great Joy who would now hear all what passed in their Country

The Sachims were very desirous to know whether Corlaer would come and see them in their Castles in Person this fall and that because Dekannisore one of their Sachims had told them so, upon wch we answered that we had heard the same of other people, but not from himself but if he comes he will undoubtedly send some one to give you an account of his coming, Dekannisore reply'd that he had told the Sachims the same

The 5th September 1701 We were informed by some Sinnekes that the French had a great deal of Goods with them to trade upon wch we had a Conference with some of the Sachims and told their brethren

We understand the French are come here to trade do you send for us to come with such people, if you send for us for every Frenchman that comes to trade with you, wee shall have work enough and if you will hearken to them they will keep you in alarm Continually we

N 6. Le Chev.r de Caillieres 1.8.bre 701.

Monseigneur

MARINE ET COLONIES
ARCHIVES NATIONALES

J'ay receu la Lettre que vostre Grandeur m'a fait l'honneur de m'ecrire du 31.e de may, et j'ay deja eu celuy de vous informer par le premier Vaisseau qui en party d'icy, que je venois de faire valoir la paix que j'avois conclue l'année dernier avec les Iroquois, que j'allois assembler nos Sauvages alliez pour regler les differends d'entr'eux, et que je parlerois ensuitte aux Iroquois Surce qui pourroit nous regarder en particulier. Je vais vous rendre un compte exact de la maniere dont toutes ces affaires ce sont passées

Je vous mandray Monseigneur par ma lettre du 16.e octobre de l'année derniere que j'avois fait partir au

mais de Septembre ce Sr de Coulonmache Lieutenant
des Troupes et Capitaine de mes gardes, avec le Sr de Langade
je mets pour aller aux outaouacs faire accepter cette paix
par tous nos alliés, et faire descendre des Chefs de Chacune
de Ces nations avec les prisonniers des poqouis qu'ils
auroient et Ensuite Charge de Colliers pour marcher mes
pensées suivant la maniere des Sauvages, Je ne puis
arriver a Missilimakinac que le 30e Octobre ou je trouvai
les Sauvages partis pour leurs Chasses, Cequi obligea le Sr
de Coulonmache Sejourner exprez dans les endroits ou je
etoient pour leur donner avis du Sujet de son Voyage,
le R. Langadan resta a Missilimakinac pour les poser
les Esprits des Sauvages de ce Lieu a suivre mes ordres
a mesure qu'ils reviendroient de la Chasse, et le Sr de
Coulonmache continua a route pour se rendre a la Riviere
St Joseph des miamis ou je arriva le 29e de Decembre,
ayant été obligé d'abandonner les Canots a cause des glaces
et de faire plus de 45 Lieues a pied sur les Neiges en ne
je trouva partie des poutouatamis, Sakis, outagamis,
Renards, et Loups, je apprit que les deux premieres Nations
avoient envoyé de leurs guerriers Contre les Iroquois, et
que les miamis etoient prets de Changer avec
des leurs. Je les fit Changer de resolution en leur faisant
entendre qu'ils encourroient mon indignation, je les obligea
meme ammeu pour faire revenir ceux qui etoient partis,
ce qui fut aussitot, ensuitte je leur expliqua l'ordre
donnant des Colliers les ordres dont je Etois Chargé.

Je ne fis pas sans peine que je leur fis entendre raison
au sujet de leurs prisonniers, parce qu'ils avoient
fort à cœur de vouloir se rendre à des paroles de regard aux
paroles de leur propre Nation, mais je trouvai celle-
ci différente aussy bien que celle qui se rencontra à faire
descendre les Miamis dans les fonds des bois et des
bois, n'étant pas accoutumez à ces Voitures, &c.
après beaucoup fait promettre de descendre au mois de may
à Missillimakinac (lieu du rendez-vous) je partis de la
Rivière S. Joseph le 27. de mars pour aller aux Iroquois
où j'arrivai le 8. d'avril, dans ces pays
de six Nations nommés Tsonnontouans, Onneyouts, Onnontagués,
Goyogouins, Sonnontouans, Tsonnontouans, et Tsonnontouans, je trouvai les
cinq premiers assez portés à marcher contre les Iroquois,
je les en détournai après plusieurs pourparlers par les
mêmes raisons que je leur avois dites aux autres Miamis,
leur fis signer la paix, et les engagés à faire descendre
de leurs députez; la 6e Nation se disposait avec des
cantons à aller contre les Cancas, elle étoit différente
en langage à cause du déménagement que le Nommé Dagneaux
avoit troublé parmy eux avoit fait de la famille pour
aller s'établir ailleurs. Je suspendis ce dessein jusqu'à ce que
j'en fusse informé, et rassura leurs Esprits en leur
promettant que je mettrois ordre à leur division.

Je partis de ce lieu le 19e d'avril et arrivai après
une marche de sept lieues le 29e à Chicagou, où je

MARINE ET COLONIES
ARCHIVES COLONIALES

Nouvelle ouyatanons, Sitte des Nations miamies, Sur
le point d'aller a la guerre contre les Iroquois et les Sioux,
après leur avoir fait entendre les motifs de son Voyage
et comme il avoit arreté avec les miamis de la Riviere S. Joseph
ces projets furent rompus, ils consentirent a la paix, et
d'envoyer de leurs Chefs au rendezvous a Missilimakinac
Le S.r de Courtemanche party de Chicagou le 2.e de May, y
arriva le 5.e Chez les Maskoutins, après plusieurs assemblées
qu'il y tint, il les fit consentir a rompre le dessein qu'ils
avoient d'aller aussy a la guerre contre les Iroquois, et les
Engagea Suivant les ordres que je luy en avois donné, a
Suspendre leurs pas contre les Sioux, en envoyant de
leurs deputez au rendezvous a Missilimakinac, dont le S.r
de Courtemanche fut obligé de se charger, aussy bien que des
ouyatanons n'ayant point d'usage des Canots
Il Continua ensuitte sa route pour la baye des puants ou il
se rendit le 19.e de may, il y a dans ce lieu six Nations
Nommées puants, poutouatamis, Sakis, folles avoines,
outagamis, et quikapoux, il leur parla a chacune en
particulier du Sujet de ses ordres, et les ayant fait toutes
assembler, après beaucoup de peine il arreta la marche
de trois cent hommes qu'ils envoyoient contre les Sioux,
pour Venger un Coup que ces derniers Venoient de faire
chez les outagamis, et les fit accepter la paix faite avec
les Iroquois,
Il arriva a missilimakinac avec les deputez de ces Nations

et les prisonniers qu'ils avaient été forcés de prendre à bord
de l'Espérance qu'avait retiré des mains des Kikakous
leurs prisonniers qu'ils avaient pris le printemps après
leur départ, ils convinrent que ce jour descendrait —
avec eux avec ces deux prisonniers pour me les amener
par eau, et j'arrivai à Montréal le 23 de Juin.
Le 25 de Septembre qui était le dernier à attendre les députés
que n'étaient pas encore arrivés, que pour leur éviter —
difficulté, que des Esprits remuants des sauvages s'opposaient
pour ne me point amener les prisonniers français qu'ils
avaient, les uns dans la Vue de les servir pour faire
par eux-mêmes leur paix avec eux, et les autres dans l'espé
de m'enlever des affaires dans que la maladie était à —
Montréal, le que s'ils y descendaient ils mourraient —
tous. J'avait enfin à bout de les faire consentir à descen-
dre à Québec, et de partir avec 180 canots, desquels 30. —
se détachèrent par la maladie qui prit en chemin, et
dont 5 considérables moururent ayant arrivé à Montréal
les 150 canots restants le 28 de [illegible]

[illegible] français qui devaient les amener. Comme
j'avait été averti par la paix, me députèrent ces —
mêmes Iroquois, et Tsongoneuta que les Anglais
qui arrivèrent à Québec le 2 de Juin pour me dire ce qui
se passe dans leur pays. Ce, en me priant
de leur envoyer des français dans le temps que ces gens

MARINE ET COLONIES
ARCHIVES COLONIALES

Folio 83

d'en haut se voient prets a descendre a Montreal, a fin
qu'ils prissent Sy vendre plus Surement
Les S.r de May Tegannisoren Considerable des annanlagn
arrivez a Montreal avec plusieurs autres Chefs des
Iroquois qui me parlerent comme j'en parle dans leur
discours que je Voins icy, ou ils m'ajoutent encore de leur
Envoyer des francois pour leur aider a ramener les
prisonniers qu'ils avoient dans ce temps du rendez Vous,
Ce qui m'engagea a faire partir Le S.r S.t Bonyar Lieutt
et les S.rs De Marivaux Cap.ne des troupes, de Lorraine Marechal
des Logis de mes gardes et autres le 16.e de juin pour aller
a Onnontague avec Instructions cy jointes, S'estant rendu
en arrivant dans ce Village Six anglois Envoyez de la part
De Leur gouverneur general qui avoient ordre de dire a tous
les Chefs des Iroquois de luy Venir parler, Sitost leur
Leur arrivée pour les empescher de me Venir trouver, mais
tous leurs effort n'eurent aucun effet, les Iroquois leur
ayant respondu qu'ils iroient a Orange, mais qu'ils
Viendroient aussy a Montreal; Ces Anglois avouerent
au S.r S.t Ruyas qu'ils leur estoit enjoint de ne pas Souffrir
dans que les francois Sortissent dans leurs Villages pour
Saisir ceux qui Sy trouveroit, Ce qui ne leur fut point facile
S'etant trouvez dans toutes les assemblées ou le S.r S.t Ruyas
parla aux Iroquois
Je partis de chez eux avec les S.rs de Marivaux et les Chefs
de ce Village; ils rencontrerent au bas de leur Riviere

suivant le rendez vous qu'ils s'etoient donnez, leur Ora-
teur, des Goyogoins, et des Tsonnontouans, les ayant
leur ayant promis de descendre parmi eux, Sa Compag-
nie s'assemblée trouva 250 hommes qui arriverent
a Montreal le même jour que les gens d'en haut
Toutes ces differentes nations ne furent pas plutôt assem-
blées, que je fis une ordonnance avec mr. L'intendant pour defendre
qu'on ne vendit, ny qu'on ne donnat aucun sauvage sous
quelque pretexte que ce fut aucune boisson enyvrante pendant
le jour qu'ils y seroient afin d'empecher les desordres, lorque
je pris soin payer pour terminer les affaires avec eux,
comme je fis bien observer par le moyen des patrouilles de
toutes les troupes que j'y avois fait venir pour faire cette
ordonnance, qui fut ne tenuë par un seul sauvage, Cepen-
dant ce fut que la maladie qu'ils avoient apportée nous fit
une perte sensible tuant que la mort de neuf principaux
des Iroquois et des Miamis qui nous etoient les plus attachez
plus que Sandoüe leur avoit été pernicieuse une
fievre maligne de poitrine et un Rhume qu'ils avoient
Les fit perdre le lendemain de leur arrivée de tous les sauvages
qui s'en retournerent chez eux, et continua pend.
six jours pour les reduire a ce que je souhaittois qu'ils fissent,
ce qui ne me donna plus de peine que d'approcher
que nos alliez etoient dans le dessein de renoncer a une
partie des presents qu'ils avoient demandez
a Montreal, ayant bien que les Iroquois n'en avoient

amener, que deux des leurs avec douze françois, Cognac
n'aurait pas manqué de tout renverser et de chasser la gue
puis que jamais ils l'auroient executté, mais comme je leur
fis sçavoir sous main, et que je leur dis en outre moy meme
que j'avois fortement parlé aux iroquois la dessus qui me
promirent de ne point leur faire, et ayant gagné les hommes
qui me vinrent amener leurs prisonniers et remettre leurs
interets entre les mains, tous les autres Sauvages d'en haut
en firent la mesme chose a leur exemple, comme Vous le
verrez, Monseigneur par les paroles et Reponses cy jointes,

Folle D

Ainsy le 24. daoust je fis assembler a la campagne dans
un lieu que javois fait preparer, tous les Sauvages, tant
nos alliez d'en haut, ceux habitues parmy nous, que les
iroquois qui furent en assemblée nombre d'environ 1300.
ou je les fis haranguer et traitter en presence de m.r Lintendant
de Vaudreuil, les officiers des troupes, les Ecclesiastiques de
cette Communauté, et tous les peuples de montreal, la
paix que javois faite l'année derniere. Je vous joy la

Folle E

Copie de ce qui se passa dans cette assemblée avec de la
que je fay fait les uns jmiter leurs Sinatures, je fis
ensuitte chanter le Te deum et faire un feu de joye,
ou la plus part des Sauvages assistèrent, tout le monde
nous marqua beaucoup de Satisfaction de la ratification
de cette paix

+ Le 6. Je fis une autre assemblée de nos Sauvages alliez
d'en haut pour les affaires ou nous pouvions avoir interest

et celle d'entr'eux Comme Vous le Verrez Monseigneur
par la Copie cy jointe. je Leur donnay audam de les-
Congedier des presents de la part du Roy, et je le me-
Tenaigay en Sen retourner Son Contents de tout ce que
j'avois fait

Le Lendemain 7.bre je fis aussy assembler les Iroquois
pour leur rendre les prisonniers que nos alliez m'avoient
remis, et leur recommander de ne pas manquer de remettre
au S.r Vincaire que j'envoyois avec eux, tous les prisonniers
de nos alliez, Ce qu'ils me promirent de faire, Comme je
l'ay marqué dans les reponses qu'ils ont faites a mes
parolles cy Jointes

Voila Monseigneur le detail de tout ce que j'ay cru
devoir faire pour le bien du Service du Roy dans
cette occasion

J'ay fait entendre aux Iroquois qu'ils Etoit de leur interest
d'empescher que les anglois fissent des forts dans leurs
Villages ny aubas de leur Riviere Vis a vis du Fort
Frontenac, ainsy je ne croy pas qu'ils le Souffrent, —
en tout cas je me mettrois tout en usage pour empescher Surtout
ce dernier Etablissement, et j'espere d'ailleurs que par
la familiarité que la paix Sera naitre entre nous de plus
en plus, le temps deviendra favorable pour qu'ils me
proposent eux memes de leur donner des jesuittes parceque
en ce cas je croirois obligez de les deffendre Contre les —
jesuittes que les anglois leur pourroient faire faire par —

MARINE ET COLONIES
ARCHIVES COLONIALES

des gouverneurs et autres gens qui leur sont attachez, et
si cela ne pouvoit pas reussir, je tacheray d'en attirer
pour shabituer du costé de son gouvernement, et y mettre
des missionnaires comme j'y en ay eu par le passé
Les Marchandises que nous fumes porter l'année dernière
du magazin du Roy a cet gard suivant la demande des
sauvages, ont fait un bon effet pour les attirer a nous par
les precautions que j'avois prises d'en regler les prix a
25- pour cent dont ils n'ont pas été contents, mais
j'appreheude que la Compagnie qui en a obtenu le Commerce
ne songeant qu'a en tirer le plus de gain qu'elle pourra
ne gaste toutes les Mesures que j'ay prises pour les gagner,
et les mettre dans notre party, ainsy Monseigneur ayez
la bonté de me marquer ce que j'auray a faire la dessus
J'ay deja eu l'honneur de vous marquer Monseigneur
par ma premiere lettre du 6.e d'aoust que j'avois envoyé
le 4.e de Juin les S.rs de Lamotte, de Tonty, Duguë de
Gannaské avec plus de cent hommes Soldats ou gens de
pour faire l'etablissement du detroit avec un Recollet pour
aumonier des Soldats et un Jesuitte pour missionnaire des
des Sauvages. Vous verrez par les paroles de Legan sorens
et des autres considerables qui l'accompagnoient, que j'ay jointes
a celle cy dans la Lettre D. qu'il m'a fait de sa part en
me disant d'attendre que les 6 Nations qui devoient venir
a montreal pour la paix, fussent arrivez, mais comme il
me parut qu'il n'avoit pas mission de me parler de cette

article), je ne laissay pas de poursuivre cette entreprise dans la veue que si ces Srs. m'avoient demandé de ne point faire cet Etablissement, et que je leur eusse refusé, cela n'eut jamais quelqu'obstacle à la prise, au lieu qu'en leur ayant la chose faite parle depart du Sr. de la Motte, ils ne s'en mettroient pas, Cequ'arriva, leur ayant fait voir les raisons de cet Etablissement bonnes, malgré les mechancetés que les anglois leur en avoient donné, quoy qu'ils eussent le dessein d'y aller eux mesmes, ce que j'avois appris des Sauvages, qui fut encore une raison pour faire proceder le depart du Sr. de la Motte et de faire son debarquement aussy soon qu'il est decrainte que les anglois ne me preuinssent, Ces fis même promettre aux Sonontouans quand ils seroient de retour a leurs Villages du poste du Sr. de Sur la Riuiere que j'avois eu que les Srs. de la motte ne trouueroit pas a Missillimakinac

Le Sr. de Baconnac Vient d'arriuer presentement du fort du dehors qui m'a apporté des Lettres du Sr. de la Motte; — mais comme nous nous rendons Compte dans notre Lettre Commune de ce que nous en avons ecrit ce Vous les repettrai point ici.

Vous Verrez, Monseigneur par ce que Vous avez l'honneur de remarquer dans la mesme Lettre Commune, qu'en veuillant le Commerce de ce fort a la Compagnie, elle s'est engagée de payer les 6000 # que nous avez eu la bonté de faire regler pour le Secours des pauures familles de ce pais, Vous avez fait en Cela une tres grande Charité par le besoin

quelles en sont, et elles Vous en sont très redevables.

Lorsque je proposé parmes Lettres de lannée dernier que le Missisipy demeurait sous les ordres du gouverneur general de ces pays, Comme sont plaisance et Lacadie, le nay eu Intention aucune Veue en cela que dem y rendre visite dans bien du Iournée du Roy Suivant les Conjonctures, mais puis Sa Majesté ne la pas jugé a propos, je Vous supplie Seulement de Vouloir regler les limites entre cette Colonie et celle la Suivant ce que nous auons lhonneur de vous écrire mr de Champigny et moy dans notre Lettre Commune, afin que je sache a quoy et a qui je dois donner mes ordres pour tenir les Sauvages nos alliez dans lobeissance quils doivent a la Mate, les faire Vivre dans Lunion que nous avez Veu que je leur ay procurée Ensemble, et Conserver le Commerce des pelleteries a cette Colonie, Sans quoy les marchands et autres qui la Composent Ne retireroient jamais quelque Chose

Quant aux démeslez qui sont entre les Soissons Hiamis, Vivent les Six Nations de la voye et autres avec les Soissons, Comme il ny a personne chez cette dernière nation a qui je puisse Envoyer mes ordres pour faire Cesser leurs actes dhostilité, Dont ce que jay pu faire a été de faire Suspendre les armes des premiers, ce que je ne croy pas qui puisse durer longtemps a moins que la Mate ne me laisse la liberté denvoyer chez toutes ces Nations quelquuns de Confiance pour tacher de les faire Vivre en paix de part et dautre

Je dois reconnoitre les très Capnes de Soime a qui la Mate a accordé les Compagnies de la Durantaie, de Manteles et de

Royan, et je feray retablir le S.r de Souligny dans
la Sienne, mais comme le S.r de Tony en avait été
pourveu par la Commission que nous luy en avez Envoyée
l'année dernière, et que je l'ay oublié dans cette occasion,
devant être remplacé preferablement aux trois Cap.nes
reformez, Ve croy que nous trouverez bon que je aye
la Complaisance de deposer Vacante par la Mort Sr Tuer
dernier, et que je en ait les appointemens du Roy que le S.r
de Souligny reprendra la Sienne.

Jay parlé au S.r Duplessy Cap.ne des troupes, pour
scavoir de luy si la Majorité des trois Reformez Lauzun, roze
j'ay eu que je ne pouvoit me repondre rien de positif
la dessus, parceque ses affaires le demandant en France
il desire de se servir de son Congé, quand il y sera
il aura l'honneur de nous en parler, mais comme il a
temoigné a plusieurs personnes, que cette Majorité ne
luy convenoit pas, en cas que le S.r de Cabanac aussy
S.t Ve vous supplie tres humblement de la luy
faire accorder.

Le S.r de Courtemanche aura l'honneur de Vous rendre
mes paquets, et comme je luy employé a faire descendre
les Sauvages nos alliez par le Credit que je Sers acquis sur
eux dans le temps que je Commandois aux Miamis, il
pourra Vous rendre Compte de la Disposition de leurs
Esprits et de tous les pais que je a parcourus. Comme
Vous me faites l'honneur Monseigneur de me marquer

que vous vous souvienderez de luy pour son avancemen
s'il se peut que vous aurez la bonté de luy faire avoir la
Compagnie qui vaquera par le moyen du Cap.ne qui
sera nommé à la majorité des trois Riviere, dont je vous
seray très obligé

Je noserois encore a placer le S.r de Repentigny son pere
Cap.ne de reforme, mais comme il est aagé, il demande que
Sa Ma.te ait la bonté de luy accorder la mesme pention
qu'elle a donné aux S.rs de la Durantaie et de Monbeco
Cequi Sauroit mieux qu'une Comp.e

Il vaque deux places d'Ensigne par la mort des S.rs
Dolbeaucon et de Rupallay, il n'y a pas de meilleurs
Sujets pour les remplir que les S.rs de Sple et de Rochemon
Comme j'ay deja eu l'honneur de vous le mander les
années passées, ainsy ils le perdent cette fois que nous
aurez la bonté de les leur accorder.

Je suis bien aise que Sa Ma.te ayt approuvé la conduit
que j'ay tenue dans l'affaire du S.r de Longueuil, je
me conformeray a ce que vous me marquez dans de
pareils cas, demeurant ce qui regardera le Conseil de guer
dans ce qui doit etre jugé par le Conseil Souverain
Et s'il se plaint de la plainte d'Ensigne et de la Commissione
petit officier mayant demandé permission de se marier,
Ie les refusay ainsy que c'etoit a des filles d'habitans
très pauvres qui ne leur Convenoient point, Cependant
Comme je n'ay pas laissé de les Epouser, je les ay

Cassez

Interdis, Sauveur je Vous prie de me faire Sentir les intentions du Roy.

Je croy qu'il Seroit a propos que la Mte de Vous en bien faire une ordonnance Sur ce Sujet y mettre peine et defense a tous portes de Sortir de Mahier aucun Soldat Sans la permission du gouverneur general, Sur les peines contenues dans l'ordonnance du Roy pour les gens de guerre du 1er Janvier 16[illegible] 4.

qu'il Sera deserteur declaré et Sera regle

Je croy aussy Comme un Seul moyen de payer pendant Son interdiction et que cela peut durer dix huit mois Sans Scavoir ou prendre de quoy Vivre Sauf que le Roy ait Soulagé ses ordres, qu'il Seroit apropos que le gouverneur general eut le pouvoir de remettre son offr de Son interdiction au bout de quelque temps qu'aura fait une pas grieve

Comme nous Sommes en pais d'autre ord.ce pour la Desertion des Soldats que Celles qui les Condamnent aux galeres Sans faire difference de ceux qui Vont aux anglois, qui en un cas bien plus prejudiciable au service du Roy que S'ils retournoient Seulement en France, ayez la bonté Monseigneur de me marquer les intentions de Sa Mte la dessus,

Cond.

Je Seray reconnoitre le S.r de Vaudreuil lorsque je le Verray pour Commandant de ce pais a mon de faut et en mon absence Comme Sa Mte le desire.

pourquoy differer

Comme Vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'ecrire

favorablement pour le S.r de Villebois Lorsqu'il en Vous
fera, je ne Scaurois le laisser repasser en France, Sans
Vous assurer qu'il S'y est Comporté en tres honneste
homme et qu'il merite Monseigneur la Continuation de
Vostre protection,

Le S.r de Villeray premier Conseiller au Conseil Souve
de ce pais mourut le 6.e decembre 1700, et le S.r de peiras
aussy Con.er est decedé au Commancement de Septembre
dernier, le premier etoit fort honneste et le Second auroit
été aussy Capable de Son employ S'il ne Seroit pas adonné
a la boisson, la perte de ces deux personnes a fait apprehender
cette Compag.e qui n'etoit pas deja trop forte, Je ne
remarque point de Sujets icy qui la puisse soutenir
excepté que la Ma.te fit choix du S.r Dauteuil
procureur general pour remplir la place de premier
Conseiller, en accordant au S.r Dauteuil Son fils a age
de dix neuf ans qui a fini toutes ses Etudes, et qui S'est
rendu celle du droit, la Charge de procureur general en
attendant qu'il ait l'age Convenable, et auroit qu'il
Soit admis de la Cour il Continueroit a pour
faire son Cours en droit et remplir aucune, cependant on
luy donneroit un Substitut pour exercer Cette Charge,
Comme il a été pratiqué quand la Ma.te accorda la
Survivance du feu S.r Dauteuil a Son fils qui exerce
presentement, Je suis de Sentiment qu'il est impor
pour le Service du Roy et Lavantage de ce pais
dans la justice, que Sa Ma.te Se reserve toujours

la Nomination de cette Charge, sans jouir quon
ny vienne pas ancienne de reception, parce que
souvent les Juges ny sont pas propres, comme
il arrive presentement dans celle du Dupont, qui na
aucune qualité ne pour un office qui est a la teste
dune Comp.ie, la Cour en a usé de cette maniere,
ayant donné cette Charge au Sr de Villeneuve acause
de son merite et de son Scavoir, quoy quil ne fut pas
le plus ancien Conseiller layant eu passé au dessus
de ceux qui estoient plus que lui

MARINE ET COLONIES
ARCHIVES COLONIALES

Le S.r Dupuis Lieutenant particulier de la prevosté
de cette Ville estoit fort propre pour remplir lautre
Charge vacante sil plaisoit a Sa Mté auoir
egard aux s.s Dupuis son fils aisné agé de
25 ans qui a de lesprit et qui y seroit propre
dans peu, de sorte que nous trouvez de la
difficulté Monseigneur dans lun de ces deux
sujets je crois que les S.rs Lamouroux fils dun juge
de Sarlat appartenant a beaucoup de gens de
qualité en ce pais là, qui a été pendant huit ans
Lieutenant de roi de la Ville de Bourdeaux, et qui
est icy depuis que je suis pourveu de cette
Charge propre, et je men promets pour le
Service du public voulant bien sacrifier en cela
mes interets pourra soutenir de cette Comp.ie et le bien
de la justice

6

Nous Navons pu Souvenir m.r Sprendant ce me
de Vous Ecrire de Suitte pour la Nomination de ces
deux Employs, ayant Voulu Vous proposer pour les
remplir deux personnes qui ny Commencent pas,
le premier est le S.r Gagnon Gouverneur marchand de cette
Ville, mais Sans aucune Teinture du droit et trop Vieux
pour en rendre Capable, Le Second est le S.r Vincelot
prêtre Sans Capacité ne Sachant jamais appliqué
Sonnir, Dailleurs fils dune famille a place des Gouver
neurs Conseil,

Jay encore deux plus Monseigneur a vous avoir
rendu Compte des affaires de ce pais, qui a Vous
remercier des 7000.# que nous avons eu la bonté de
nobtenir de Sa Ma.te, Continuez moy je Vous
Supplie Monseigneur de votre protection, et me croyez
avec autant dattachement que je suis avec un
profond respect

Monseigneur

a Quebec Le 4. Octobre 1701

Votre tres humble, tres
obeissant et tres obligé Serviteur
le Chv. Beauharnois

[illegible] assigned by the Assistants in that
and the Councill of Warr sitting fully be
of opinion that the Judgment of the Supreme C
tors given in that cause be affirmed, and the Appe
ed. — Which is ordered accordingly with Costs.

At a Councill held at Fort William Bowen this [illegible]
Day of October 1701.

Present the Honble Elihu Yale Esqr Gov.

Abraham Depeyster
Samuel Staats
Robert Walters
} Esqrs

Thomas Weaver
Wm Atwood
} Esqrs

Bags. — It is hereby ordered that the Clerk of this High Court of Chancery of this province do, and are hereby authorized & empowered and appointed to be the Clerk of the Gold Bagg, with such fees & Salleries and fees as are usually received by Clerks of the Gold Bagg in England.

To. The Honble the Governor this day before this Board took the oath usually and doth abide to observe his Lawes of Trade and Navigation.

To. This Board being read, and the Councill for that purpose being fully Board this day. This Board do Referr the further Consideration thereof till to morrow morning.

A Message sent from the Sachems of Senecaga read wherein they acquaint that the Magaukaas or Farr nations of Indians, with whom the five nations of Indians have had war with severall yeares have appointed five of their nations to meet them in order to conclude a peace. — Whereupon it is ordered that the Secretary do draw up instructions for the Interpreter in Relation to that matter.

At a Councill held at [illegible] this 10th of Octo

[illegible] a Copy of

[illegible] of Sundrature of this [illegible] of

Antice Chypoliante prayed he may

his Judgment of this Board to his Majesty in

provided he give in Security according to the

patents in that behalf.

At a Councill held at Fort William Bom

day of October 1701

Present as Yesterday.

Ordered that the high Sheriff of the County

have into his Custody the Body of John Hunt Esq

before this Board.

The Instructions drawn up by the Clerke of

for Captain John Bloader relating to his Journal

Read and approved of.

At a Councill held at Fort William Bombay this

of October 1701.

Present the Honble John Naufan Esq Cia

Samuell Staals } Esqrs
Robert Walters }

Thomas Woodier } Esqrs
Wm Atwood }

Ordered a warrant issue for payment of Thirty pa

Abraham Governour Esqr Speaker of the Honble house

Expenses of this province for his Service during the

of this Assembly.

At a Councill held at Fort William Bombay this

and Twentieth day of October 1701.

Present the Honble John Naufan Esqr Cia

Abraham Governour } Esqrs
Samuell Staals }

Robert Cowan } Esqrs
James Cowan }

Ordered that Warrants issue for payment of [illegible] pa

Pagodas Fifteen and ten cash

Do [illegible] Valdo 700 Six pounds

for their Journey with the said Captain Bleeker

as aforesaid.

Ordered warrant issue for payment of Sixty two pounds Eleven

and nine pence out of the Revenue vizt To Captain Jo[illegible]

Twenty nine pounds ten pence halfpenny for his Journey to

five nations of Indians at Onondaga in August last & order

government and for necessaries provided by him for the said Jour

David Schuyler Twenty six pounds two shillings and ten pence ha

penny for his Journey with the said Captain Bleeker, and for necessar

provided by him for the said Journey, and to Laurence Claessen the

Interpreter Seaven pounds ten shillings for his Journey with the said

Captain Bleeker and David Schuyler as aforesaid.

Ordered a warrant issue for payment of Six pounds ten

shillings to Boudrick Hanson Esqr out of the Revenue for his Journ

to the uppermost Mohogg Castle, and for firewood provided by him

while the Governor was at Albany.

Ordered a warrant issue for payment of forty four pounds

Sixteen shillings to Boudrick Hanson and Peter van Brugh Esq^rs

for goods furnished by them by order of his late Excellency the Earl

of Bellomont for gifting Severall persons sent by his Lordship to

the Ottawawas or farr nations of Indians; — and —

Whereas Severall of the goods furnished by the said Boudrick Hans

and Peter van Brugh Esq^rs to the said persons, were not made

use of, but Returned to them by reason the said persons did not proceed

on the said Expedition. It is hereby ordered that the Clerk of the

do write to the said Boudrick Hanson and Peter van Brugh Esq^rs to

dispose of the same in the best manner they can for the Kings Ser

Ordered a warrant issue for payment of three pounds two

shillings to Garrit Lansing and Johannis Lansing for their Jour

[illegible] posted at [illegible] any and
in the Cheapest manner they possibly can.

from Virginia

The Lt Governor produced at the board a Letter from
Nicholson Esqr his Majesties Lieutenant and Governor
and Dominion of Virginia, together with the
that Colony to him Inclosed, whereby it appeared
of that province do wholly refuse to send either
province according to his Majesties direction to them
Invasion, and also a Letter from the Governor of Penn
is Informed that that province by the Example of Virg
Refused to Comply with his Majties said orders.

Ordered that Coll. Abraham Depeyster do provide a
the Souldiers in his Majesties pay the Militia Regiment, a
troop of horse belonging to this City to Rendevous the Eleventh
fourth day of November next being his Majesties birth day

Barnardus

The Petition of Barnardus ffreeman Minister of
Sinnewetady and Cyer Schermerhoorn Esqr in behalf of the
of the said town was read desiring the Governor Leave
the free will offering of the Inhabitants of this province
to be applyed towards the building a publick place for the
god in the said Town of Sinnewetady the Inhabitants of that
being by means of the late warr brought into so poor and low
that they are not able to do the same themselves, The said
granted and ordered that a Brief be prepared for the same a
accordingly.

At a Council held at Fort-William Henry this
day of October 1701.

Present the Honorable John Nanfan Esqr Lt
Abraham Depeyster
Saml Staats
Robert Livingston
Esqrs

Recorded
Examined

Colonies

Mr de Callieres

31. Oct. 1701

Monseigneur

Sa femme dus. Le Sueur descendue de Montreal depuis environs dix jours m'a presenté la lettre que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'ecrire du 22. de juin, par laquelle Vous me marquez que le Roy veut que j'accorde a Ses associez, la permission de leur Envoyer aux Iroquois les marchandises qu'ils ont depuis deux ans a Montreal, et ayant Sceu d'elle que ces marchandises consistoient principallement en deux Canons, Sacs

Le Sueur

Qui qu'il étoit important de leur faire
changer ces fusils en d'autres marchan
équivalentes, que je leur promettray de
faire porter au printemps, parceque
il faut passer au travers des pais de
la plus part de nos Sauvages alliez
aller chez les Sioux avec les quels ils
la guerre, ils n'auroient pas manqué d
piller, Comme ils ont desja fait dans
françois, et de mesme d'être d'intelli
avec leurs Ennemis pour les tuer sous
que on leur portant des armes, Ce qui aur
non seulement pu renuerser les astre
pour le maintien de la paix que j'ay fa
entre nos alliez et les iroquois, leur ota
la Connoissance de me venir trouver, en ca
arrivant quelque demeslé entr'eux pou
en faire faire raison, mais encore les
des positions ou je les ay mis, par la Surv

Quebec

Jaime que je leur ay demandé Coutre
les Sioux, de faire la paix entr'eux, —
pourveu que Sa majesté trouue bon —
que j'y Vienne un Homme de Confiance
pour la faire Conclure et menager leurs —
Esprits, Comme j'ay eu l'honneur de Vous
le marquer dans ma Lettre du 4 de ce mois.
Ainsy par l'Echange de ces fusils auec —
d'autres marchandises, je tacheray de menager
cette affaire jusqu'a ce que j'aye vos reponses, —
en Satisfaisant a l'ordre que nous m'auez —
Envoyé, quoy que la Compe de la Cette —
Colonie m'ait presenté une requeste ou elle
m'expose que cet Envoy est tres prejudiciable
a Ses interets
M. le Marquis de Seignelay ma fait —
Connoitre le Chagrin qu'il a eu en apprenant
l'ordre que m. de Ramezay a obtenu — —
pour le Commander, Ce qui la Dautant

MARINE ET COLONIES
ARCHIVES COLONIALES

plus Surpris que je n'ay toujours Commandé
les S.rs de Ramezay, pendant que j'ay été d
les troupes, à que m. de Vaudreuil qui en
en Vient Commandant en chef pais, n'a jam
obtenu que le Commandement Sur le Lieuten
de Roy de Montreal en labsence du
gouverneur particulier, je Espere que
Vous Ecouterez favorablement les remontr
que je Vous fait la dessus, et que nous n'accord
pas plus de prerogatives aux S.rs de Ramezay
qu'en avoit m. de Vaudreuil dont je n'a pu
la place, pour que je ne Soit pas plus
maltraitté que la été m. prevost Son
predecesseur a la Lieutenance de Roy de
cette Ville.

Les S.rs de Joncaire que j'avois Envoyé chez
les Iroquois pour retirer les prisonniers
des gens d'enhaut que je les avoient, n'en a
pû amener que Six, les autres S'y trouvants

pris. ch.z les Iroquois

ce <

Si bien qu'ils n'ont pas voulu les quitter,
cependant les iroquois sont assuré que
lors que les gens d'enhaut et eux se
rencontreront, s'ils veulent retirer
leurs parents de force ils ne s'y
opposeront point, voici ce que je sçay
sçavoir par la premiere occasion a
nos alliés

Les agniers qui sont la cinquieme
nation iroquoise ne s'etants pas trouvés
a la ratification de la paix, m'ont
envoyé quatre de leurs gens, qui
m'assurerent hier qu'ils acceptoient
la paix que j'avois faite aux memes
conditions que j'avois reglé avec les
quatre autres nations iroquoises, de
quoi ils me donnerent
En tre nous et les anglois, ils demeureront
neutres sans s'en meler en aucune

agniers

MARINE ET COLONIES
ARCHIVES COLONIALES

maniere), Ce que je leur ay fait signer. ainsy
je ne manque plus rien a la perfection
de cette affaire, que tout le pais souhaitte
soit qui puisse durer, a quoy j'apporteray
tous mes soins

M. de Champigny m'ayant fait part de ceux
d'vous luy écrivez au sujet du bruit du Roy, m
je me paroist qu'on Vous a supposé que j'eu
place contre la maison du S.r Gazeur, ce
que la dessus Vous auez reglé que je y resterois
parceque c'etoit une chose faite, mais
cela n'est point ainsy n'etant encore p
en aucun endroit, et que m. Lintendant me
demande a le faire mettre dans une Niche
sur la porte de la maison du S.r Gazeur,
je luy ay repondu que j'allois auoir une
nouvelle explication de Vous, puisque je
suis persuadé que quand Vous Scaurez
les choses comme elles sont, Vous jugerez

Lettre du Roy

qu'il est plus a propos de le placer
dans un lieu Convenable, et que Vous
Voudrez bien ne pas donner le Chagrin
a ce pauvre de Savoir Veu oter dune
place publique ou il n'incommode
point les Chariots, pour le mettre Sur la
porte de la maison dun marchand, —
ainsy Monseigneur j'attendray Vos
ordres La dessus.

Ces S.rs de Marcoux Capne et Gaillard
Commissaire d'artillerie Vous demanderont
leurs Congés pour passer en France
l'année prochaine Vaquer a leurs
affaires.

Le S.r de la Mollerie Lieutenant des troupes
en ce pais qui aura l'honneur de Vous
rendre cette Lettre aura le duplicata
de mes dépeches parties par la Seine
y passe pour des interets de famille —

MARINE ET COLONIES
ARCHIVES COLONIALES

je dois vous supplier Monseigneur
de luy faire rendre une prompte justice
pour ne le pas consommer en frais, Comme
c'est un honneste homme je merite
l'honneur de votre protection
Je vous en demande la continuation
pour moy, et vous supplie de me persua-
der qu'on ne sçauroit etre avec plus d'attache-
et de respect que je suis

Monseigneur

Votre tres humble, tres
obeissant et tres obligé Serviteur

Leclerc Recollet

a quebec le 31. 8bre 1701

donna aux Hurons, et le terrain où il vouloit qu'ils fissent leur fort ; après quoy Saint-Chodian et quatre autres des plus considérables crièrent avec M. de Lamothe par trois fois : Vive le Roy ! Ils le remercièrent de leur avoir donné ces terres, ce qu'il fit sous le bon plaisir de Sa Majesté.

IV

UN CHEF IROQUOIS

RAMÈNE DES PRISONNIERS CHEZ LES MIAMIS.

LE DÉTROIT RÉGLERA DÉSORMAIS LES DIFFÉRENDS.

Conseil tenu dans le fort du Détroit le 7 Décembre 1701 avec les Iroquois.

Aouendando, chef Sonnontouan, parle par quatre branches de porcelaine. — Mon père, ces quatre branches de porcelaine sont ma lettre. J'amène icy les os de trois femmes de la nation des Miamis (c'est-à-dire trois prisonnières). Onontio (c'est M. le Gouverneur général) m'a dit de les amener icy ; il dépend de vous d'en faire ce que vous jugerez à propos, et, si vous agréez que je les amène moi-mesme chez leurs parens, je le feray. Vous n'avez qu'à me l'ordonner ; je ne serois pas fasché d'aller en personne refaire le cœur des Miamis. Si vous me le commandez, donnez-moy quelque sauvegarde, afin que je sois bien reçu.

Nous regardons ce feu-ci (c'est-à-dire cet establissement ; cela fait voir la nécessité de maintenir ce poste), nous, Iroquois,

comme le plus haut de tous les feux, où toutes les nations viendront pour y parler d'affaires.

Il vient, après moy, un autre chef qui amène des prisonniers pour vous en faire le maistre.

Réponse de M. de Lamothe à Aouendando, du mesme jour. — Demain je vous diray ma pensée; je me suis resjouy en voyant les os de mes enfans les Miamis; j'espère en voir bientost davantage. Il est vray que ce feu sera bientost considérable; toutes les nations les verront de bien loin et diront: Allons nous chauffer au feu de nostre père. C'est donc icy où il faut que vous veniez, nations Iroquoises, et, s'il arrivoit que quelque esprit malfaisant voulust troubler une si belle paix, portez icy vos plaintes; suspendez vos haches dans le temps des troubles, jusqu'à ce qu'Onontio soit informé de tout, parce que sur ce que je lui escriray, il réglera nos différends. J'ay la bouche fermée aujourd'huy, demain je l'ouvriray.

Paroles de M. Lamothe au chef Sonnontouan et autres Iroquois, le 8 Décembre 1701. — Je suis ravy de ce que vous avez amené ici ces trois prisonnières, parce que les hommes n'auront plus maintenant que de bonnes pensées.

Par quatre brasses de tabac. — Ce tabac sera vostre lettre, Aouendando; vous la rendrez vous-mesme aux Miamis. Parlez-leur ainsi que je vais vous le dire: « Onontio m'a dit d'amener vos os au village des François, qui est au Détroit, je l'ay fait. Celui qui y commande a esté le maistre d'en faire ce qu'il vouloit. Je luy ay offert de vous les amener moy-mesme et de vous les remettre entre les mains; il m'a dit de prendre courage et de les conduire dans vostre village, vous exhortant d'avoir pour moy les mesmes sentimens et le mesme cœur, que s'il y estoit venu luy-mesme; il m'a recommandé

aussi de vous dire que nous fumions dans un mesme calumet [1].»

Par deux brasses de tabac [2]. — Voylà deux brasses de tabac pour fumer le matin en vous levant. Cela vous encouragera pour marcher et vous délassera le soir, lorsque vous chauffserez vos pieds devant vostre feu.

Par quatre livres de poudre, quatre livres de balles et un fusil. — Ce fusil, cette poudre et ces balles sont pour tuer des bestes pendant vostre voyage, afin d'en boire paisiblement le bouillon. Vous en régalerez aussi les Miamises que vous ramenez chez elles. Voilà un peu de rassade et de vermillon pour les décrasser, lorsqu'elles seront aux portes de leur village.

Paroles du mesme jour du chef Sonnontouan. — J'exécuteray de point en point ce que vous m'ordonnez; voicy ce que je diray aux Miamis, en y arrivant: « Je vous prie de vouloir m'escouter, parce que je veux vous informer de tout.» Je parleray par un collier et une couverte blanche aux Miamis et je leur dois dire :

« Ce collier et cette couverte blanche sont pour tarir vos larmes et pour couvrir le sang de vos morts. Je vois, mes amis, que vous avez encore l'esprit chancelant, mais je vous exhorte d'oublier le passé. Je vous prie d'avaler paisiblement beaucoup de bouillon, afin de laver vos cœurs. Je sçais qu'il vous est difficile de ne point songer à vos morts, mais puisque la terre est maintenant si belle, il faut vivre en bonne intelligence. Regardons tous le village françois, qui est au Détroit; il réglera tous nos différends, s'il en survient [3].»

1. C'est une marque de réconciliation. (*L. C.*)

2. Le tabac, parmi les Sauvages, est l'âme de toutes choses et le plus fin régal qu'on leur puisse faire. (*L. C.*)

3. Cela fait voir encore l'importance de ce poste, tant pour la paix que pour la guerre, et ceci se rapporte à la sixième lettre du Père Vaillant. (*L. C.*)

Il doit parler encore aux Miamis par deux colliers et une couverte rouge et leur dire :

« J'arrange par ce collier les os de vos gens qui sont morts et c'est pour les envelopper. »

Par un troisième collier. — Ce collier est pour porter les os de vos morts.

Par une couverte rouge. — J'ay eu beaucoup de peine à trouver vostre chemin, parce que je marchois de nuit [1]; mais maintenant, puisque je suis arrivé, vous pourrez comme moy marcher facilement [2]. J'ay cassé les branches partout, j'ay aplani la terre, j'ay balisé le chemin, j'ay redressé les branches qui estoient courbées, et j'ay relevé les arbres qui estoient renversés. Voilà donc maintenant tous les chemins beaux; je vous prie de tenir tousjours une belle natte, proprement tendue. Mais surtout ne souffrez pas qu'aucun de vous la salisse.

Réponse de M. de Lamothe aux Iroquois. — Les sentimens que vous avez sont fort beaux; donnez-leur de profondes racines, et, puisque les montagnes sont maintenant unies, ne les rendez plus raboteuses [3].

1. C'est-à-dire : Je marchois en temps de guerre. (*L. C.*)

2. Cela veut dire : Maintenant il n'y a plus d'embuscades à craindre; les rendez-vous seront présentement au Détroit, où nous nous ferons des caresses et où la paix fera son séjour et sera assise sur son trosne. (*L. C.*)

3. Cela veut dire : Puisque la paix est bien cimentée, soyez en repos, et aimez la tranquillité. (*L. C.*)

1702

The Livingston Indian Records 1666-1723, including information about councils with Iroquois in 1702. THE LIVINGSTON INDIAN RECORDS 1666-1723, ED. BY LAWRENCE H. LEDER, (GETTYSBURG, PA.: THE PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, 1956), PP. 184-187.

In case not is doune towards ye sending for Canida I would humbly Desyre you if ye Govr. and Councill think Convenient to Send any body up to onnondage that you would be pleased to put for David Schuyler and me wherein you will much oblidge

Sr
Your Dutifull
Coz: & Sevt: to Command.
/S/ Rt Livingston Junior

26 Sepr 1701

Mr Levingston
Pray transcribe the inclosed Journal[1] fair and stick it [together] handsomely to send home to the Ministers lett it be done by to morrow evening I am

Your humble servt.
/S/ John Nanfan

[*Robert Livingston's note*]
Leiut Govr ordrs to Translate ye Journall from onnondage

Present
Coll: Pr Schuyler
Mayr D: wessels

Proposition made by four Sachims of ye Mohogs ye 26 of Augst 1702

Broyr Corlaer
The Rest of our Sachims of ye five nations have appointed us to goe and Conclude ye Peace with ye Cristien Indians Caled onnagongue,[2] but the warr breaking out and as wee are Informd that Indians of yt nation are at Shachkook wee therefore think it not need full for us to goe on that Journey further yn Shaahkook where wee are goeing to See our Brethren there & to Recommend our message to those Indians of onnagongue if wee fynde them there
Brother Corlaer
The Late Govr. my lord Bellomont promised us to build a fort

[1] This was the journal of Blecker and Schuyler on their trip to Onondaga and the Iroquois deed to the lands west to Detroit. Both are published in O'Callaghan, 4: 889-905, 908-911. These documents were sought for unsuccessfully in the Livingston Indian Papers by James Duane. Duane Report, 1780.

[2] The Mohawks, on August 9, had advised Governor Cornbury that they intended to go to New England to renew their covenant with the Abnaki, and he had asked them to stop in Albany on their way at which time he would give them some messages to carry with them. Conference between Cornbury and Mohawks, August 9, 1702. O'Callaghan, 4: 995.

in our Country and to Supply us with men & great guns therein, which wee have Desyred your Excel to perform but it seems the Interpreter hath not Informd your Excell what wee Desyred therefore pray assist us therein or Else wee must as able as wee can Depend upon our Selves in Defence to an approach of Enemys. Therefore may lett us have a Speedy answer of yr. Excell minde to our Desyre

Present
Johanes. Schuyler
Hendk. hansen
Johs: Roseboom } *Aldm.*
Johs: Cuyler
David Schuyler
Hille ye Interprettesse

Proposition made by four Mohoggs who upon ye Desyre of ye governr. of Canida to there Sachims were by them appointed to goe and hear what he would say[1]
albany ye 27t. of octobr 1702 in ye Citty hall

BRETHREN
Wee your Brethren of ye Two Castles of ye Mohoggs Countrey are come home, wee know it is Lately Concluded by ye Brethren that wee should be quiet and give Ear to none but you.

BRETHREN
Wee have upon Desyre of ye governr of Canida been sent there and now come back, but when you heard yt wee designd to goe you Sent up to cajojockharie our Castle and Desyred us and ye french Indians that came for us, first to come here, but what you have proposed to said Indians was not made knowne to any of us.

BRETHREN
Before wee went to Canida wee came here as you Desyred but know not on what Intent for our Ears were Stopt so that wee should not hear your Discourse with ye sd. french Indians.

BRETHREN
As I told you before, wee went to Canida with our Ears stopt, and heard off nothing till wee came there where we heard your

[1] Cornbury had told the Five Nations not to heed the Governor of Canada's orders to meet him. The Onondaga and Seneca agreed not to go, but the Mohawks insisted on going. Conference of Cornbury and Iroquois, July 21-23, 1702. O'Callaghan, 4: 992-994.

Adodarho was made Firekeeper of the sacred fire burning at Onondago. He was made the chief speaker at the Confederate Council.

1702

The Livingston Indian Records 1666-1723, including information about councils with Iroquois in 1702. THE LIVINGSTON INDIAN RECORDS 1666-1723, ED. BY LAWRENCE H. LEDER, (GETTYSBURG, PA.: THE PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, 1956), PP. 184-187.

Proposals to ye sd Indians Repeated which so Shamd us that wee knew not what to think, as also heard them tell ye governr. of Canidá that Since our Indians had been with him quider by a Belt of wampum to ye Sachims of Cagnawage Desyred them in albany in ye time of Twenty five days, whereupon ye governrs of Canida told them to take up ye Belt again and he would give them an answer ye next Morning.

Brethren

When wee came back from quebek wee went to ye Castle Cagnawage where ye Canida Indian Sachims ordred a meeting and told us they had Receivd an Answer from there father upon ye Belt of wampum to tell us, that Quider is not to Concern himselfe with his Indians who are one flesh and Blood with him there father, and hath ordred them to Stay and not goe whose Commands and orders they have Resolved to observe. gave a string of wampum

Brethren

When ye Govr of Canida Sent for us he Desyred wee should bring our Prisoners with us, wee took Two prisoners And gave them to him, and yn Desyred he should Return his Prisoners taken from us, whereupon he gave us ye Two English prisoners whom wee have Brought with us.

Brethren

While wee were with ye govr. of Canida he sayd but litle to us, and comeing in Cagnawage ye Sachims in there meeting asked us what wee had proposed to there Indians in ye propositions at albany; wee told them that wee knew nothing thereof, whereupon they cryed out that they were glad to hear that our Broyr Corlaer tooke so litle care of us, but Slighted and doth what he thinks fitt without us. Sayd further That ye Governr. of Canida Says when he sent for us he saw that Quider held us fast by ye arms And when he saw wee were goeing he went and gave his owne Indians a belt of wampum, but had it been given to us, he should not had hindred his Indians to come which Belt of wampum they Say hath been sent to Each Castle and none would accept thereof have therefore Sent it back to our Brother Corlaer.

Massage Sent from ye Sachims of onnondage by 3 Indians with 7 hands of wampum who arrived here in albany ye 17th. of march 1702/3

Brother Corlaer

Wee are sent Expresse from ye Sachims of onnondage to acquaint you that the Sachims of ye Sinnekes Countrey have appointed a generall meeting of ye five nations to be held in onnondage and therefore Desyre that Quider Meaning Coll: Peter Schuyler with one other Gentn: may appear in said Meeting to hear what shall be proposed therein.

That a Message is Sent from onnondage to Cadarachque to Desyre ye french there, to Send for Monsr. Maricur and Some Sachims of ye Praying Indians in Canida to appear in Said Meeting.

That on other message will be sent here to acquaint you on what day said Meeting will be held

That after they had Ended there Massage two of said Three Indians caled cachnagahoroton & Tigwachwagarocko, Privately in ye Evening Reported, off a great Division among the Sinnekes Relateing ye Sending home the Jesuit out of there Countrey Say That Since Last fall when Lawrence ye Interpreter was there when the Sachims Resolved that ye Jesuit Should be sent home to Canida, It seemeth by the Influence he had on Some Indian Squaes there, they have had a Private Meeting with Severall young Indians of said Countrey (Inclined for ye Jesuit) and Desyred ye said Indians to Remember the Compassion which ye governr. of Canida in the Late warr hath had with them In Sparing them all from being Ruined and therefore for ye quiet of there Countrey that they ought to Endeavor to keep the Jesuitt therein. gave a Bunch of Strung wampum which the Indians told ye Squaes to take up again. and by a Belt of wampum to ye Squaes did in manner assure them that ye Jesuit should not be sent home

which assureance was also privately Confirmd by Severall of ye old Indians Inclined to ye Jesuitt.

The Said Two Indians Say further that severall of ye Sachims Inclined for ys. Governmt. bidd them tell Quider not to be wanting in Comeing himselfe with one other Gentn. well Supplyed with

Deganawidah said: "A chief must always speak the truth. His tongue must be straight. He must have a big heart, be kind, considerate, generous.

feu tout proche du vostre. J'ay exécuté sa volonté, je les amène tous, et nous allons nous joindre à ceux qui sont venus de Missilimakinak dans le lieu que vous nous avez destiné [1].

J'ay donné dix couvertes rouges, cet automne, à un chef des Miamis pour l'inviter à venir icy avec toute sa nation y allumer son feu. Il a accepté le présent, et, ces jours passés, ayant délibéré sur cette affaire et demandé leur pensée, ils ont conclu qu'ils alloient ranger et ramasser les os de leurs ancestres, et que, l'année prochaine, ils viendroient s'establir au Détroit [2].

Je vais vous raconter maintenant la response que les Miamis ont faite à Aouendando Iroquois :

« Voilà un des plus grands calumets qu'on puisse voir [3]. Emportez-le chez vous, Aouendando; ensuite rapportez-le dans ce village, en nous amenant nos gens que vous gardez prisonniers; pour lors, vous serez le bienvenu, et vos deux fils, que nous ne vous rendons point maintenant, nous les mettrons sur la paume de la main et ils ne tiendront à rien.

« Voilà un autre calumet, nous vous prions de l'apporter dans vostre village, envoyez-le de suite dans les quatre autres de vostre nation, afin qu'ils donnent la liberté à nos gens.

« Michipichy a donné un collier, chez les Miamis, à Aouendando Iroquois.

« Ce collier vous dit que nous vous trouvons fort avares;

1. C'est une réunion de trente familles aux Hurons du Détroit. (*L. C.*)

2. Ceci fait voir que les Hurons ont tiré parole des Miamis pour venir s'establir au Détroit, et ils y seroient tous, si les missionnaires ne les en eussent détournés, et sans la contrariété de M. de Callières, qui, parlant au chef principal des Miamis, à Montréal, lui dit d'avertir tous les autres Miamis de se ranger à la rivière Saint-Joseph, comme il paroit dans ses paroles du 6 août 1701 en l'article 6, contraire aux instructions de M. de Lamothe qui portent d'inviter toutes les nations à s'habituer au Détroit. (*L. C.*)

3. Un calumet est le traité de paix ou plutost le signal de la paix. (*L. C.*)

vos mains sont toujours fermées. Toutes les nations ont obéi à Onontio, en luy amenant tous les prisonniers qu'on a pu ramasser; il a envoyé chez vous un François pour délier les nostres qui devoient venir cet automne au Détroit. Nous tournons tous les jours et à tout moment notre face du costé du village des François qui est au Détroit, et nous rougissons de ne voir venir personne. »

VIII

COMÈTE.

ARRIVÉE D'UN CHEF IROQUOIS AU DÉTROIT.

IL PROMET DE RAMENER LES PRISONNIERS.

Le 27 Février, il parut une comète ayant la teste à l'est et la queue à l'ouest; on s'en est aperçu vers les sept heures du soir. Elle avoit la forme d'un baudrier; sa teste parut fort élancée et la queue s'estendoit vers l'ouest, autant qu'on avoit d'horizon; elle estoit d'un blanc pâle; sa teste sembloit estre directement sur l'entrée de la rivière du Détroit. Elle parut pendant sept jours à la mesme heure. Les Sauvages, l'ayant veue, dirent que c'estoit un signe de guerre, mais M. de Lamothe leur dit que c'estoit un collier, que l'Esprit avoit jeté dans le ciel pour montrer aux nations, qui sont sous le soleil couchant, l'entrée du Détroit et pour les inviter à venir s'y establir.

Le 28 février, Aouendando est arrivé au fort du Détroit, quoiqu'il eust dit qu'il devoit s'en retourner par le sud du

Lac Erié. Ce chef ayant déclaré à M. de Lamothe qu'il alloit joindre les Iroquois, qui estoient en chasse dans la hauteur des terres du Lac Saint-Clair, il luy parla.

Par un grand collier. — J'ay reçu le collier que vos anciens, qui sont en chasse, m'ont envoyé; asseurez-les, par ce collier que je remets entre vos mains, que je répandrai par toute la terre leur parole, et, par ce mesme collier, je les asseure que, s'ils viennent icy, ils y seront bien reçus. Ils m'ont fait sçavoir qu'ils se rendroient icy, d'abord que la navigation seroit libre. Dites-leur de prendre garde de ne point me faire passer pour menteur dans l'esprit des Nations, parce que je les inviteray à se trouver icy dans le temps qu'ils m'ont marqué.

Par deux brasses de tabac. — Voilà pour vous aider à marcher dans vostre voyage et pour raffermir vos pieds, lorsque vous apporterez le calumet des Miamis.

Réponse d'Aouendando. — Je feray ce que vous m'ordonnez, je viendray icy, lorsque le oudande (?) aura un pied de haut, avec les prisonniers que je pourray avoir.

IX

LES NATIONS

RECOMMANDENT LE MAINTIEN DE LA PAIX CONVENUE A MONTRÉAL.

Conseil tenu dans le fort du Détroit entre les Iroquois, Outaouas, Hurons, Nepissings et Mississaguez.

Les Iroquois. — Ce grand calumet rouge nous a esté donné par Changouessy à Montréal, pour empescher ceux qui auront de mauvais desseins de les mettre à exécution.

Ce calumet nous a esté donné aussi pour le rapporter au Détroit, et y venir sans danger ramasser nos prisonniers.

Par une couverte rouge et un petit rouleau de tabac. — Ce tabac est pour estre fumé dans ce calumet, et cette couverte est pour luy servir de tapis; nous garderons pour quelque temps celuy que les Kiskakoüns nous ont donné, et cette porcelaine tient la place de leur calumet.

Par un calumet qu'ils rapportent, qui leur a esté donné à Montréal par les Pouteouatamis. — Parce que la pierre de ce calumet s'est cassée en chemin, nous en avons remis une autre en sa place; ce rouleau de tabac et cette couverte rouge sont pour l'envelopper.

Par un collier. — Nous remercions toutes les nations des prisonniers qu'elles nous ont rendus [1].

1. M. de Lamothe a fait rendre plusieurs prisonniers aux Iroquois, ce qui a esté réciproque. (*L. C.*)

Deuxième collier. — Nous enterrons nostre hache de guerre très profondément, nous la jetons dans le centre de la terre; c'est tout de bon que nous parlons, nous n'avons jamais esté si sincères.

Troisième collier. — Nous unissons toute la terre; toutes nos haches de guerre sont cassées; celuy qui les faisoit ne vit plus; il a perdu la vie. (Cela veut dire qu'ils prétendent avoir fait une paix perpétuelle.)

Quatrième collier. — Nous nous souvenons toujours d'un calumet, que Oukantikan nous a donné pendant la guerre [1], en nous disant qu'il ne nous frapperoit point; cependant il nous a cassé la teste par derrière. Ce collier dit que tout est effacé, qu'il faut tout oublier et vivre maintenant en paix.

Par une moitié de collier. — Ce n'est point nous qui avons fait la parole, c'est nostre père, qui a enveloppé tous les os de ses enfans et les a mis dans la terre. Il faut se souvenir de sa parole; pour nous, nous ferons sa volonté.

Par l'autre moitié du collier. — Toutes les nations peuvent venir dans nos villages librement et sans danger.

Par un collier aux Hurons. — Nous ne sommes pas venus ici exprès pour vous, mais puisque nous vous rencontrons en chemin, faisant un, nous voulons vous dire de ne point brouiller la terre et de vous souvenir de ce qui a esté convenu à Montréal.

1. Il rapporte là ce qu'un chef Outavois a fait, qui les avoit asseurés de la paix. En effet; M. de Lamothe l'ayant appris, qui commandoit pour lors à Missilimakinak, fit faire un parti d'Outavois sous main, qui tua cinquante Iroquois, ce qui fit recommencer la guerre, dont la Colonie avoit grand besoin, car les Iroquois et les Anglois l'auroient bien ébranlée, sans le secours que nous avons eu de nos alliés, pendant qu'elle a duré, et il asseure qu'ils ne feront point de mesme, que cette paix a esté faite par M. le Gouverneur général, au lieu que celle qui avoit esté faite par Oukantikan l'avoit esté indépendamment des François. (*L. C.*)

Par un grand collier à M. de Lamothe. — Nous vous prions tous de vouloir estre fermes dans ce poste et de ne point souffrir qu'il se fasse aucune mauvaise affaire; faites que la paix soit de durée [1].

Par un collier adressé à tous les chefs des nations. — Nous vous invitons à venir dans nos villages avec nous, et si vous appréhendez quelque chose, envoyez du moins de vos esclaves Panis pour voir ce qui s'y passe.

AUTRE CONSEIL ENTRE LES MÊMES NATIONS DANS LE FORT DU DÉTROIT.

4 Mai 1702.

Misisenenia pour l'Outaouas Sinago, par le mesme calumet rouge, que l'Iroquois avoit rapporté. — Ce calumet sort maintenant des mains de la femme d'un chef [2] qui est mort; il n'a pas esté dansé, comme il faut; il avoit esté donné pour estre porté chez toutes les nations, afin qu'en fumant on eust de bonnes pensées. Ce calumet dit encore que, partout où il sera dépeint, on y sera en seureté. Nous sommes ici auprès de nostre père; nous ne pouvons que suivre ses traces [3].

Par un paquet de castors. — Nous vous invitons à vous

1. Par le collier qu'ils donnent aux Français, ils font connoistre qu'ils craignent leur conduite, et par celuy qu'ils donnent à M. de Lamothe, ils mettent leur confiance en luy et le prient de ne point abandonner le Détroit. (*L. C.*)

2. Il s'appelle Changouessy. Il mourut en chemin du Montréal, en venant s'establir au Montréal. (*L. C.*)

3. Cela veut dire que, si M. de Lamothe leur dit de faire la guerre, ils la feront, et, s'il leur dit de demeurer en paix, qu'ils luy obéiront. (*L. C.*)

Deuxième collier. — Nous enterrons nostre hache de guerre très profondément, nous la jetons dans le centre de la terre; c'est tout de bon que nous parlons, nous n'avons jamais esté si sincères.

Troisième collier. — Nous unissons toute la terre; toutes nos haches de guerre sont cassées; celuy qui les faisoit ne vit plus; il a perdu la vie. (Cela veut dire qu'ils prétendent avoir fait une paix perpétuelle.)

Quatrième collier. — Nous nous souvenons toujours d'un calumet, que Oukantikan nous a donné pendant la guerre [1], en nous disant qu'il ne nous frapperoit point; cependant il nous a cassé la teste par derrière. Ce collier dit que tout est effacé, qu'il faut tout oublier et vivre maintenant en paix.

Par une moitié de collier. — Ce n'est point nous qui avons fait la parole, c'est nostre père, qui a enveloppé tous les os de ses enfans et les a mis dans la terre. Il faut se souvenir de sa parole; pour nous, nous ferons sa volonté.

Par l'autre moitié du collier. — Toutes les nations peuvent venir dans nos villages librement et sans danger.

Par un collier aux Hurons. — Nous ne sommes pas venus ici exprès pour vous, mais puisque nous vous rencontrons en chemin, faisant un, nous voulons vous dire de ne point brouiller la terre et de vous souvenir de ce qui a esté convenu à Montréal.

1. Il rapporte là ce qu'un chef Outavois a fait, qui les avoit asseurés de la paix. En effet; M. de Lamothe l'ayant appris, qui commandoit pour lors à Missilimakinak, fit faire un parti d'Outavois sous main, qui tua cinquante Iroquois, ce qui fit recommencer la guerre, dont la Colonie avoit grand besoin, car les Iroquois et les Anglois l'auroient bien ébranlée, sans le secours que nous avons eu de nos alliés, pendant qu'elle a duré, et il asseure qu'ils ne feront point de mesme, que cette paix a esté faite par M. le Gouverneur général, au lieu que celle qui avoit esté faite par Oukantikan l'avoit esté indépendamment des François. (*L. C.*)

Par un grand collier à M. de Lamothe. — Nous vous prions tous de vouloir estre fermes dans ce poste et de ne point souffrir qu'il se fasse aucune mauvaise affaire; faites que la paix soit de durée [1].

Par un collier adressé à tous les chefs des nations. — Nous vous invitons à venir dans nos villages avec nous, et si vous appréhendez quelque chose, envoyez du moins de vos esclaves Panis pour voir ce qui s'y passe.

X

AUTRE CONSEIL ENTRE LES MÊMES NATIONS

DANS LE FORT DU DÉTROIT.

---

4 Mai 1702.

Misisenenia pour l'Outaouas Sinago, par le mesme calumet rouge, que l'Iroquois avoit rapporté. — Ce calumet sort maintenant des mains de la femme d'un chef [2] qui est mort; il n'a pas esté dansé, comme il faut; il avoit esté donné pour estre porté chez toutes les nations, afin qu'en fumant on eust de bonnes pensées. Ce calumet dit encore que, partout où il sera dépeint, on y sera en seureté. Nous sommes ici auprès de nostre père; nous ne pouvons que suivre ses traces [3].

Par un paquet de castors. — Nous vous invitons à vous

1. Par le collier qu'ils donnent aux Hurons, ils font connoistre qu'ils craignent leur conduite, et par celuy qu'ils donnent à M. de Lamothe, ils mettent leur confiance en luy et le prient de ne point abandonner le Détroit. (*L. C.*)

2. Il s'appelle Changouessy. Il mourut en chemin du Montréal, en venant s'establir au Montréal. (*L. C.*)

3. Cela veut dire que, si M. de Lamothe leur dit de faire la guerre, ils la feront, et, s'il leur dit de demeurer en paix, qu'ils luy obéiront. (*L. C.*)

joindre à nostre père; nous vous répétons que Changouessy avoit pris la route de Niagara, dans la pensée que, s'il rencontroit des gens de vos villages, il devoit leur donner sept castors, pour leur dire qu'il frayoit le chemin et qu'il falloit manger ensemble, lorsqu'ils se rencontreroient. Nos gens, ayant trouvé des vostres, ont fait ce que le mort avoit dit.

Les Iroquois. — On ne vous respond rien sur le calumet et le tabac, que nous avons donnés.

Misisenenia pour tous les Outaouas. — Nous n'avons point de response à faire là-dessus; vous pouvez remporter ce calumet et le peindre. Partout où vous passerez, ce sera une marque de la paix et une sauvegarde pour ceux qui le verront. On dit que les Pouteouatamis sont allés en guerre contre vous, mais nous ne trempons point là dedans.

Le Kiskakoun par un paquet de castors. — Nous nous joignons à la parole de nostre père et nous faisons comme luy. Si, par hasard, il arrive que quelqu'un de nostre nation se trouve meslé parmi les Pouteouatamis qui sont allés en guerre, nous ne craignons rien auprès de nostre père, parce qu'il en fera faire la satisfaction et nous l'approuverons.

Ouaboutchik, chef des Nepissings. — Voilà qui est bien que les choses se disent ici publiquement, en présence de nostre père. Il m'a dit que je pourrois chasser ici avec mes frères et qu'au cas que je visse les Iroquois, d'estre paisible avec eux; mais cela est fascheux que, pendant qu'on est tranquille, il passe des casse-testes derrière nostre dos [1].

Voilà qui est bien que vous autres, Iroquois, soyez entrés

1. Il parle de la fausse nouvelle qui court de la guerre des Pouteouatamis, et il déclare, sans façon, aux Iroquois que, si le François recommence la guerre, il en fera de mesme. (*L. C.*)

chez nostre père ; faites ce qu'il vous dira, je feray comme il fera. Voilà des peaux pour vous faire des souliers.

Les Iroquois. — Nous allons nous embarquer dans les canots de ceux qui résident à Montréal, et quand bien mesme les Pouteouatamis auroient fait coup sur nous, vous ne devez rien craindre. Nous vous mènerons jusqu'aux portes de nostre village, et, si vous manquez de vivres, nous vous en fournirons, et, lorsque vous remonterez, nous vous accompagnerons jusqu'à Niagara ; ce que les Pouteouatamis auront fait, ne vous regarde point.

Michipichy parle pour les Hurons. — Nous n'avons point donné de calumets comme vous. Ce n'est pas bien de tenir des conseils dans les bois, comme vous avez fait. C'est ici qu'il faut parler publiquement, en présence de nostre père et non pas dans l'obscurité. Pourquoy n'avez-vous pas amené des prisonniers en venant icy, comme vous l'avez promis à Onontio ? Je viens des Miamis, je sais que leur cœur est bien pendu ; mais ils ne sont point contens de ne trouver icy aucun prisonnier de leurs gens.

Par un collier qu'il donne aux Iroquois. — Je vous exhorte par ce collier à ne tenir aucun conseil dans les bois, mais que ce soit devant le feu de nostre père. N'escoutez aucun mauvais discours ; nous en ferons de mesme. Onontio est le maistre du conseil ; nous ferons ce qu'il a réglé à Montréal, faites la mesme chose [1].

M. de Lamothe parle par un collier aux Iroquois. —

1. Ce chef des Hurons répond au collier des Iroquois et leur fait connoistre qu'ils sont mal informés de l'avoir accusé d'avoir voulu brouiller les affaires, et qu'il faut que ce soit dans le bois, à l'escart, qu'on leur ait fait ce mauvais rapport. C'est pourquoy il les exhorte de ne tenir aucun conseil que dans le fort du Détroit, et qu'il se conformera d'ailleurs à ce que M. de Callières a réglé au Montréal. (*L. C.*)

J'auray ici de grands yeux et les tiendray tousjours ouverts pour voir ce qui se passera. Je seray ferme dans ce poste et j'y tiendray la terre unie; le soleil y paroistra sans nuage, afin que toutes les nations y viennent paisiblement et sans danger. S'il arrive que quelque esprit brouillon rougisse la terre, regardez d'abord ce collier, que vous tiendrez tousjours pendu à la plus haute cabane de vostre village, afin que vous vous souveniez de ma parole, qui est de vous adresser à Onontio, d'abord que vous verrez que la terre commencera de se renverser, parce qu'il exécutera ce qui a esté réglé à Montréal, lorsqu'il a fait la paix générale.

Lorsque vous regarderez ce collier, souvenez-vous aussi que vous serez les bien-venus tousjours dans ce lieu.

XI

LES MIAMIS INVITÉS A LEVER LEUR FEU ET A VENIR AU DÉTROIT.

Conseil tenu avec les Miamis dans le fort du Détroit.

22 Juin 1702.

Miamensa, fils de Chichikitalo, parle. — Je suis venu, mon père, sçavoir s'il est vray que nous ne soyons point compris dans la paix générale qu'Onontio a faite, comme plusieurs, qui sont proches de nous, l'asseurent. Nous n'en avons aucune certitude, parce que les chefs de nostre nation, qui estoient descendus à Montréal, y sont morts. Un François,

qui est venu ce printemps icy, nous a dit que deux cents Iroquois doivent venir à nostre village; nous ne sçavons point si c'est en paix ou en guerre.

Réponse de M. de Lamothe. — Vous ne devez rien craindre, Miamensa; vostre nation est comprise dans le traité de paix, comme estant les enfans d'Onontio. Je ne crois pas que les Iroquois aillent chez vous en si grand nombre; il en viendra icy quelques-uns pour amener des prisonniers, et ils s'attendent que vous y en amènerez aussi.

Le missionnaire, qui est chez vous, ne vous a-t-il rien annoncé de la part d'Onontio?

Miamensa. — Il ne nous a dit autre chose de la part d'Onontio, que d'estre fermes dans nostre rivière, de ne point lever nostre feu, qu'il ne lèveroit point le sien, qu'il alloit faire des maisons et de grands logemens [1].

M. de Lamothe. — Vous pouvez aller vous reposer et ensuite vous n'avez qu'à venir trois à chaque repas, vous mangerez à ma table.

---

27 Juin 1702.

Miamensa en présence des autres nations. — Par deux robes de castor, quatre peaux de bœuf et une peau de chevreuil à M. de Lamothe. — Les deux chefs, qui sont morts à Montréal, vous font présent de leurs robes, qu'ils ont laissées chez eux en partant, et ces peaux sont pour leur faire des souliers. Nous n'avons point d'esprit, mais nous ne

1. Cet article fait bien voir que ce missionnaire leur a parlé tout autrement qu'il ne l'a mandé à M. de Lamothe dans sa lettre treizième, et qu'il a fait ce qu'il a pu pour les empescher de s'y venir establir. (*N. C.*)

[illegible] Rawson

[illegible] Revenue for [illegible]

[illegible] Batt. Masts for ships for [illegible]

Richards Country

Indorsed a warrant [illegible]

£ s d
16 . 4 . 0 to Wm Bacc

wood for the [illegible]

May 1701 [illegible]

Indorsed

[illegible]

[illegible]

1:23

[illegible]
Thirty two yards of

We have Examined the
Lawful Cost Judge to be
Opinion that Eleven pounds
ought to be paid out of the
Province Chest is humbly Submitted.

A Day
[illegible]
Wallace

UCLA-68: 45:103-1.1

45.1112

Col. Bs. 45:103-133

for to git
to go to the wo

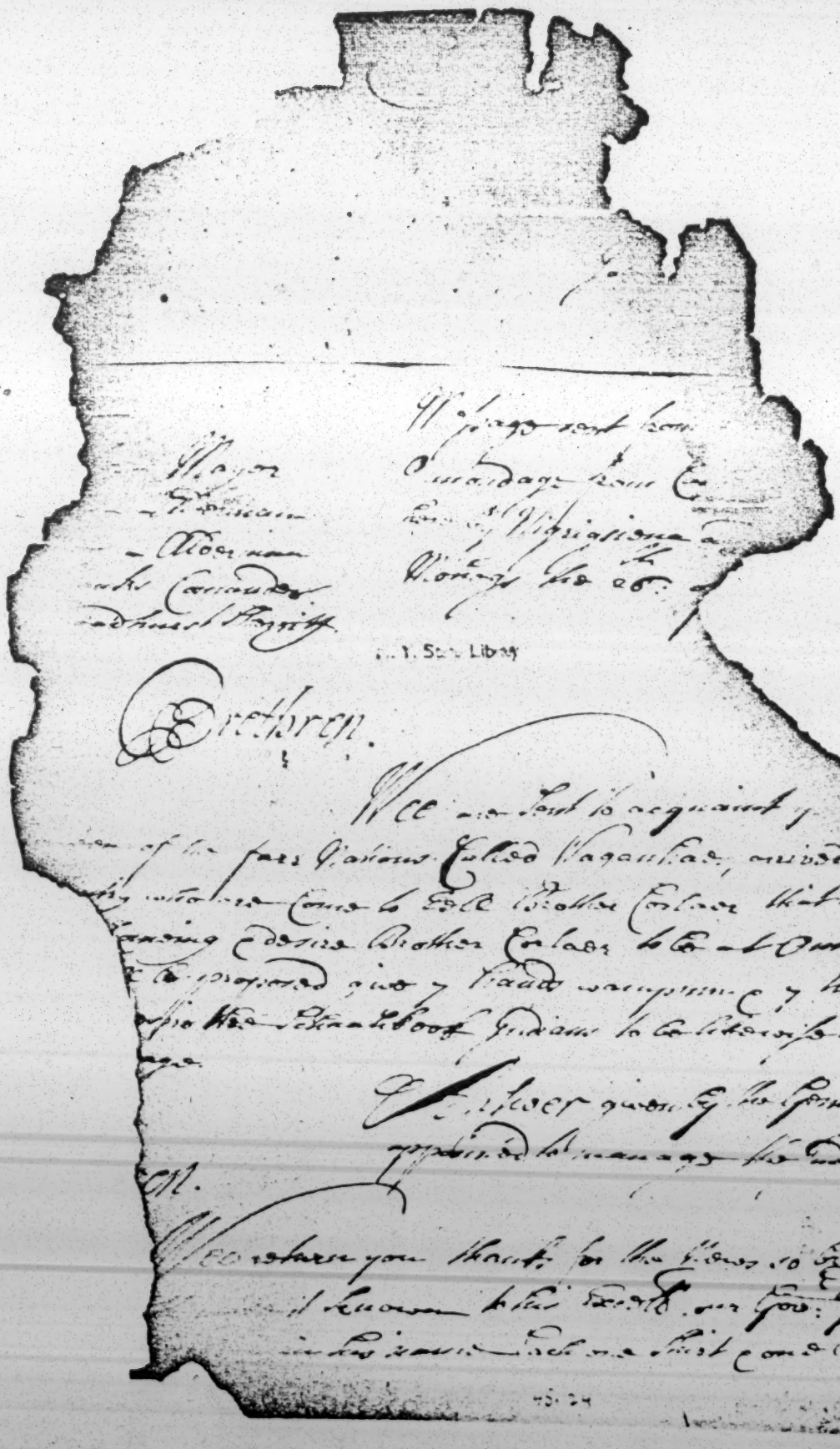
Rum at Sundry Times
Gabriel with said Indians
Said mast at 6/9 & 5 gall
Indian two gunn at
Do 2 Courser at 6/ pr
Bay at 6/ & Ell
of beer at 12/ pr
at
Holly to y wonders of ye wood
at 6/ pr
Stockings at 3/ pr
Courser made two journeys to
to make ye Canoe in
need for boats kind and
pr at
difficult to a white Indian
er of way by her
Third by order of Capt
ye Hd Regt

£ 23:10:10

Edmd Hanson
Capt Regiment

45:111 6

001..88. 40:103-131



...I. Sec. Libry

Brethren.

We are sent to acquaint y
of the late Nation called Nagualists, w
by intrigue come to take Possession that
leaving Native Brother Colors to be Ou
to be governed give y Laws wampum &c y
pleasure & Good Judgm to be Obedient to
ge.

Whereupon giving the Gentlemen
requisite satisfaction as to
on.

We return you thanks for the favor to Engl
it known to us: your
in his name bid me assist you & Collect

Following Commodore

[illegible] set from the Starboard of[f]

[illegible] that of the Wag[on]

[illegible] and in the

[illegible] ing that

[illegible] to bear

[illegible] and Astern

[illegible]

[illegible] Boat

[illegible]

[illegible] Long Boat

[illegible] La Ligne

[illegible]

[illegible] Boat

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Boat

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

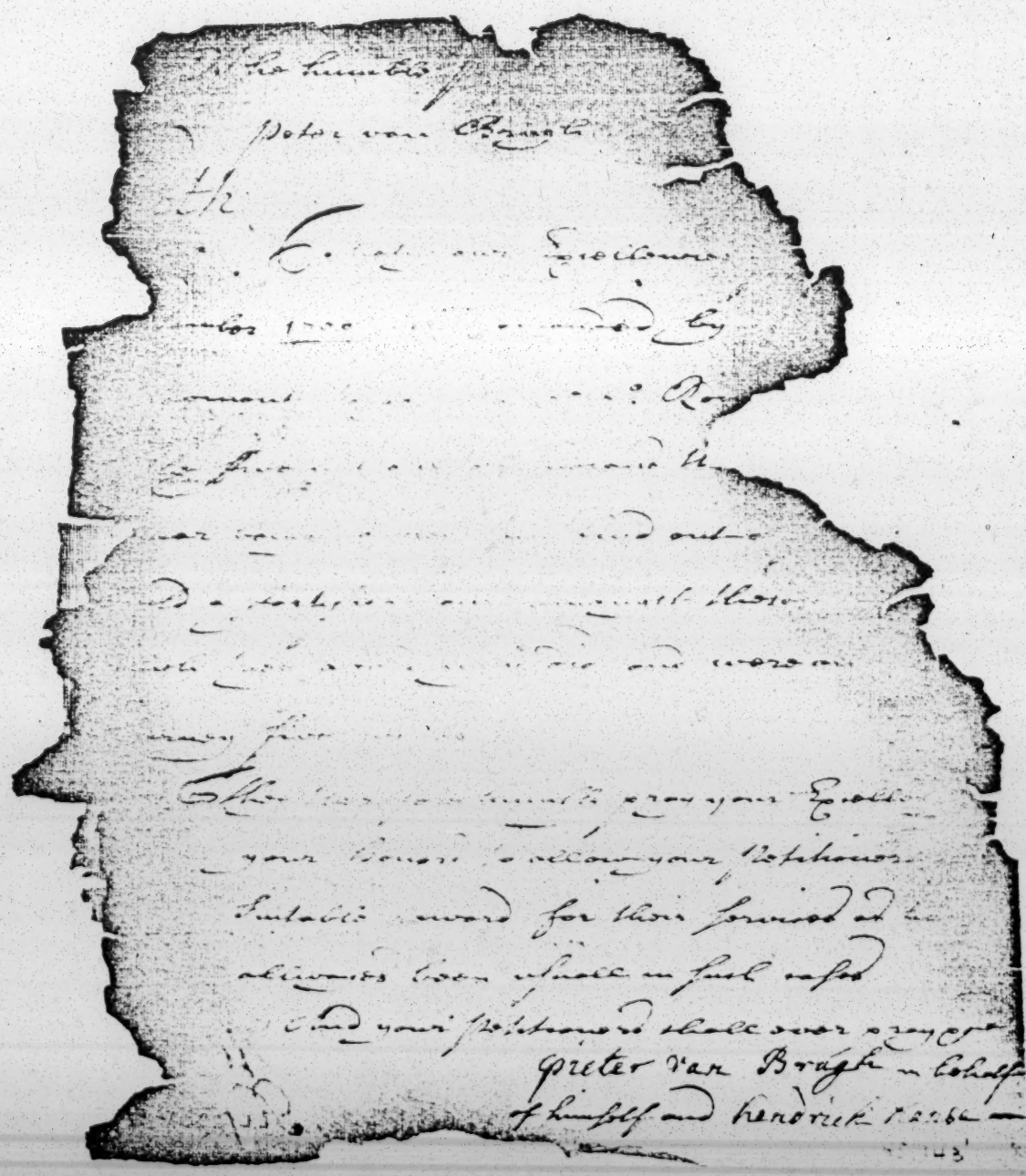
[illegible]

Wm Allwood

Peter Silleyloe

Samuel Nicolls

9:35



Garrandon

Rio van

Lion of Peter van Brugh and

and Peterson & the Rev

or any three of them

Order

1702

Jurisdiction of [illegible]

and the within [illegible]

more quiet to have [illegible]

payable out of the rise [illegible] hundred pou

ending a first at Lewis [illegible] which is hum

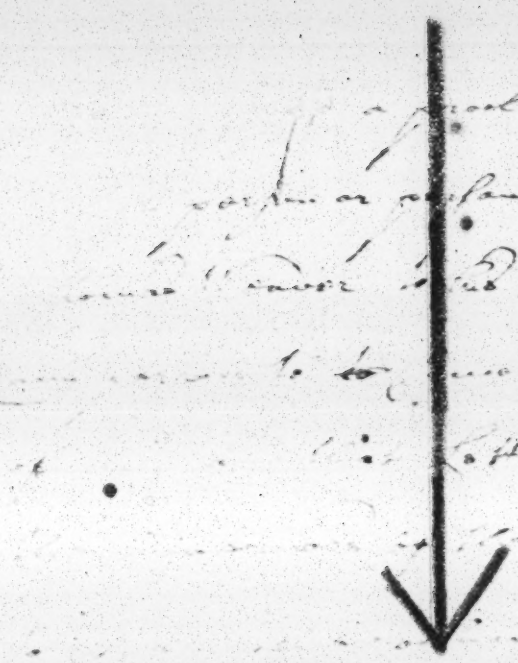
May Lord Your Lordship

presents

Lo

W

Rip



Parolles des trois agnas aukoussan lechmalin de Calliwire goniriman ci e a Lautman garval pour le Roy en toute canonnelle chaned amez quil sin,

Response demonstra a échmalin a Calliwire aux parolles dun troisagnas cy a costé

pavan ord. de poricleme

Nous sommes amez de Lapan dinoz an land pour dire quelque chose a pauto pour nous unir tonin comme nous nous Lamèma promis hyer au soir Corange nous a dit de nin voz faire quil nous les deffendoit et quil nous diroit le que nous auvons sait dans 30 jours et qui sy nous y nous trouvions nous pourrions bien nin pour retourner, nous sommes venus sans que les autres nous donnent ogan nos sens

Nous auvons bien fait pour sauver nos Enfans dinoz prisonniers qui sont chez nous mais comme nous ne sauvons pas

Se sillé surprin que nos ancêtres apres nous ont dit pas un chef de parolle que ganr sondi ma apporté de leur par quelz vindroient me parler ils me fa ent du pitin pas mon quelz ne reprennent Sans pas ce que les gonirin dirs angloz leur a diffinde ils nen font que je leur quelz ont mis de gauche Lapaix que jay faite aux leurs autres nations Ivoquois ses comme ils on com mis dus parlemens depuis les autres et quelz sont dans Les sentimens en cas de guerre entre nous et eux angloz depuis de la neutralité et de sumes

disposé pour cela. Dans ces
quelques ajans veu que
nous n'nous ils ont
Suy a leurs exhortations
pour nous nous quis nôtre
Jnocente Sy nous nous
cuuy ou leur ebjet ebjet nous
Cur angages ou ancun,

pais blanc Jur leurs
nature. Jans ses habi
dans affaires, ils n'a
dou on point ecouter les
Jeffences qu'ils ont commis
Dans anglois brusquement
me Dieu tous nous
m effrances que pour leurs
donner dans pius grand
prudence Jeunesse par
Leurs Seruices qui sont ici
Jous nellement les bon
traitements que je leur fais
ans Sy je nous donne
c'est bien ebjet de porcelaine
pour quils viennent me dire
Jnocences leurs sentiments
et chacun en particulier
etre leurs Sujets Jurnations
jusqu'ici qui ne consomm
pour leurs libertés dans
Langages les bons libre
pour une annuel en
ebjet ou ebjet pour au lieu
qu'ils pourront reparer
dans anglois ils rendent
Leurs esclaves et ses
Sujets ayant Jalentes

Nous elle dure pour
Leur vous dépaisser
et Legard d'exprimer vous
que je suis entièrement vous
mes au cœur que je je
demande pour nous Mrs
Ramon, ce vous Bz
vous dis. M. Davis
pour être de nouveau
Leur Amitié sur lequel
me Dieu,

must depend upon you for what they want, so you may do with them as you shall think fit: And the people of these Provinces will apply themselves to the improvement without fear of being Scalped whereas now they are in perpetual fears and alarms. The people of this Province are so sensible of these things that I beleive there is scarce a man in it that would not leave his family and his business to give a helping hand to this undertaking. Thus I have taken the liberty to offer your Lordships my thoughts. If there is any thing that may be of use, I am glad of it; If it is not approved of, I hope you will pardon my Zeal for the service of my Country that made me propose it; If it should happen to be approved of I hope your Lordships will let us know it as soon as may be, that we may be preparing for it in order to be ready against the time that nothing may be wanting on our parts By the next ship I shall send your Lordships an account of the Forts the French have at Canada and the number of men in each Fort. I am

My Lords

Your Lordships most

Orange County
Sept: 29. 1702.

faithfull humble Servant

CORNBURY

Conference of Lord Cornbury with the Indians.

[New-York Papers; (R. S. T.,) T. 40.]

PROPOSITIONS made by two Canada Maquase Sachims called Taquayanout and Sinjaderise accompanied with Degayedore another Indian of Canada to his Excellency Edward Lord Cornbury Captn Gênll and Governour In Chiefe of the Province of N Yorke and the Territories depending thereon in America and Vice admirall of ye Same &c in Albany the 9th July 1702

Hilletje van Olinda Interpreter.

Taquayenout Speaker

Father Corlaer

Wee heard when wee were at Canada that you were sent by the great King of England to be governor of this Province, and esteem our selfs happy that we have this opportunity to congratulate your safe arrivall, wee are not sent in ye quality of Sachims from Canada but are come here to Trade, neverthelesse think it our duty to bid you heartily welcome

Since the Peace between the two Crownes of England and France we have had the liberty to come here and trade, and have had the benefite of hunting in Peace & safety, and as a token thereof we present your Lordship with two Bever Skins, the fruits of our Peaceable hunting, and since our Father Corlaer is governour as well of the Indians of ye 5 nations as ye Christians in this Government of New Yorke, we hope your Lordship will contribute and be Instrumental towards ye continuance of yt Peace and Tranquillity we now enjoy 2 Bevers

Since Providence has so ordered it that we are here at this juncture, and yt your Lordship is pleased to admitt us to speak with you, we presume to inform you Onnondio our Govr of Canada has told us that if a warr should break out, between the two Crowns of France and England as is dayly expected, that we Indians should sitt neuters, and not be concerned either

way now we desire to know whether you think our Governour real or not, and whether we may depend upon it, and how that your Lordship intends to do with ye Indians in your Government whether you will keep them in from warring upon us, we would gladly be satisfied on this particular and to be plain with your Lordship it is ye cause of our stay here so long, hopeing your Lordship will be pleased to resolve us before we goe hence to Canada do give two Bever Skins

His Lordship asked how long the designed to stay, that he may give them an answer, They said they beleived they would not be ready before the Indian Propositions were over

P SCHUYLER
ROBERT LIVINGSTON Secr^y^
for the Indian affairs

PROPOSITIONS made by five of ye farr Indians called Twightwighs and Tionondadees sent by the Sachims of said Nations who live at Tjughsaghrondie a place where the French have built a Fort last year, to His Excellency Edward Lord Cornbury Captn Gên^ll^ and Governor in Cheife of New Yorke &c and Vice Admirall of ye Same in Albany ye 10th July 1702

PRESENT— Coll P Schuyler of H M Councill

Tehonwahonkarachqua, a Twichtwigh son in law of ye Principal Sachim of Deonondade spoke first and said,

Brother Corlaer

I hope your Lordship will not expect that we should say much being but ignorant mean poor people, in ye first place we congratulate your Lordships safe arrival to your Government, and beg leave to bid you heartily welcome doe give a Bever Coat

Rughkiwahaddi, a Diononde Spoke @ said

The greatest part of ye Dionondes and many of ye Twichtwighs are removed and come to live at Tjughsaghrondie, hard by the Fort which ye French built last summer, which said two nations are united, we belong to those Dionondadees who live at Tjughsaghrondie and our Sachims having heard by one of our Indians called Towasquaye now come along with us, that he was kindly treated here about two years agoe, we are therefore sent hither to return thanks and to see if y^t^ good treatment and understanding continues, and withall to enquire concerning the Trade of this place we are directed by the Sachims to see if goods be cheaper here than elsewhere and where we find goods cheapest, thither we will bend our course, we designed to go to Canada with our Bever and Peltry, but we ventured and are come here to try, and see whether ye Goods be cheaper here than there do give 7 Bevers

Brother Corlaer

We have one word more to say, that is that we being strangers, were much at a losse when we came to the carrying place of Oneyde none of us ever having been that way before (Towasquaye when he came here two years agoe coming by the waye of Canada) we do therefore Pray if your Lordship shall be so good, y^t^ ye Path over ye Carrying Place may be mark'd upon ye Trees and ye old Trees taken out of ye Creek which much injures the Passage of Canoes, and will much facilitate their coming hither

Wee presume to acquaint your Lordship that there are eight of our nations that are now in warr with ye Naudowasses by ye French called Pani a nation of Indians that live to the Westward towards ye Spanyards

My Lord replyed

That he was glad to see them and they were very welcome, that Mr Abraham Schyler and Jean Baptist were appointed by his Lordship to goe along to see they be civilly used by ye Traders in the disposall of their Bevers and Peltry they brought along

The Indians prayed to have leave to speak one word more vizt that his Lordship would dispatch them as soon as possible with an answer Since their Sachims would think long for their coming back

His Lordship said he would either ansr them before they traded or after as they pleased, they should not be detained

The said Farr Indians prayed they may have an answer before they traded, for that the hoped to be despatched before ye Sachims of ye 5 Nations came—whom they would not have to be privy to this Conference

His Lordship directed them to attend to morrow morning and they should have an answer

P: Schuijler
Robt Livingston Secry
for the Indian affairs
Dirck Wessells
Justice of Pace

Albany ye 13th day of July 1702

The Sachims of ye 5 nations being come to Albany upon his Excellency ye Lord Cornbury's Message, they all waited upon his Excellency at his Lodging @ after they had saluted his Lordship after their manner they addressed him by Onucheranorum the old Maquase Sachim thus

Brother Corlaer

Wee the Sachims of the five nations, called Maquase, Oneydes, Onnondages, Cayouges & Sinnekes doe heartily congratulate your Lordship's safe arrivall into this Province and are extreamly glad that the Crown of England has been pleased to send one to be our Governor who is nearly related to that great Woman who reigns now over England and all these parts of America

You are as we are informed of ye Queens own blood which is matter of Rejoycing to us

We are come in obedience to your Lordships message and do assure you that we will be obedient to your Lordships Commands

Wee do further assure you that our joy of seeing yr Excellency here govr of this Province is not outwardly but from our very hearts yea our joy extends quite to ye Heavens

Pr: Schuyler
Dirch Wessels justice of pace
Robt Livingston
Secry for ye Indian Affairs

His Excellency answered the Sachims of ye 5 Nations

I am glad to see soe many of the Sachims here I thank you for your kind congratulation. I have several things to propose to you which I will do in a short time, and appoint the day for

your attendance, in ye mean time you shall have provisions delivered to you for y^r^ refreshment whatever you shall have occasion for

His Excellency My Lord Cornbury Captn Gên^ll^ and Govr in Cheife's answer to ye farr Indians called Twightwighs and Dionondadees Albany ye 14 July 1702

PRESENT—Coll P Schuyler of His Mat^ys^ Councill Maj^r^ Dirck Wessells

I thank you for your kind congratulation and am extreemly well pleased that I have now an opportunity (which none of my predecessors ever had, to speak with you about the establishment of a Lasting Friendship and Trade which shall always be encourag^d^ on my part, and as a token of my sincere intentions and of your being heartily welcome to these parts I doe give you

5 Gunns 10 Bags Powder 5 Lac'd Hatts 3 Stroudwater Coats Some Tobacco and Pipes

I perceive some of your people have left their native country and come to live at Tjughsaghrondie a place where the French have built a Fort last year without leave of the 5 Nations who claim that Country, I am also informed ye French are very loath you should come and trade here, fearing that you will receive so much satisfaction that you will for ever hereafter decline going to Canada. I observe further that you have mett with some difficulties in your journey hither at ye Carrying place for want of Guides to conduct you hither

As to the first I could wish that since you are removed y^t^ you would come and live nearer us at Iagare or some other convenient place, y^t^ upon occasion we might be able to supply you without any interruption from ye French and I conjure you to acquaint your Sachims that I send them these two Belts of Wampum one to each nation by which I invite them to come and see mee next July when your people come from hunting when the Indian Corn is a blossoming, And I will then order ye Sachims of ye five nations & ye River Indians to meet me here; & gett you and them joyned in a firm League that you may be united in heart & hand against all those who may envy your happinesse by being linked in our Gên^ll^ Covenant Chain

As to ye second, I shall say little to that matter since your own experience will decide it only one thing I must observe to you, that ye Rumor of Warr breaking out in Europe has raised the Price of Goods extreamly, in so much that a Bever formerly could have purchas'd that which two will scarce doe now never the less I doubt not but you will find that ye Goods are farr cheaper here than at Canada

As to ye third I will not only give directions to have ye Path at ye Carrying Place marked out and ye Creek cleered of old Trees for ye ease and accommodation of all strangers that may be inclined to come & see us, but will upon ye least intimation of your Peoples coming this way send guides from hence to convey them hither

I would have sent a present to your Sachims of some of ye Commodities of this place but fear it would be too bulksome and heavy for you to carry, have therefore sent them by you some Indian Jewells which I hear are most in request with you Vizt. 110 Wampum Pipes 9 Shells 117 Round small Shells 32 Jewells that they wear in their noses and eares, and some toys for their Children viz 3 Doz Tobacco Tongs 16 Fanns 36 looking Glasses, and you may assure them from me that they may freely come without any fear or Jealously, that they shall be civilly treated, and have every thing as cheap as any other Indians in Covenant with us, and as the Indians of ye 5 nations have found ye benefit by a constant inviolable League with us since ye first settlement of this Province with Christians (which ye French cannot pretend to with any of their Indians) So you shall with the unanimous consent of all, be received in the same Covenant, and partake of all ye benefitts thereof

As to what you say about 8 of your nations warring with the Naudowasses, when your Sachims come next year I will be ready to give them my best advise about that subject till when I shall suspend my Judgment.

P SCHUYLER
ROB^{t} LIVINGSTON Sêcry
for ye Indians Affairs

PROPOSALLS made by his Excell^{cy} Edward Lord Cornbury Captn Gên^{ll} and Govr in Cheif of her Maj^{tys} Province of N. Yorke &^{c} and Vice Admirall of ye same^{s} to ye 5 Nations of Indians called Maquase, Onéydes, Onnondagues, Cayouges and Sinnekes in Albany ye 15th July 1702

PRESENT—Coll Pr Schuyler of her Maj^{tys} Councill
Capt James Weemes Major Wessells
The Mayor, Recorder, & Aldermen & sundry gent^{n} come from York & Albany wth many of the Principal Inhabitants

Brethren

I am much greived that I must begin our conference with the melancholy Story of the death of ye most high & mighty Prince William ye third whom God in his infinite mercy has been pleased to take to himself about 4 months agoe, by whose death ye Succession of ye Crown of England Scotland France & Ireland is fallen to ye most high and mighty Princesse Anne whom God long preserve to reign over us

I am appointed by Her Maj^{es} Royall Commission to succeed the late E of Bellemont deceased in the command of this Government, & doe therefore assure you in ye name of that great princesse Anne Queen of England &c my mistresse that you shall have all ye Protection favour & Countenance imaginable as long as you continue in due obedience @ subjection to the Crown of England as your Ancestors have done before you, and I have sent for you in the beginning of my Governm^{t} to renew the Covenant Chain between us according to ye ancient Custome wherein is included all Her Majesties subjects in this main of America, viz Virginy, Maryland, New England and all ye rest of ye English Provinces and Colonies in this Northern Continent and hope it will be more lasting and bright now on y^{r} parts, than ever it was formerly, and that you will answer that good Character I have heard of you in England

I understand ye French of Canada have lately made a Fort at Tjughsaghrondie, between the lake of Swege and Ottawawa at which ye brethren seem much concerned, I desire to know ye truth of y^{t} matter and what force they have there and how many men they have in Garrison with ye farr Indians

I am desirous to know ye State and condition of your country ye Strength of your People how many have deserted their native Country since ye Peace & gone to Canada, and what are ye Causes of their desertion, and what would be the proper meanes to retreeve them and prevent the rest from the like defection

I am also desirous to know in what State you are with your neighbours called the Twightwighs Dionondadees and the other Nations lying contiguous to them whether ye intended Treaty of Peace with those farr Indians has had its desired effect, and if not where the difficulty lyes

It is also requisite I should have an account of your late Treatys with ye French of Canada whether Publick or Private, and whether any of your Sachims are gone thither lately, and

upon what businesse, what late Messages you have received from ye Govr of Canada what Fortifications ye French have made lately and how situate or whether they have made any further Incroachments upon ye Brethren's Land, that I may be able truly to represent things home to my great Mistresse Queen Anne

Now to show ye brethren that I concele nothing from you of any News that comes from Europe, I doe now acquaint you that we have a Rumor that there will be a warr between England and France, and I am informed ye French of Canada design to keep back their Indians from committing any Acts of Hostility, and some of ye Canada praying Indians that are now here a trading, seem to be very fond of a Peaceable hunting and are desirous that I may be instrumental and contribute towards their future Peace and Tranquility; I need not tell you what ye French are, I understand that you have had the Tryall of them often to your Cost, if they be reall in this it is because their Interest leads them to be, I doe not design to trust them neither would I have ye Brethren doe it but be upon their Guard, nevertheless if ye warr breaks out I would not have ye Brethren be ye first aggressors nor commit any Acts of hostility upon the French or their Indians without directions from me, but if ye French begin first upon us or any of ye Brethren in League with us, we must joyn unanimously and make warr upon them with all Vigor, & not make a lingring war as ye former was I know they will be threatening of you and forcing Priests upon you in your Country but I must tell you not to fear the one nor suffer the other as you tender ye Preservation of ye Covenant Chain

I hear that you Onnondagues are going to build your Castle 8 miles nearer Susquehanne River towards ye Southerd, I wish I had been here sooner to advise you to build your New Castle nearer us towards Oneyde where there is better land and more convenient to be assisted upon occasion

There has been great divisions and annimosities among you of late not only occasioned by the French of Canada, but by some evill affected men among [you] who to serve their own private ends and gratify their own malice without regard to the honour and Interest of her Majesty or the Welfare of this Province have encouraged Faction and parties first among the Christians and then among the Brethren if you will discover who they are, I will take such a course with them that they will be cautious another time and I hope you will also take care that those incendiaries be curb'd and severely punished, and for the future you are only to hearken to those whom I shall appoint to manage the Indian Affairs & none els.

I have received express commands from ye great Queen of England my mistresse to build such Forts for our and your security as I shall see convenient I design to goe about it with all expedition, first with ye Fort at Albany and then at Schennectady and oy^r^ out Garisons which I design to view speedily to which Forts you and your Wifes and Children may retire in time of danger where ye shall be succor'd and protected from all assaults of ye Enemy

As to the 2 Ministers that were appointed for ye Instruction of ye Brethren in ye Christian Faith one here at Albany and ye other at Schonectady I understand that ye Brethren have been told that ye Minister of Schonectady was alone appointed for y^t^ work and not ye Minister here, I desire to know who is the Author of that Story since I find upon your own request 2 years agoe, the Minister here was directed to take pains with you and learn your language ye better to enable him to serve you in ye work of ye Gospell and ye interpretesse appointed to be his assistant in that affair as formerly I reckon this has been foment^d^ by those Restlesse Spirits, who of late have endeavoured to disturb the peace of the Government, but I shall take care to prevent such wickednesse for ye future, and you may be assured that those that are inclined to be Christians shall have all ye Incouragem^t^ imaginable

I shall not burthen your memories with more discourse, only one thing I must recommend to you to send those Gent[n] whom I shall appoint to manage y[e] Indian Affaires here an account of all news, that comes to your Country & of all remarkable occurances among you, who will take care to send me an account thereof with all convenient Speed

Now Brethren I shall conclude with a hearty Recommendation to keep an Inviolable Fidelity and obedience to the Great Queen Anne my mistresse and to continue in a Steddy affection and Friendship with us your Brethren and Fellow Subjects, You cannot give y[e] Queen a better Testimony of your Loyalty to her than by keeping a Covenant Chain firm bright and inviolable and being obedient to her commands, upon these Terms I doe take upon mee to assure you of y[e] Queens motherly care and Protection of you & in token of Her Majesty's grace and favour to you I doe give you a present by Her directions Viz[t]

1 Belt & 500 gilders strung Wampum
100 Gunns
5 p[s] Strouds
2 p Duffells
2 P[r] Blanketts
80 Hatchets
15 Lac'd Hatts
150 Knives
15 Brass Kittles

1500 C[t] Lead in 1000 Barrs
1 Cask of Pipes
600 lb Powder in 200 bags
100 Gals of Rumm in 50 kegs
1 Cask of Tobacco Spunn
2500 Flints
100 Pare Stockings
200 Wheat Loaves
12 Casks of Beer

5 Live Cattle

Sinnonquerese a Maquase Sachim stood up and prayed that y[e] Rum given in y[e] present might be lodged somewhere till their Conference was over since they are now just begunn and if their People shou[d] fall a drinking they would be unfitt for businesse, upon which it was ordered to be lodged in M[r] Livingstones seller

P Schuyler

Johannes Bleecker May[r]
J Abeel, Recorder
Jes. Reeseboom Ald'man
David Schuijler Aldm[n]
Johannis Schuyler
Alderman.

Rob[t] Livingstone
Sêcry for the Indian Affairs

Dirck Wessells
Justice of Pace

His Excellency my Lord Cornbury's answer to the Canada Maquase Praying Indians in Albany ye 16 day of July 1702

Children

Being informed that you are inclined to return to Canada speedily, I shall not detain you but give you an answ[r] to what you proposed to me, tho' in effect you have heard it answered yesterday in y[e] Publick Propositions to y[e] 5 nations.

I return you thanks for your complement in bidding me welcome to my Government & wishing me well I shall be so far from envying your happiness in your peaceable Hunting that I will rather contribute towards it as you desire, provided you hearken not to the French to disturb any of the brethren which are in League with us; for tho you have deserted your native Country & subjected yourself to the French, yet you see that you have the same

Priviledge of Trade with us as ye Brethren of ye 5 nations have where you find better pennyworths then at Canada, & if ye inclination to your Country or the Christian Religion will induce you to return to your people and kindred the same houses which you left are still open to receive you with all the Treasure of a Plentiful Country which can make you for ever happy

As to the question you ask whether I think you Governour is Reall in his Proposalls to you of neutrality you will be the best judges of that, if ye Warr breaks out, only I must be plain with you and Reall too, y^t^ if you suffer y^r^ selves to be deluded by ye French or any oy^r^ to make Warr upon any that we are in allyance with, you must expect to loose not only the benefitte of ye peaceable Hunting which you so much value, but we will all joyn to destroy those that shall first take up the hatchett to kill any of ye Brethren that are link'd in our Covenant Chain was given to the said 3 Indians

3 Faddom Strouds. 3 Bags Powder. 3 Lac^d^ Hatts 15 Barrs Lead 6 Faddom of Tobacco

JOHANNES BLEECKER Maijor — P SCHUIJLER
J ABEEL Recorder
JES ROOSEBOOM Aldm^n^ — ROB^t^ LIVINGSTONE Sec^ry^ for ye Indian Affairs
DAVID SCHUIJLER Ald^mn^
WESSEL TEN BROECK Aldm^n^
JOHANNIS SCHUIJLER Aldm^n^ — DIRCK WESSELLS Justies of Pace

Albany 16 July 1702

The 3 Canada Praying Indians answered.

Father Corlaer

We thank you for easing of our minds, our hearts are light and rejoyced at your answer we will take care to give our Sachims an account of what you have said, we reckon it would be a great Crime if we should not deliver this message which is of so great moment, with all ye faithfullnesse Imaginable

You need not doubt but we will comply with what your Lordship Proposes as being very desirous to continue in the Peace and Tranquility we now enjoy

Father

We shall not answer to this belt particularly now you may expect an answer to it in the Spring from our Castle

JOHANNIS BLEECKER Maijor — P SCHUIJLER
J ABEEL Recorder
JES ROOSEBOOM Aldm^n^ — ROB^t^ LIVINGSTONE Sec^ry^ for ye Indian Affairs
DAVID SCHUIJLER Aldm^n^
WESSEL TEN BROECK Ald^n^ — DIRCK WESSELLS Justies of Pace
JOHANNIS SCHUIJLER Ald^n^

PROPOSITIONS made by his Excellency Edward Lord Cornbury Captn Generall @ Governour in Cheife of her Majesties Province of New York &^c^ to the River Indians in Albany ye 17 July 1702

Children

I doubt not but you have heard the sad News of the death of ye High and mighty Prince King William ye 3rd whom God was pleased to take to himself about 4 months, by whose

decease ye Imperial Crown of England Scotland France and Ireland is descended to ye most high and mighty Princesse Queen Anne my great mistresse whom God graunt a long & prosperous Reign over us

Her Majesty has been pleased to send me to succeed ye late Erle of Belmont deceased in the Government of this Province I have therefore sent for you my children as I have for all ye five nations in the beginning of my Government to assure you in the name of that great Princesse Queen Anne my mistresse that you shall have all ye Protection favour and assistance imaginable so long as you continue in your wonted obedience and readiness to serve this Government

I am therefore now to renew the ancient covenant chain, made between ye Christians of this Province and your ancestors in ye times of old, when this place was first settled and when you were a strong and numerous people in which Covenant all her Maj^ties^ subjects of Virginy, Maryland, Pensilvania, ye Jerseys, Conecticutt, and the other Parts of New England are included, and I doubt not but will keep that chain clear and bright, by useing all endeavours to gett your kindred and relations that live to ye Eastward to come and strengthen you at SkochHook and sitt down under that Tree of welfare which is planted there on purpose for you, under whose branches you may live Peaceably and Plentifully

I am desirous to know your Strength ye condition of your settlements both above and beneath this Town and whether you have increased your number at Scachhook as you designed last year, whether you expect any eastern Indians to joyn you, what may be ye motives to Induce them to come and the reasons of their staying away

I must also admonish you on ye other hand to be carefull your people be not duckoyed to Canada, you know how pernicious that would be to you, you have a good example of your Brethren of ye five nations who have lost a great deal of their strength by y^t^ means

Wee have now the Rumour of a warr breaking out between England and France which I think myself obliged to acquaint you with, that you may be upon your Guard, ye French not being to be trusted, altho' some of their Christian Indians have been with me and prayed me to use all endeavours that they may continue in their Peaceable Hunting, and that our people should be kept back from annoying of them, which is not only their request, but ye earnest desire of ye French of Canada, I have told them that I will not send any of our people out first; and have discharg^d^ ye five nations to be ye first aggressors, and I do likewise tell you the same, that you shed no blood before you have directions from mee your father, but if ye French or any of their Indians shall begin to disturb us or any in Covenant with us whether Christian or Indian, then you must be in readiness to join and destroy those that first took up ye Hatchett and extirpate their very name from ye earth

You need not apprehend any danger about ye security of y^r^ Wives and Children, for I have orders from ye great Queen of England my mistresse to make fortifications in such Places as I shall think convenient where they shall be kindly received succord and protected from all assaults of ye enemy, and I design first to begin here at Albany, and then with the out Garrisons

Be sure you acquaint Coll Schuijler and those gentlemen here at Albany whom I shall appoint to manage ye Indians affairs with what news you hear, either relating a Warr or any other matter of moment, who will give necessary directions in all affaires, and acquaint me with those things of greatest Interest that I may send them orders how to act therein

I shall conclude with recommending you to keep an inviolable subjection and fidelity to ye great Queen Anne my mistresse & to continue in your wonted obedience to me your Father and your Brethren here at Albany in my absence upon those conditions I assure you of y^e^

Queens motherly care and Protection of you and as a token thereof I give you a present by her commands of ye following goods vizt

20 Gunns	200lb Powder
1 P^s^ Duffells	½ Barril Pipes
1 P^s^ Strouds	13 Keggs Rum of 2 Gal: ea
1 P^s^ Blanketts	½ Cask of Roll Tobacco
20 Pr Stockings	500 Flints
20 Hatchets	70 Loaves of Bread
6 Hatts	2 Barrills of Beer
50 Knives	2 Belts of Wampum
6 Kittles	1 Bull
300lb Lead	

P Schuijler

Johannis Bleecker Mayor
J Abeel Recorder
Jes Rooseboom Ald^n^
David Schuijler Ald^n^
Wessel Ten Broeck Ald^mn^
Johannis Schuijler Ald^n^

Robt Livingstone
Sec^ry^ for
Indian Affairs
Durck Wessells
Justies.

The Five Nations of the Maquase, Oneydes, Onnondagues and Sinnekes answer to the Propositions made by his Excellency Edward Lord Cornbury Captn Gen^ll^ and Govern^r^ in Cheife of her Majestys Province of New York and all the Tracts of Land depending thereon in America and Vice Admirall of ye same in Albany this 18 day of July in the first year of Her Majesties Reign An^o^ D^o^ 1702

Present—Coll P Schuijler of Her Maj^ties^ Councill
Captn James Weems Command^r^ at Alb
Johannes Janse Bleecker Maijor
Johannis Abeel Record^r^
Johannes Schuyler, David Schuyler, Johannis Rooseboom, Wesselten Broeck } Ald^mn^
Majr Dirck Wessells
Captn Samuel Vetch
Captn Lancaster Symes
Mr Avreel Van Suieten
and severall other Gentlemen who attend^d^ his Excellency from York to Albany
Jan Baptist van Eps, Lawrence Cloese } Interpreters
Hilletje Van Olinda Interpretess

Names of ye Sachims

1st Maquase		2 Oneydes
Onucherannorum	Speaker	Kaniquario
Sinnonquirese		Odaksichte
Toloquatho		Caniochkouie
Tanograthask		Anadakariask
Awanay		Nikaronda
Hendrick		
Orridigha		

3 Onnondage	4 Cayouges
Otsakana	Osidadege
Sadekanaktie	Oswasse
Kachradagie	Sodsiowanne
Tediathahasere	Ossawedegichte
Sonachtowanne	Tasochtachoanne
Sighrena	Ajeriage
Tchachoserodochquat	Arigera
Ogochsagrena	Towadicho
Achiro	Ogindeonha
Karantsiondie	
Tohagasiode	5 Sinnekes
	Wakajenquarachto
	Towarekennio
	Tawienneha
	Tostowathe

The Sachims of ye 5 Nations appear^s^ before his Excellencys lodging at ye place prepared for their reception sung a sorrowful Song, which they had made upon ye death of his late Maj^ty^ King William ye third of blessed memory which being ended said they were glad that the most high and mighty Princess Anne succeeded to the Crowns of England Scotland France & Ireland and these Dominions here in America, whom they wish may reign long and prosperously over them

Onuchenanorum one of ye Sachims of ye Maquase stood up and said

Brother Corlaer

We are glad that the great Queen of England has been pleased to send your Lordship over to be Governor of this Province and that you are safe arrived to us over ye Salt Water

You have been pleased to send for us and we are come upon your message and have been made acquainted with the death of King William which is matter of Greif to us, but on ye other hand we rejoice to hear that Queen Anne succeeds to ye Crown & is now placed upon ye Throne of her auncestors

We are very desirous that the peace which we have enjoyed for some years past may continue, and pray that ye Covenant Chain may be kept inviolable by your Lordship which we now renew according to our Custome @ y^t^ Quider meaning Coll: Schuyler may cheerfully continue to keep ye Covenant Chain fast do give 10 Bevers

We Sachims of ye 5 Nations are rejoyced to hear that ye Succession of ye Crown of England is continued in the right line, and that ye Queen is of the Protestant Religion as his late Majesty was, we give a present of 10 Bevers to make Her Majesty fine withall

Since it has pleased God to take King William to himself into Heaven, we doe bury ye Remembrance of it. Condoling his death and as a token thereof doe give 10 Bevers

We speak now to our Brethren ye Sachims of Albany that is the Commissioners for ye Indian affairs and not to our Brother Corlaer who is come over the sea, you know we said a great deal last year in our Publick Propositions when the Lieut^t^ Governor was here, and desired severall things to be done which if they had been comply'd withall, would have proved to our future advantage and welfare as well as yours, but we find by ye divisions and Partyes

that has been among you you have minded nothing of what we so earnestly requested, and we have no answer from England to this day which we so much long'd for, you have thrown all our Propositions which we made last summer in the water at ye mouth of this River, Neverthelesse we do now again renew our Request which we made last year to you our B^r^ Corlaer who is sent by Her Majesty to the end that our Great Queen Anne may have a true and right Information of ye State of our Affaires, doe now again give 10 Bevers alltho' we threw away severall Bevers last year upon this Proposition and hope our request which we then made may be comply'd withall

You have renewed the Covenant Chain 3 days ago and we ye 5 Nations doe now the same, our Covenant Chain is so strong that ye Thunder and Lightning cannot break but neverthelesse we must beg leave to inform you that we have had but little assistance from our Brethren during ye late warr, we have been forced to wage war alone & lost many of our people but see none of our brethren either to assist us or to revenge the blood of those we had lost by ye French

Brother Corlaer

In your Propositions to us 3 days ago you tell us that in all liklyhood there will be a war between England and France, and y^t^ we are to sitt still and not to take up ye Hatchett first; we are glad to hear your Proposition, and approve of it extreamly and if any of ye French or their Indians, begin with us or ye Brethren, we will then come & consult with our Brother what proper means are to be taken to destroy ye enemy

Brother Corlaer

You demand the reason why our Indians goe to Canada, that is easily answered, for in ye first place the goods are cheaper there than here, & ye Elk & mouse skins are a better commodity there than here, moreover your weights are too heavy which you weigh the Bares and other skins withall, and we are oftentimes not fairly dealt with by ye Traders, and lastly the River of Cadaracqui is easier to go down, being with ye Stream, then to come hither with the heavy Elk and moese skins And in answer to what you say, which w^d^ be the best means to Retreive our Indians bak from Canada, lett ye Goods be cheaper and then there is no doubt, but they will return very speedily

We Sachims of ye 5 nations are unanimously come to this Resolution not to suffer any Popish Priest to come into our Country, & as soon as ye goods are cheaper here, then we will consult about having ministers in our Castles, to instruct us in ye Christian faith for then we can afford to buy a good honest Coat to go to Church withall, which we cannot now, for it would be scandalous to come to Church with a Bear Skinn on our backs

You did also desire to know what Incroachments the French have made upon your country in answer whereunto we acquaint you that they have in the first place had Cadaracqui long agoe which lyes on our side, and is built upon our Land, but we never see any care has been taken to remoove them, they have on the oy^r^ end of us built, noe longer agoe than last year another Fort upon our Land without consent, at a Place called Tjughsaghrondie with high Pallisadoes, and have a garrison of a hundred briskmen in it who have most of them brass Gorgetts about their necks, we do now acquaint you with it & leave it wholly to your Lordship to doe therein as you shall think fitt

As to your Lordships resolution relating to ye building of Forts here it is very good, we have been promised formerly that we should have a 'stone Fort built at Onnondage but it never was p^r^form^d^ & so have putt it quite out of our heads

Wee are glad to see your Lordshipp and that quider that is Coll Schuyler stands at your side, we do make this house where we do have our conference Clean and are heartily Glad, that all dark clowdes are dissipated, and that we see matters retired, and things runn in ye right Channell again, and to see those who always have had ye care and management of our affaires to have your Lordships favour & Countenance, we doubt not but ye publick affaires of ye 5 Nations will now have good success—did give 4 or 5 small of Bever

Awanay a Sachim of ye Mohags in ye behalf of ye Maquase Praying Indians stood up & said

Brother Corlaer

There has been feuds and animosities among us Christian Indians, and last summer we were recommended to amity and Friendship but it hath not had that good effect upon us as could have been wished for, we have been lately exhorted by your Lordship at Mr Lydius's ye ministers house to unite as Christians and not to live in envy and malice, which are the works of Satan, not becoming Christians, but to live in Peace and concord, and then God would blesse us, which last exhortation hath so wrought upon our spirits, that we are now all united and friends, we return y^r^ Lordship our hearty thanks for ye pains you have been pleased to take in y^t^ affair, and as an acknowledgem^t^ of our Gratitude give a belt of Wampum

The said Awanay acquainted ye 5 Nations that in regard they had also recommended them to unity they had followed their advice, & that there was now a thoro' reconsiliation and as a token thereof gave ye 5 Nations a Belt of Wampum

His Excellency told ye Sachims of ye Five Nations that he would consider of what they had now said and would in a short time give them an answer

P. SCHUIJLER
ROB^t^ LIVINGSTONE
Sêc^ry^ for ye Indian affairs

DIRCK WESSELLS
Justies of Pace

Albany 19th July 1702

PRESENT—Coll P Schuijler Maj Dirck Wessells Captn Saml Vetch

Ten Sachims of ye 5 Nations came and waited upon his Excellency my Lord Cornbury viz 2 of each nation and pray'd leave to explain some of the Propositions which they made yesterday

Wee insist again that your Lordship would be pleased to hearken to us, and take care that our Propositions may not be so sleighted and thrown in some hole, as they were last year, for we not only conveyed a considerable Tract of Land to ye King and delivered the deed to Captn Nanfan then Lieut^t^ Governor, but acquainted him how that ye French incroached upon our country and prayed him to send a person over to ye King with ye said conveyance & named our Secretary Mr Livingstone as a fitt Person who would have given His Majesty an account of all our affairs, how that ye French possesse themselves of our Country build Forts without our leave, & will penn us up that we shall not be able to hunt, but we see there is no notice taken of what we said, but our Proposition thrown in some Pitt disregarded

Wee pray that what we requested last year about that subject may be complyed with and that Mr Livingston Secretary for our affairs may be sent to acquaint ye Great Queen of England with ye state and condition of us and our Country and that ship with good Sayles may be provided for him accordingly

Wee forgott to answer your Lordship yesterday concerning ye rendring an account of ye number of our People we cannot conveniently now give your Lordship an exact acc^t^ but shall do it as soon as we can. Your Lordship in your propositions requires an account of ye affairs of ye Country & how affaires stand relating to ye farr Indians &^c^ which we are now come to give

Upon which one of the Sachims of the Sinnekes stood up and said

That there was about 24 of ye farr Indians called Twichtwichs and Dionondadees came to their Castle this spring and told them they were bound for Canada to Trade; and withall acquainted them, that they would deliver up ye twelve Sinnekes Prisoners which they had taken in Warr and desired that they might send for them, upon which ye Sinnekes ordered Owenano one of their Sachims to goe and fetch them from Tjughsaghrondie, they said further that all ye five nations ought to be acquainted with this their resolution as also Corlaer ye Governour of New Yorke for ye Governour of Canada has ordered that said farr Indians should make Peace with ye Sinnekes, and that there should be an exchange of Prisoners on both sides and they were now going to the Governor of Canada to acquaint him, that they had compl^y^d with his desire, and upon this proposition they laid down a Belt of Wampum to ye Sinnekes

The said 24 farr Indians said further to the 5 nations we are now come to live at Tjughsaghrondie at one end of your house and having now conclud^d^ a firm Peace with you which ye Dowaganhaes have done in like manner, we must tell you not to trust too much to ye Dowaganhaes for they are a brutish People, and if any of your men happen to be killed by them we would not have you take up the Hatchett against them before you acquaint ye Govr of Canada with it, and they will doe the same if your People should by chance kill any of them, that soe the matter may be composed, and not come to an open rupture for the Governor of Canada has given such directions, that if either nation should send out a Troop to War upon ye other, he will have your Troop or Company if they were 30 delivered up to him to be punished and if that nation or castle should refuse to deliver up the said Company y^t^ had so gone out to War without first acquainting therewith, then he would make War upon that Castle & nation & then there was another Belt given by ye said farr Indians

The 2 Belts so given we did present to ye Oneydes and Cayouges Maquase and Onnondages

An Onnondage called otsakana said that there was a Sachim of their Castle called Great wald[1] out a hunting this Spring a Frenchman comes to him, and bids him to go to Canada which he did, and coming to Mont Royall he went to Mons Marricour and the Preest who said they had not sent for him neither knew they anything of ye matter, upon which he returned again to his hunting, @ now when ye Sachims were upon their way hither & gett as far as ye small carrying place a messeng^r^ sent from ye Govr of Canada overtook them and ask'd them to goe to onnondio ye Govr of Canada but they told him they were sent for by Corlaer ye gov^r^ of N Yorke & were going to him & w^d^ not go to ye Gov of Canada

His Lordship told him that they sh^d^ abide by their conclusion yesterday not to take any Preests into their country

P Schuijler. Robt Livingstone
Sec^ry^ for Indian Affairs

Dirck Wessells justies of Pace,

Albany ye 20 July 1702

The 10 Sachims being sent for his Excellency my Lord Cornbury told them that he perceived the Principal matter that they insisted upon was the [Proposition] relating to that conveyance of

[1] world. *post.* p. 992. — Ed.

ye Tract of Land they made last year, which they alledge was not sent to England together with the account of their Country, How ye French invade the same & incroach upon them dayly & that ye person they had proposed to go to England to represent these matters was not sent according to their request.

His Excellency has inquir'd about that matter and finds that their request has not been comply'd withall but he will take care not only that ye said conveyance be sent home to England but also an account how ye French encroach upon their country, & will send a person to ye great Queen who will be able to inform her Majesty of all their circumstances and his excellency told them further he would send them word when ye person went, and when he returned

His Excellency told ye said Sachims of ye five nations further. I am informed that some of ye brethren have a wrong notion of matters relating to ye farr Indians coming hether, as if by their comeing Goods would rise and be dearer, which is just the contrary, for the more Bevers that comes the more Goods will growe cheaper, therefore I conjure ye not only to lett ye farr Indians come freely throw your country, but you must assist them in your passage hither

His Lordship told them he had no more to add but that they would be mindful of what he had already said p^r^ularly of 2 things vizt that if a war happens not to be the first aggressors upon the French or their Indians & in ye 2^d^ Place not receive Priests into their Country which the promised to observe very carefully

Then my Lord told them to be careful when their young men went home not to kill peoples Cattle as they passed by which they promised to take care of

P Schuyler
Robt Livingstone
Secry for ye Indian Affairs

Dirck Wessells justies of Pace,

Answer made by the River Indians to his Excell^cy^ Edward Lord Cornbury Captn Gen^ll^ and Governor in cheiffe in Albany the 20th day of July 1702

Present—Coll P Schuyler of Her Ma^ty^ councill
Captn James Weems Commander
Johannes Bleeker Junr maijor — Joh Abeel Recorder
Johannes Schuijler, David Schuijler, Johannes Rooseboom, Wesselten Broeck } Alderman
Captn Saml Vetch
Captn Lancaster Symes — Ovreel Van Suieten
and divers other gents that came with his Excellency from New York
Maj D Wessells &, Captn John Schuijler } Interpreters

Father

We have had a great concern upon us ever since we heard that your Lordship our Father was a coming over ye salt water fearing that the ship that your Lordship was embark'd in would beat against some Rock or Sands or that you would meet with Storms, but since God has been pleased to send you safe to us, we are extreamly glad, & thank God for your deliverance, give 2 Bevers

Father,

2 You desired to know our number and the Strength of our people which we now acquaint you withall vizt

110 Indians at Skachcock
87 below ye Towne

In all 197 fighting men give 2 Bevers

3 Since your Lordships arrivall we have had the sad news of the death of King William ye 3rd which greived our hearts much but we hear that ye sun shines again in England and that we have got a great mother meaning Queen Anne, who succeeds on ye Throne of England Scotland France and Ireland, which rejoices our heart extreamly doe give 3 Bevers

4 You have told us to be vigilant and to look out and be goods spyes & acquaint you what news comes, our young men say they will hearken to your Recommendation and look out narrowly and give their Brethren of Albany an account of all occurrances what come to their knowledge, do give 3 Bevers & a deer skin

Father

5 You renewed the Covenant Chain 2 days agoe, & we come now and ratify ye same & make ye chain stronger, which has been kept inviolable, between us and ye Christians of this Province this 90 years, and let it goe what way it will we will stay at Skachkock and you may be assured if we hear any thing of moment we will send you an account thereof from Skachkook did give 4 Bevers

Father

6 You have told us that we shall be taken into your Protection, and our Wifes & Children succord in time of danger we are all thankfull to your Lordship for your tender care and affection, and hope we shall so behave ourselves as to deserve ye Continuance of your Favours doe give 3 Bevers

Father

7 About 26 years agoe Sr Edmund Andross then Governor of this Province, planted a Tree of welfare at Skachkook and invited us to come and live there which we very luckily complyed withall, and we have had the good fortune ever since that wee have encreased that Tree and ye very leaves thereof are grown hard @ strong, the Tree is grown so thick of leaves & Bows that ye sun can scarce shine throw it, yea the fire itself cannot consume it, meaning that they are now so strong, that they do not much fear ye enemy, and we now desire, that our Father Corlaer may strengthen that Tree and cause ye leaves to grow so thick that no sunn at all may shine throw it do give 4 Bevers

Father

8 We are thankfull that you confirm and settle that tree that is planted at Schachkook and have desired that we shall invite our Brethren and relations to ye Eastward to come and live among us, we design to use all endeavours to persuade them & all other Indians to come and settle there, and for their incouragement, we will goe with the Covenant Chain and tell them they shall be included therein & doe give 2 Bevers

Father

9 You have been pleased to direct that we shall goe out, and hunt peaceably and give no offence nor take up the Hatchett first if a war should happen, we will obey your Lordships commands for why should we not, since we are inclosed in your heart & if ye French or any

of their Indians shall first attack us we will come & acquaint you before we take up ye Hatchett for revenge doe give 2 Bevers

Father

10 There are sometimes Indians that in their drunken fitts will be apt to sell ye Land at Skachkook, by which means our young Indians will be scatter^d^ and dispersed and therefore pray that no such thing may be tolerate, but that a Record may be made, that they may live peaceably at Skachkook for ye future as they have done hitherto doe give 2 Bevers

Father

11 We are glad that we have now got a mother as well as a father and doe bid my Lady Cornbury heartily welcome and do present her with an otter for a muff which they pray Her Ladyship to accept of

Father

12 We thank you for your care and circumspection that none of our People should be Duckoyed to goe to Canada to live there, we will take particular care to prevent that, and if any should design to remove with there wife and family we will forthwith acquaint our Father with it but if any of ye young men should be out a hunting and goe thither, that must not be regarded or taken for desertion for they will return back again doe give 2 Bevers

13 You desire to know what is become of those Messages that are gone from time to time to ye Eastward to draw those Indians hither, and ye cause of their stay, the only reason of their stay is ye French Priests that is in their Castle they detain them from coming did give some Elk Skinns

P Schuijler

J Abeel Recorder
Dirck Wessells
justies of pace
Johannes Cuijler
Alderman

Robt Livingstone
Sêcry for ye Indian
Affairs

The Sachims of the Five Nations haveing received an Expresse from their Country came to his Excellency my Lord Cornbury @ acquaint^d^ him with ye contents thereof on the 21st July 1702

Present —Coll P Schuyler of ye Councill
D Wessells

Sadeganaktie one of ye Sachims of Onnondage saith,

That ye Governor of Canada hath sent for 4 of ye 5 nations to come to him to Canada to wit a Sachim from each castle that is Dekannissore from Onnondage, ochquariogichta from Cayouge, & nehassachqua from ye Sinnekes & the Cheif Sachim of ye Oneyde, the Governor of Canada says further that he knows ye minde of ye Governour of New Yorke and that the sachims of ye 5 nations are now all with him, & therefore expects they will bring an account of what Treaty and negociation they have with Corlaer that is ye Governor of New Yorke The Governor of Canada has sent also for an onnondage called ye Great world to come along with ye Sachims to be their servant

The Sachims being askd who brought this message to Onnondage & from thence hither

They say a Canada Indian called Tchewie and an Onnondage Indian called Tchaiadoris brought the message to Onnondage, about 8 days agoe and an onnondage called Sennagariago brought ye news hither 2 days ago

Brother Corlaer

Since ye receit of this message we have been somewhat confused and in disorder by some of our people being disguised in drink, but as soon as it was over we acquainted your Lordship with it, because nothing should be concealed that comes to our knowledge, for we remember that it was said in ye Propositions that we are to have one eye and one ear, alltho' you sometimes write to Canada, & we know nothing of ye matter & laid down the 7 bands of Wampum sent by the Govr of Canada to ye s^d^ 4 nations

His Excellency told them

That he took it well that they communicated ye message to him, which is a mark of their esteem for ye Covenant Chain which Proceedings His Excellency recommended them to follow with all ye strictnesse imaginable & that they will continue this as long as any such thing happens

His Excellency told y^m^ further that he thinks it no ways convenient for them to hearken to any Proposition from ye French at this juncture because of the uncertainty of Peace or warr, but as soon as his Lordship comes to New Yorke he does not question but he will have instructions from England of which he will send ye Brethren of ye 5 Nations forthwith an account with directions how to behave themselves for ye future in relat^n^ to ye French

And if there be a war between ye two crowns of England and France his Lordship will give them an account from time to time of what happens & also Instructions how they shall demean themselves and so His Lordship gave them 7 bands of Wampum & wished them a good journey home

P Schuijler
Robt Livingstone Sec^ry^
for Indian affairs

Dirck Wessells
justies of Pace

Albany ye 22 of July 1702

Sadeganaktie otsagana of ye Onnondages and Wackaginquarachto of ye Sinnekes in behalf of ye 5 Nations came with Hilletie the Interpretesse and told Mr Livengstone Secretary for the Indian affairs to acquaint His Lords'p who was gone to Schonnectady that altho ye Maquase were ready to go to Canada with their Prisoners, yett it was now concluded by ye five nations upon ye Proposition His Excellency ye Governor made yesterday that none should goe to Canada till they heard further from his Excellency

P Schuijler

Dirck Wessells
justies of Pace

Robt Livingstone
Secretary for
ye Indian Affairs

A conference between the Maquase and His Excellency Edward Lord Cornbury Captⁿ Gênˡˡ and governor in Cheiffe at Schinnectady the 23ʳᵈ of July 1702

Onacheranorum Speaker says

Brother Corlaer

Our Sachims were at Canada last summer, when yᵉ Governor of Canada proposed (being now Peace) that all Prisoners should be delivered on both sides & that we should bring ours, and they would deliver up theirs which yᵉ 4 Nations have done but not wee Therefore we desire to goe & receive ours & Pray that Brant and Awanai and some oyʳˢ may goe for yᵗ expedition & they oblige themselves to return in 30 days time

His Lordship answered

That if they had made this Proposition to him when all yᵉ 5 Nations were together he might have done something in it, but since it was resolved by all yᵉ Brethren yᵗ no body should goe untill we hear further, I cannot now consent to it

Propositions made by the River Indians to His Excellency Edward Lord Cornbury Captⁿ Genˡˡ @ Governor in Cheiffe in Albany yᵉ 28ᵗʰ July 1702

PRESENT—Coll P Schuijler of Hʳ Majᵗᵉˢ Councill
D Wessells J Abeel J Schuijler

Suckquans Speaker

Father Corlaer

1 We do very well remember what you told us 8 days agoe, that if any accident happen'd to us, or if any thing occurêd more then ordinary we were to communicate yᵉ same to your Excellency in Pursuance of your Commands we are come to acquaint you with what has lately happened, doe give a faddom herewᵗʰ

2 We must acknowledge that our people are much given to Intemperance, and are apt to be disguised in drink in our Castle, and often abuse one another, but that is among ourselves, neither doe we know that our people ever hurt or killed any Christian except one Stuart who was murdered by two North Indians 30 years agoe, & the two murderers were both execute gave a faddom of or Wampum

3 There is an accident now happened to one of our People called Minichque who is desperately wounded by 4 Negroes, who have confessed yᵉ fact & are now in Prison, we thank your Lordship for yᵉ great care you have had in dressing of his wounds, & causing him to be so well look'd after, we are now going to yᵉ Maquase Country to renew the Covenant, according to our Custome, leaving some young men & Squass to attend yᵉ said wounded man, we pray your excellency if he should happen to dye in the mean time, to send an expresse to acquaint us with it gave a faddom of Wampum

His Lordship answered that he takes it very well their acquainting him with their going to yᵉ Maquase Country, & that he will not only carefully cause yᵉ wounded man to be lookᵈ aftʳ but punish yᵉ offendʳˢ accordᵍ to their deserts, & if their woundᵈ brother shᵈ happen to dye in yᵉ mean time His Exᶜʸ will send yᵐ word by express accordᵍ to their Request

J ABEEL Recᵈʳ JOHANNIS SCHUYLER Aldⁿ P SCHUIJLER
DIRCK WESSELLS JOHᵉ CUYLER Aldᵐⁿ ROB LIVINGSTONE Seᵞ
justies of Pace for yᵉ Indian Affairs

Proposalls made by Hendrick and Joseph two Maquase Christian Indians to his Excell^{cy} Edward Lord Viscount Cornbury Captn Gên^{ll} & governour in Cheife of her Majesties Province of N Yorke in Albany the 9th day of August 1702

PRESENT—Coll P Schuyler of Her Mat^{ys} Councill
Joh Bleecker Maijor
John Abeel Recorder
Joh Schuyler } Aldermen
Joh Cuyler }
Captn James Weemes

Brother Corlaer

Wee were told last year by the Leutenant Govr that when we design^{d} to goe to ye Eastward to ye onnagonges that we should first come & acquaint ye Governor therewith, and we are accordingly come to acquaint your Excellency that we are ready to goe to ye Onnagonges with the first conveniency this is the 3rd time we have made ye Government acquainted with this our Intentions, twice in one year 2 year agoe, moreover ye onnagongues have been here thrice about ye same time, to enter into ye Covenant Chain, and desired to be received as Brethren, we told them, that they should be received as Children in ye Covenant Chain, which they accepted of accordingly & gave 7 hands of Wampum

His Excellency ask'd them who had sent them? when they went & how many in Company, and what there businesse was there

They say they are sent by ye Sachims & know not ye exact time when they goe, neither is their number yet concluded upon & their businesse is to confirm ye Covenant between them

They were ask^{d} how long they would be by the way

Answer 3 months

Whether they intend to goe alone or to take some of ye Shachkook Indians with them

They said, that would be in ye Choyce of said Skachkook Indians

My Lord told them

That when they Proceeded on their Journey to call here as they went by, that his Lordship would send some message by them

My Lord told them also that when they returned, they should give an account of their negociation here to those Gentlemen his Lordship would leave the management of ye Indian affairs withall

They said that was their duty and they would comply with it accordg^{ly}

P SCHUILER

JOHANNIS BLEECKER maijor
JOHANNIS SCHUYLER Ald^{mn}

ROB LIVINGSTONE Sec^{y}
for ye Indian Affairs

Propositions made by ye River Indians to his Excell^cy^ Edward Lord Cornbury Captn General & governor in Cheiffe &^c^ in Albany ye 13 of August 1702

PRESENT— Coll P Schuyler, John Abeel, Majr Dirck Wessells, Capt J Weemes

Father

We are directed to acquaint you with what news we hear, and accordingly something have come lately to our knowledge we are come to inform you thereof do give 7 hands of Wampum

About two days agoe we see a canoe coming from hosak & were surprized because our People were all at home and it proved to be two Indians come from Pennekook who desired that all ye Sachims of Scachkook should be conven^d^ who then said,

We are come from Pennekook to acquaint you that ye Governor of Canada has sent us a message and desired the Pennekook Indians to break up and come & live at Canada, that there were houses Land and Provisions for their Entertainment & gave a Belt of Wampum

The said Messengers being sent by ye governor of Canada repeated their Proposition and that they might be assured they should want for nothing, & gave another Belt

The said French messengers said further we leave it in your Choyce either to come to Canada or to the onnongongues but to remaine here at Pennykoke you must not by any means, ye said Messingers gave 5 Belts of Wampum and told ye Pennykoke Indians, that ye Governor of Canada designed to send ye Maquase Praying Indians to the River of Harford & designed to take Hudsons River himself

The Pennykoke Indians answered that they rejected ye five belts and would not comply with ye Governor of Canadas Proposalls, they were in amity with ye Government of New York and the Indians of Scachkooks and ye 5 nations & they would stick fast to that Covenant Chain with which answer, the messengers returned to Canada and ye Sachims resolved as soon as they were gone to send 2 young Indians to acquaint this Government, with what had happened, ye said two young men are here present with us the Sachims of Skachkook; and are called Paasquin & Ackkonepak

P SCHUIJLER
ROB^t^ LIVINGSTONE
Secry for the
Indian affairs

DIRCK WESSELLS
justies of Pace

His Excellency the Lord Cornburys answer to the River Indians in Albany ye 15th August

PRESENT— Coll P Schuijler, J Abeel, D Wessells, Captn J Weemes

I am glad to see you so ready to acquaint me with what happens among you & that ye Pennekokes are so sensible of ye French Intrigues, if they consult their future safety & welfare they will persist in their Resolution to reject all Proffers made to them by the Governor of Canada, and adhere to ye Covenant Chain, in which you and the five nations are link'd

I have had a great longing to hear from ye Pennekoke Indians, and whether they will at last resolve to come and live with you at Scachkoke where there is land enough, and for their Incouragem^t^ you may tell them they shall not only have Land assigned them gratis but a Fort

shall be built of Stockadoes to secure you and them from any suddain attempts of ye Enemy and in regard your Land is tough and hard to break, I will order next spring a Plow to break up ye Ground for them to plant in and they shall be protected and secured as well as any other Indians under the Queen of Englands Protection

To ye 2 Pennekook Messengers

You are to acquaint your Sachims with what I now say, and that I take it kindly that they sent you to my Children at Skachkook you shall always find me a true friend to ye Pennekoke Indians, if they will come and live under the Protection of this Government, where you shall have land and a fort prepared for you, and therefore I hope your People will come early from hunting next spring, and for your further Incouragem^t^ if your people be inclined to be instructed in the Christian Religion the minister here shall teach them, I shall say no more but wish you a good journey home, I doe give you a Belt of Wampum to carry to your Sachims & each of you a gunn and a bag of Powder, & some lead and Flints

The River Indians reply'd They were glad that my Lord spoke so kindly of ye Pennekoke Indians & sent them a Belt of wampum, they will as soon as they come to Skachkook ad a Belt to it and send it with ye messengers

His Lordship told them that he heard a Squae was dead of ye small Pox, that if they had brought her hither to Town, care would have been taken of her as was told them

The Sachims said there had been a court kept now four days about ye negroes that killed Minichque, but they had not yet understood ye conclusion, Prayed for Information

His Excellency told them

That ye four negroes were condemned according to ye English Law & that on Wednesday next they would be execute

The Sachim Sackquans says that when Minichque was mortally wounded, they see such great care taken of him by their father that they went to ye Mohogs Country to pursue their publick businesse, in ye mean time he dyed, and said before his death, that he was now going the way of all Flesh and had been a faithfull servant to ye English, and enjoyned all his friends and relations whom he left behind to follow his example and to be courageous that nothing troubled him more than to be so treated by Negroes that have noe Courage nor heart, if he had dyed with his arms in his hands it would have been more satisfaction

Suchquans ye Sachim adressed himself to Coll Schuyler. Robert Livingstone Secretary for ye Indian affairs and Dirck Wessells, to speak to his Exc^llcy^ ye Governor then present, that they now open their hearts and say. True it is they have lost a great Sachim Minichque but he upon his death bed desired that no revenge should be taken of ye 4 negroes, that killed him he forgave them, and they therefore desired that said three persons, should intercede with his Excellency, that all ye 4 negroes may be saved and prays that they may be reprieved accordingly

His Excellency told ye Sachims to meet him on Wednesday next and he would give them his answer to their Proposition

The 19th August 1702 Post merid^a^

His excellency sent for ye River Indians and told them he had consid^d^ of their Proposition they had made about saving the 4 negroes but he could not gratify them in ye whole since blood was shed blood must be shed again and therefore his Lordship had caused one of ye 4 negroes to be executed (who was the principle Ringleader) this forenoon, as for the other

three, he had repreeved them, being willing to gratify them as far as he could and would cause further satisfaction to be given to ye Relations of Minichque (ye Indian lately wounded by ye Negroes) according to their custome

The Sachims returned his Excellency thanks for his justice and Paternall care over them

P SCHUIJLER
ROB^t^ LIVINGSTONE Sec^y^
for ye Indian Affairs

DIRCK WESSELLS
Juities of Pace

Proposalls made by Dekannissore Cheiffe Sachim of Onnondage and two other Indians of said Nation to his Excellency Edward Lord Cornbury Captn Generall and Govr in Cheiffe in Albany ye 17 of August 1702

PRESENT— Coll P Schuyler, D Wessells, J Bleeker Mayor, J Abeel Recorder

Brother Corlaer,

I am glad to see your Excellency here in ye house where we are wont to speak to one another

I am to acquaint you with a message which ye Governor of Canada has sent to our four upper nations vizt y^t^ 3 of each nation should go to Canada to treat with him but the Mohogs he has nothing to say to, as for my own part I will not goe but will send one of my family

Our Sachims were arrived two days before I came from home There are great divisions in Onnondage one half of ye Indians are inclined to have a French Jesuit among them ye other half are against it and many of those that are for ye Priests seem to be inclined to hearken to Corlaer and to take a minister to instruct them in ye Christian faith do give a faddom of Wampum

I am further to acquaint you that about 15 days ago, there are 10 of ye Onnondages gone to Canada to speak with ye Governor of Canada and 3 of the Cayouge whereof one is the principal Sachim, the Oneydes & Maquase have sent none neither do I know that ye Sinnekes have sent any, having not been in y^t^ consultation

When ye messenger came from Canada for some of ye Sachims to go thither, we called[1] Aradgi a Sachim of Onnondage of ye french faction came with him & told that a French Jesuit would come to Onnondage, & Tohonsiowanne[2] that is great world was gone to fetch him, but I Dekannissore told him I would tell Corlaer, & that I did not approve of it

JOHANNIS BLEECKER Mayor
DIRCK WESSELLS
justies of Pace

ROB^t^ LIVINGSTONE Sec^y^
for ye Indian affairs

His Excellencys answer to Cannissore in Albany ye 19 of August 1702

PRESENT—Coll P Schuyler of her Maj^tys^ Councill
Joh Bleeker Mayor, John Schuyler
J Abeel Recorder, D Wessells

I understand that while ye Sachims were treating with me other of your Sachims went to Canada to treat with the French Governor and departed two days before ye other Sachims came home

[1] "a Council to which we invited him."—— or some such words seem to be omitted in the Text. — ED.

[2] Compounded of, *Ohunjea*, the world, and *Gowana*, great. — ED.

I cant be but surprized to hear that they are gone to Canada before they heard what was concluded here, since it is determined in the publick propositions that none should goe till further order

I understand also that some of your people are gone to fetch a Jesuit from Canada not with standing it was concluded by all ye 5 nations not so much as to suffer one to come into your Country much less to send for him Now Brethren whatever I have promisd I will take care shall be religiously observ^d^ on my part, and since that is my Resolution I expect that what you have promised should in like manner be punctually observed, I am now sending over to England to be supply'd with ministers to instruct you in the Christian faith and therefore can stand in no need of any from ye French I shall conclude and hold fast the Resolutions made when ye 5 nations were here last, and hope ye brethren will doe the same, in token whereof I give you a faddom of Wampum

Dekannissore told his Excellency that he beleived ye French would be arrived in their Country in 12 days time

His Excellency told them that upon their allegiance they should either send ye Jesuit back again to Canada or bring him hither, this is no new Proposition but that which has been concluded of long agoe

Dekannissore reply'd & said his Excellency should have an answer of this Proposall as soon as he came home

DIRCK WESSELLS justies of Pace
JOHANNIS BLEECKER Maijor
JOHANNIS SCHUYLER Aldr^mn^

P SCHUYER
ROB^t^ LIVINGTSONE Sec^y^
for ye Indian Affairs

Lord Cornbury to the Lords of Trade.

[New-York Entries, E. 268.]

To the R^t^ Honble the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations

My Lords

I herewith transmit to your Lordships the Acts of Assembly made in April and May last they are seven in all. The first is entituled an Act for continuing the Revenue for two years longer this is a specious title to give an opportunity to them to give away sûmes of money out of the Revenue therefore I hope that Act will not be confirmed. The next is called an Act for paying the debts of this Goverment made in the time of the late happy Revolution That which they call the time of the late happy Revolution was the time when Leisler usurped the Government here and robbed several of the Merchants of divers goods under pretence that they were for the Kings use And now the Province must be charged to pay those Rapines of a Rebell. The third is an Act that if confirmed will destroy the City of New York for it overthrows the Charter, The fourth is the only Act I have nothing to object against. The fifth is a most unjust Act; For either the people of this Province are entituled to the laws of England or they are not: If they are they ought not to be outlawed but according to the laws of England; If they are not it ought to be declared that the people may know what they are

Parolle des Sonnantouans,
montagnés engoygoins assemblés chez
Monsieur le chevalier de Callieres
gouverneur et lieutenant general pour le
Roy en toute la nouvelle france le 23
aoust 1702,

Vous voiés icy notre preuve nos enfans
les Sonnontouans montagnés engoygoins
qui viennent nous saluer de la part des
Cinq nations Iroquoises et qui font qu'il ny
ait point d'embuche ny d'agnier nous
sommes juges des premiers et nous nous
pouvons pas douter des autres et
Ramon de bonne pensée dans,
quand nous nous rendites Cadaracqui
nos prisonniers nous nous dites de rendre
aussy ceux que nous avions aux gens de
bien, et vous nous disois que nous autres
Sonnontouans en ons remené deux aux
miamis et que ouenemens un de nos chefs
y est encore chez eux ou il en reviendra
quand nous avons esté chez les miamis ils
nous ont dit et les hurons que la porte
seroit toujours ouverte a nos prisonniers
qui sont chez eux nous leur avons Répondu
que nous en userions de même maniere
quoy que nous n'ayons pas beaucoup de
raison pour Cadaqui pendant qu'ils nous
Chassoient nous estions tombés d'un autre
costé,

Vous nous dites l'année dernière dans le
temps que nous estions tous assemblés icy
pour la Ratification de la paix que
nous estions chez le point de nous battre
avec les anglois et que vy cela arrivoit
nous eussions a nous tous mettre, nous
sommes icy nous nous declarons de notre
part de la paix de notre Cinq nations que Cest
notre intention, et quand ces que vous

Réponse de Monsieur
le Chevalier de Callieres aux paroles
des Iroquois cy a costé,

Je suis bien aise de voir ces
Sonnontouans montagnes et goyogoins
devant vous et que vous nos Sonnontouans
me fassiés voir que nous avons bien fait
prisonniers avec allés dans Rome,
Continuer tous a vous rendre Cayuie
entre chez vous comme vous me l'avez
promis et je vous remercie qu'ils rendent
aussy ceux des notres qu'ils peuvent encore
avoir et quelque paix s'affermisse de
plus en plus,

Fi

Vous marqués de la part des
Cinq nations Iroquoises qu'en Cas que
Jeanneton et encore avec les anglois
nous nous tiendrez neutres sans nous
en mêler je vous croy fort sincères vos
autres Sonnontouans montagnes et goyo
goins aussy bien que les onnoyouts
de quoy vous me répondez vous Iroquois
de la paix avec vos Parolles

Elle mmanieu laguiere auec seure
ang lois nous ne nous en meleronne
point s'il nous nouliezno us donnez tnd
Zuelzpour frapez sur langlois nous
ne lu prendrions point, dememe qud
sy langlois Vous nous entremettez und
pour frapez sur nous nous leresistezons
et am resolu quelquechose quy
arriue de sumes tranquillement sans
nattez sans prundre aucun prentys

que vous nporiez delayer aus
agmeud au ro Aquilo Viennent de
mesauedue par bois delmure
depuiez mesasan semuse comme vous
Laues entendu que les chefs nprunen
Vonie mehounez Comm ils me
Lauoun prouued par Cequedisent ils
legouuernme des anglois leur adessu
anez Comment éroncais je quilz puissen
gardez la neutralité que nous me
promettez, pour eux et ils regardem
Les anglois Comme Conotm.ts ce sera donc a
Vous a nous expliquez mieux auec eux
et a les engager de nommer Incessam
delmachefs pour me Conformer en
presence dequelqun des Votres cequ
nous medites, Cefera le Vendredy a
moien dome permission de quils pourron
et dotez tous fugez de bronillerie,

quand le R Bruijas Vint dans notre
village donnous acquis il y a deux ans je
nous dis que nous y auions autrefois des
robes neuues quy nous faisoient prier dieu
et que nous deuions bien y songer, nous
Lauons fait depuis cetemps et nous nous
en auons demandé sans que surlaugpres a
Dieu legouuernme des anglois et ysfe
toujours opposé nous Lauons aussy nous en
Donné dans sumer, mais comme nous
nous en bien quelles ne pouuoient Lasemble
ensemble nous ne nous sommes pas
determinez la dessus jusques presens que
nous auons resolu de plus plus sur ce
ainsy nous nous demandons le R Bruijas
ou le R B Lambeuicte pour demmuez
a onnontagué aussitost que nous y serons
arriué nous serons renuoie a sorlaue
que Carolle nous y en, nous nous
pour a apresfindez quon Ignuete

je Veux bien nous acceuir de la
demande que Vous me faites dune rob
nouue et nues donnez le R B Lambeuic
que nous Commoiez pour vous
me promettez quil sera chez nous en
toute seurete et que nous Lasseurez
Contre tous ceux quy Voudroient a nous
Je le plaise a onnontagué auec les
songeuon sur la natte que Vous
Zuez preparé mais Comme on ne
pouua Luy faire pour apres Ce
Logiment aucun Zuier Cu sais on
trop auancée Jenous demande dy
pouruoir en a sa subsistance.

pour quil ny a pas jusquá nous Commis
de nous laisser quy ne Cedeffendent.
Contre Cux quy vendront ces Sagrimes
Nous faisons par ce Collier la nuitte
de la robe noire et celle dun sorgueu
que nous nous demandons pour accomoder
nos armes et nos haches,
Les Sonontouans ont demandé de la
mesme maniere un pere jesuitte pour
demeurer dans leur village) asseurant
quils le deffendront contre toutes sortes
dinsultes,

Soit Vous autres Sonontouans qui
nuy avez vos ames y devez un pere jesuitte
Comme nous en avons pris icy apres
jeunier aquibec en chaque chez un en
toute diligence ce qui est ainsi quil
sera arrivé je le renvoyay par terre et
leur apprys ce quil estoit icy
quelques uns pour la campagne
en attendant dans Votre
Village,

Sen Il y a quelques uns de nos neveux
quy ont été acatauhez pour traitter
il sen sont retournez sans le faire
estant mecontents, quand nous y allons
on nous donne plus a manger comme on
faisoit autrefois dans le temps que de
magamil ce Sr Aon (ces interpretes il nous
traittoit bien, nous nous prions de les
renvoyer nous avons les plus grandes
nouvelles de ce quy se passe par deçà quil
est de notre langue,
nous nous prions dami passé de mettre
en sorte que ces marchandises catawahez
a nous nous prions cette année de nous
les porter, nous vous donnerons la mesme
pour que vous en fassiez monter beaucoup
et si nous nous les donnez a un bon
prix nous les traitterons tous,

Jl en vient des françois traitter des
marchandises dans nos villages a
chaque lune au sortir des sables de
nous on dit que Ceston nous montres

Jl mest venu dire quelques uns de mes
Compagnons quils ont entendu que nous nous
devions en retourner dans nos
villages, je leur ay repondu que
nous ne nous en retournerons point
que nous ne vous ayons parlé
de nos marchandises que nous
vous avons apportées pour
les traitter a un prix raisonable
en ne nous les rendant de plus que celles
de montreal que cequil en coute pour
les faire monter en ces pays
Contentez vous de nous chez toujours
bien traittez en nos cabanes
quy ne il en nous vient que tres
tous les ans des chefs des nations,
pour parler sur les affaires

quant aux françois quy ont été a
la traitte des marchandises avec nous
tant dans le lac Erié dans nos
villages quau sortir des sables

guy les y. conduit mais nous croions
quelle mantem ou dunions Sier Rummun
Deuto epun ilen Volun Lamo: ttiu des
Marchandises etant pursuadé que
Vous ne nous les fermez pas Lattes
Sy chez,

Jeguinsorins (ceu Vn chef nontagué)
en attiré par un Bras amontreal
par nous onnontio en enlaud Lattiud
par Lautre a orange Son corps
restera toujours a onnontagué,
Vorlu sonsreno Skaniataras guy
Vendra icy tous les ans pourparler
Laffaire en enuoira un autre a
Jeskabamsa orange quand il sera
besoin aire,

nous auons autresfois gavagonté
guy estoit Son amy des Francois Jlen
mons et nous le rampluerons pur Sona
Renen que nula quenous appellons aussy
gavagonte il Sejoindra a la grande terre
(ceu Vn chef nontagué) pour tenir la
main a la paix auec les Jeunois,

Vous auez eu la bonté denous prouuer la
paix jusque auec les nations des outauüas
Dont nous nous remettions, il y a bien de
plaisir dauoir en deuotion presentement en
Repos Cependant il ne laisse pas dy auoir
Des Gabillaud quy de bruit dem echantes
Nouuelles et quy pourroient troubler Lapaix
pour nous nous le les en estimons pour
Nous nous prions den faire donne en
Deles chastier,

et quila nous ont desquels les
faisons demapar Cefont deux
mintenir et des desobeissans qui
Je semuscay bien chatier

Ceu Vn bon moyen pour les quels les corps
detegans ons reste toujours
au Village des onnontagues pour
aux moder les affaires et leur qui
Conuiua icy Sonsreno Skaniata
pour nepueuo il Sera Bien aimy

Jescay quil gavagonté estoit Son
estime de mes predecesseurs par Cequi
auuoit les Jeunois comme Je leur
pursuadé quelon ne me en pas nous
auez mis a sa place ne soupçons nous
attaché a mes interets quil Son auny
pursuadé que Je nauray pas moins
daffection pour luy,)

Je suis bien aise depuis que Jay fait
Lapaix entre mes allies et nous que
nous ayez chassé Tsonguellement Jay
toujours recommandé a ceux quy sont
venus icy de nous et nous en quy exempt
Ce quils nous promis de faire Sans
Diminuer denotre Costé Cest a leur
que Jalons de toutes choses en quelles
Sont jamais trouble Je ne veux auny pour
les nouuelles effroy et nous Serés bien de
ne point croire les nouuelles ceux quy vous
vous portes de mechantes nouuelles pour
nous jugerez en et les nous faisons

Vous aurez temoignez notre courroux contre
celuy Bien aisse de sauver ce qui s'est passé
a la grande assemblée que celuy a faite
De toutes les nations a orange nous allons
nous Reprendre il a pour Cri comme il se plait,
Mes freres les Iroquois je vous ai fait
assembler icy pour renouveller le traité
qui en entre nous nous fasse que nous
sommes liez par un lien de fer jamais
Jamais il ne faut se laisser rouiller et a letemps
toujours clair

Que pensez vous de ce que les francois ont
pris audessus de nous pas quelques
a dessein de detruire nos villages remuez
Ce sont eux qui se sont saisis davantage

Jay appris que nos gens avoient envie
Demander des robes noires chez eux, ne leur
souffrez pas ce sont des enfans qui leur
apprendront le nombre de nos guerriers et
pour nous manger, et si vous aurez envie de
robes noires jenous donneray des ministres
de fer vous donnerez il marque des
pays ou je guerre et de dessus terre les
Rayray pas le premier au printemps
Si me frayez une fois je baisseray la
Teste mais si je ne le retourne bien prendre
Je prendray ma hache et la donneray
a tous les gens de la nuyonnie et aux
Iroquois et je feray la guerre dans
Ce pays il n'y en aura que pour une
Campagne Jenais ne sortiront de leurs
de bonnes palissades de pierre a orange

Doutez de quelques choses venez nous en
pour vous en esclaircir avec moy, nous
nous entretiendrez contents puisque je
Vous manqueray jamais de parole
Je vous renvoie Mes enfans leur
Je voudrois demander reporte' Cagueroran
Vous a dit dans l'assemblé qui il
a fait de ses nations a orange
mais je le voudrois aussy bien aise que
vous me l'eussiez dit que nos chefs
vont repondre, je

Les Iroquois amons aux Lieutenant de Callieres

Nous repondons ce que vous racontez ce que nos chefs ont repondu a ce gouverneur
des anglois par lequel ils netoient pas venus a nos villages quand
nous en sommes partis pour venir icy nous a vons seulement apris
ces nouvelles par quelques Jeunes gens qui sont venus a la rencontre
qui ne nous en ont pas dit davantage

Du 28 aoust 1702,

Tous les chefs Iroquois sont venus trouver monsieur le Chev
de Callieres qui leur a dit ce qui suit,

Nous avons fait reflexion a ce que vous nous avez dit avant hier de
agniers et nous sommes venus vous dire avant de nous en retourner
que nous avons nommé pour affaire un de nos chefs qui a ordre
autres d'aller avec eux au village des agniers pour
les engager a venir nous confirmer la parolle que nous
avons donné de leur part, a quoy nous ne doutons pas qu'ils ne
satisfassent

his heirs and assigns for him Binding and paying ye Proportion of ye Quitrent in the said Patent reserved and ye said Cornelis Michielse and ye said John van Cortlandt for themselves their heirs and assigns do Covenant and Grant that no further or other warranty Lequeln or Incumbrance shall or may be Claimed from them their heirs or assigns In witness whereof the said Cornelis Michielse hath hereunto Sett his hand and Seale dated first abovewritten

Signed Sealed & Delivered
in presence of
Abraham Gouverneur
D: Provoost Junr:

Cornelis Michielse (LS)

New yorke July ye 5th 1702

Then appeared before me Thomas Noel Esqr Mayr of ye City and County of New yorke David Provoost Junr and is Sworn upon the holy Evangelist of Almighty God Saith that he saw the within Instrument Sealed and Delivered by said Cornelis Michielse as his voluntary act and Deed as witness my hand ye date ut supra

Thomas Noel Mayor

New yorke the 7th 1702

Then appeared before me Tho: Noel Esq: Mayor of ye City of New yorke Abraham Gouverneur of ye City Gent: who Declareth on his Corporall oath that he saw ye within Cornelis Michielse Seale and Deliver ye within Convoyance as his voluntary act and Deed witness my hand date ut supra

Tho: Noel Mayor

Know all men by these presents that we undersigned Indian Sachems and native Proprietors of Land Adjoining from & with bounds Easterly Laraghtogo on ye West side Viz^t. Joseph & Indian Called by ye Christian Name of Sagarewa and Kendrick & Indian Called Ockanookrahdat for ninety six Guilders, Wampam and in Consideration of diverse goods & Merchandize wherewith we do hereby acknowledge and thereof and of every part and Parcell thereof to be fully paid Contented and Satisfyed have therefore Bargained Sold alliened, and Transported, and by these presents do Bargain Sell, allien, and Transport unto David Schuyler & Robert Livingston Junior their heirs and assigns forever all our Right Title and Interest in a Certain piece of Land Situate lying and being on ye West side of Hudsons River above Laraghtogo Bounded aforesaid beginning opposite to ye Creek Called Tioricendogahe and so Running along said side of ye River above ye Second Carrying place to a Small Island in said River & within Into ye woods as far as their property Belongs together with all Creeks woodland, Inlets marshes Swamps thereunto Belonging or in any wise appertaining to have and to hold ye said Land and of ye premises unto ye said David Schuyler and Robt Livingston Junior their heirs and assigns to ye only proper use Benefit and behoof of them ye said David Schuyler Robt Livingston Junr. their heirs and assigns forever In witness whereof we have hereunto Set our hands & Seales in Albany this 25 of August in ye first year of her may^t Reign Anno Dom. 1702

Sealed & Delivered in ye presence of Cael Volk Pieter Livingston

was signed

his
Joseph Indian
Skanoahradat (L.S.)

marke

his
Kendrick Indian
Tiojonninhogen (L.S.)

marke

Recorded ye 31 of Augt. 1702

an enormous expense which he is neither able nor disposed to incur. According to their idea, it appears that the Indians would sell their peltries at the different posts proposed to be established. In this way, no more trade would be carried on in the settled portions of the Colony, and the inhabitants thereof realizing no longer the profit that trade affords them, would not fail to remove to those posts. The Colony would thus lose a portion of its population and consequently of its strength. Were his Majesty to support the garrisons to be stationed at those posts, what an expense would it not require to convey to them the articles they would stand in need of? Some idea of its amount may be formed by what was incurred for Fort Frontenac alone. What security would there be that officers and soldiers would not trade? And if the Company alone is to assume the charge, 'twould seem unjust, leaving out of consideration the certainty of its objecting to the expense to which it would thereby become subject, that it should monopolize the trade to the exclusion of all the other settlers. For all these, and other reasons too numerous to be detailed, these establishments do not appear expedient except in case they would not give rise to any dispersion of the trade to be carried on within the Colony, and would not be any expense to his Majesty. Nevertheless, if notwithstanding all these reasons, they appear to Sieur de Callières indispensable, his Majesty permits him to form them conjointly with the Intendant.

• • • • • • • • • • • •

May 3, 1702.

M. de Callières to M. de Pontchartrain.[1]

My Lord,

Since the letter you did me the honor to write me on the 29th of March last, which I answered on the 19th of July, I have received ten others; two of the 6th, two of the 10th, one of the 17th, two of the 24th, one of the 28th, one of the 31st of May; and the last of the 14th June.

I shall commence, My Lord, by thanking you, in behalf of all this Country, for the present you have made it of a person of M. de Beauharnois' merit to act as Intendant, and to express to you, for myself personally, the pleasure it affords me to live with such a worthy man as he is.

I have learned with great joy that his Majesty has been satisfied with the peace I concluded last year with the Five Iroquois Nations, and with that I have procured for our Indian allies. The Chief of these latter and those of the Iroquois who came down this year to Montreal have thanked me therefor, as nothing has since transpired between them to mar the Treaty; they have pursued their hunting undisturbed, as you will observe My Lord, by the annexed Speeches of the one and the other, and the Answers I have given to induce them to adhere to what is laid down in that peace to insure its durability.

You will also see by the same speeches of the Iroquois that I caused them to come and give me new assurances that they will remain neutral during the war between us and the English; that they will smoke in quietness on their mats without taking any sides, so as to preserve the

[1] Jerome, Count de Pontchartrain, son of Louis. *Supra*, p. 503, note. He succeeded his father as Secretary of State in 1699, and filled the office until 1715. *Biographie Universelle.*

liberty to trade with Montreal and Orange, and that they have, in spite of the English, come to the point I wished, by asking me for some Jesuits as Missionaries to their Villages, and some Smiths to repair their arms, hatchets and kettles. I have granted this request, on their assurance that they will be protected against all those who will wish to, insult them. The Reverend Father de Lamberville, with a lay brother and smith have departed for the Village of the Onontagues. The Rev. Fathers Garnier and Vaillant have gone to the Senecas. They are accompanied by Captain de Maricourt and some Frenchmen, to arrange their establishments.

Haratsion, an Onondaga and some Senecas, who had been deputed last summer by the Iroquois Chiefs assembled at Montreal, and to whom I adjoined some Indians of the Sault, to visit the Mohawks in order to induce them to repair hither to confirm, in person, the observance of the Neutrality according to the promise those Chiefs made me, have prevailed on seven Mohawk Sachems to come down here, who assured me that they will respect that Neutrality, and will be the most strict in keeping their word. I annex hereunto copy of what they said to me on the subject, and of the answers I have given them.

Such, My Lord, is the condition of things with the Iroquois who, as far as we are able to judge, appear to be very sincere.

The affairs of our allies in the Upper Country do not appear to be entirely in as good a condition in consequence of the war between them and the Scioux which increases every day, and of the differences that have arisen between the Sauteurs and the Sacs and Foxes which have terminated in mutual acts of hostility as you will learn, My Lord, from the annexed speeches.

It is much to be feared that these Upper Nations will be drawn into a general war by the alliances existing between almost all of them. If his Majesty grant the amnesty and licenses respecting which the Intendant and I have the honor jointly to write, I am in hopes, notwithstanding, to arrest this war before it spread farther, by intrusting my orders to those Frenchmen who will be selected to put these licenses to account. This will be the sole remedy for all the evils of that country and will not involve the king in any expense.

A few days after arriving in this city from Montreal, I learned by an Iroquois who came from Orange, that the English were fitting out an expedition at Boston to besiege Quebec; the news was confirmed by Indians from Pentagouet. This led me to send some canoes on a scouting party some thirty leagues down this river with orders not only to command all the settlers fit for service thereabouts to hold themselves in readiness to march at the earliest notice, but to direct all those in the neighborhood of Quebec to form inclosures in the woods where in case of need they might remove their wives and children with their grain, furniture and cattle. I sent orders, at the same time, to the troops in the government of Montreal to come down here, where I employ them in constructing some intrenchments and batteries to oppose the enemy's landing, and to enable us to repel them with the greatest possible vigor.

The Reverend Father La Chasse, missionary of one of the Abenakis tribes of Acadia, came to see me with the principal chiefs of the four Villages, in company with more than 40 Indians to tell me that they learned from some Englishmen that an expedition was preparing at Boston, without knowing positively what was its destination; some told them that it was to proceed against Port Royal; others against Placentia and others against Quebec.

They came also to acquaint me with the negotiations they had with the Governor of Boston and to ascertain, now that war is declared against the English, what means I possessed to supply their wants at a reasonable price, in case I wished them to commence hostilities

against, and break off trade with, those of New England; Herein I tried to give them satisfaction by engaging the principal merchants of this city to furnish them with goods at a very trifling advance, and got them to promise me to commence hostilities in case the English should come and attack Quebec or Port Royal; as you will see, My Lord, by their speeches and the answers I have given them, copy whereof is hereunto annexed. This has not been effected without protracted discussions, having discovered from their sentiments that they would willingly avoid commencing the War for our defence, except for the protection of Quebec, and this through apprehension that should the English, whom they distrust, succeed in seizing that city, they might lose the aid they derived from us, and be destroyed in the end.

Some of those same Indians bring me letters from Sieur de Brouillant informing me, that a Brigantine from Boston having captured five or six small fishing smacks belonging to Acadia, he has fitted out a vessel to capture the Englishman or to oblige him to give up some of his prizes; but he was unable to succeed, because at the moment the French were about to board the Pirate, he resolved to run being a faster sailer than the French vessel. Sieur de Neuvillette, who was in command of the latter, was killed in the engagement.

Whilst on the subject of Sieur de Brouillant, permit me, My Lord, to observe to you that I have reason to be dissatisfied with the conduct he observes towards me, as he has given me no information respecting the government since he is at Port Royal although I directed him to send me a report on various matters I had learned from other sources. He has written very rarely to me, and when he did so, it was as if to a private individual of whom he pretends to be independent. Nevertheless, as that is altogether contrary to the good of the King's service, in consequence of the possibility of his issuing different orders from mine which are predicated upon better knowledge of things than he possesses, particularly in regard to the war with the English and the orders to be issued to the Indians of Acadia — who lie more convenient to this place, which they reach more easily than Port Royal, on account of an arm of the sea they have to cross — I hope, My Lord, that you will apply the requisite remedy, and have the goodness to send me every year copies of the Orders issued for that country, as was the custom in the late Count de Frontenac's time, that I may conform myself thereunto.

It would be necessary that I should have, also, copies of those of Placentia, for as vessels come to, and go from this Port there every summer, my orders shall be governed by circumstances.

Sieur de Maricourt whom I sent to establish the Reverend Father Lamberville among the Onontagués has returned. He told me, he was very well received by all the Indians of that village, except those of Teganissorens' family which is greatly devoted to the English. This Chief who came from Orange presented a Belt from the government to the Onontagués forbidding them to receive the Missionary I was sending them; ordering them to convey that Jesuit and his French companions to Orange, in case they did not return home of their own accord; hereupon, the other chiefs of the Village whom I had engaged to side with us, told Teganissorens that he was wrong to take charge of that Belt; that he might send it back to him from whom he got it. This terminated difficulties, and afforded means to M. de Maricourt to put the Indians and French who were with him, to work at the dwelling and chapel of the Missionary, which were completed in a short time, and the *Te Deum* and Mass were sung there before his departure.

November 4. 1702.

HISTOIRE
ET
DESCRIPTION GENERALE
DE LA
NOUVELLE FRANCE.

LIVRE DIX-HUITIE'ME.

DE toutes les parties de la Nouvelle France nulle n'occupoit plus alors le Miniſtere, que la Louiſiane; j'ai déja dit que M. de la Sale avoit donné ce nom aux nouvelles découvertes, qu'il avoit faites le long du Miciſſipi. Depuis ſa malheureuſe tentative pour reconnoître par Mer l'embouchure de ce Fleuve, on avoit paru renoncer à ce projet. Enfin en 1697. M. d'Iberville de retour de ſon Expédition de la Baye d'Hudſon, reveilla ſur ce point l'attention du Miniſtere, & inſpira au Comte de Pontchartrain le deſſein de conſtruire un Fort à l'entrée de ce grand Fleuve, que cet Officier ſe flattoit de découvrir. 1698-700.

Cette réſolution priſe le Miniſtre fit armer à Rochefort *le François* & *la Renommée*, & en donna le Commandement au Marquis de CHATEAUMORAND & à M. d'Iberville, tous deux Capitaines de Vaiſſeaux, & ils mirent à la voile le dix-ſeptiéme d'Octobre de l'année ſuivante. Ils mouillerent au Cap François de S. Domingue l'onziéme de Décembre; ils

Nouvelle Entrepriſe pour découvrir l'embouchure du Miciſſipi.

1698-700. passerent de-là à Leogane, pour s'y aboucher avec M. DUCASSE, Gouverneur de S. Domingue, qui connoissoit déja beaucoup d'Iberville de reputation, & qui, après l'avoir entretenu de ses projets, manda à M. de Pontchartrain que ses vûës & son génie lui paroissoient répondre à sa valeur & à son habileté dans la guerre.

MM. de Châteaumorand & d'Iberville ne sont point reçus à Pensacola.

Le dernier jour de l'année les deux Capitaines remirent à la voile, & le vintseptiéme de Janvier 1699. ils aperçurent la Terre de la Floride. Ils s'en aprocherent le plus près qu'il fut possible, sans se risquer sur une Côte, qu'ils ne connoissoient point, & envoyerent le Sieur LESCALETTE pour faire de l'eau & du bois, & en même tems pour prendre langue. Cet Officier leur apprit à son retour qu'ils étoient vis-à-vis d'une Baye appellée *Pensacola*, où trois-cent Espagnols partis de la Vera Cruz étoient venus depuis peu s'établir; & l'on a sçu depuis que le motif de cet Etablissement étoit de prévenir les François.

Lescalette étoit entré dans le Port, & avoit demandé au Gouverneur la permission de faire de l'eau & du bois: le Gouverneur s'étant informé de la part de qui il lui faisoit cette demande, lui avoit dit qu'il feroit faire réponse à ses Commandans, & envoya en effet son Major avec lui pour complimenter MM. de Châteaumorand & d'Iberville: cet Officier leur remit une Lettre du Gouverneur, qui portoit que les deux Navires du Roy Très-Chrétien pouvoient en toute liberté faire de l'eau & du bois, & se mettre même à l'abri par tout, où ils voudroient; mais qu'il avoit de très-expresses défenses de recevoir aucun Bâtiment étranger dans le Port; que comme il pouvoit arriver néanmoins qu'un mauvais tems le contraignît d'entrer dans la Baye, il lui envoyoit son Pilote pour l'y conduire.

M. de Châteaumorand écrivit au Gouverneur par le même Major que la Mer étoit si grosse, qu'il désesperoit de trouver aucun endroit, où les Vaisseaux du Roy pussent être en sûreté; qu'ainsi il se voyoit obligé d'accepter ses offres. Dès le lendemain il envoya le Sieur Laurent DE GRAFF (*a*), Lieutenant de Fregate, qu'il avoit embarqué sur son bord en passant au Cap François, pour sonder l'entrée du Port. M. d'Iber-

(*a*) C'est ce Flibustier si fameux dans l'Histoire de S. Domingue, & si formidable aux Espagnols de l'Amérique sous le nom de LORENCILLO.

ville

ville s'y rendit auſſi dans ſa Chaloupe avec le Chevalier de SURGERES, & y trouva vint-un, ou vint-deux pieds d'eau à l'endroit le moins profond ; mais le Gouverneur, qui avoit fait ſes réfléxions, & qui apréhenda qu'on ne lui fît des affaires à la Cour d'Eſpagne, s'étant raviſé, il fallut chercher un autre Havre. 1699-700.

Le trentuniéme M. d'Iberville, qui avoit pris les devants, pour reconnoître la Côte, mouilla l'ancre au Sud-Sud-Eſt de la pointe Orientale de *la Maubile*, grande Riviere, parallele au Miciſſipi, & fameuſe par la victoire ſanglante, que D. Ferdinand de Soto y gagna ſur les Sauvages (*a*). Le ſecond de Juillet il mit pied à terre dans une Iſle, qui en eſt proche, & qui a quatre lieuës de circuit. Elle avoit alors un Port aſſez commode, dont l'entrée, où l'on trouvoit en tout tems cinq braſſes d'eau, ſe ferma, il y a quelques années par des ſables, que la Mer y jetta pendant une tempête. M. d'Iberville la nomma *Iſle Maſſacre*, parce que vers la pointe du Sud-Oueſt il aperçut des têtes & des oſſemens d'environ ſoixante Perſonnes, qu'il jugea qu'on y avoit maſſacrées, avec pluſieurs uſtenciles de ménage, qui étoient encore dans leur entier. Découvertes de M. d'Iberville.

De l'Iſle Maſſacre, qui dans la ſuite fut appellée *l'Iſle Dauphine*, il paſſa à la Terre ferme, & ayant découvert la Riviere des *Paſcagoulas*, où il rencontra beaucoup de Sauvages, il en partit avec le Sieur de SAUVOLE, Enſeigne de Vaiſſeaux, de Bienville, ſon Frere, Garde-Marine, un Pere Recollet, quarante-huit Hommes ſur deux Biſcayennes, & des vivres pour vint jours, dans le deſſein de chercher le Miciſſipi, dont les Sauvages lui avoient parlé ſous le nom de *Malbouchia*, & les Eſpagnols, ſous celui de *la Paliſſade* (*b*). Il y entra enfin le ſecond de Mars, qui étoit le Lundy de la Quinquageſime, & trouva que le nom, que lui donnoient les Eſpagnols, lui convenoit aſſez, parce que ſon embouchure étoit toute hériſſée d'Arbres, que le courant y entraînoit ſans ceſſe. Il entre dans le Miciſſipi.

Après avoir bien reconnu cette embouchure, ſi lontems cherchée, il alla faire part de ſa découverte à M. de Cha- Il remonte ce Fleuve.

(*a*) Garcilaſſo de la Vega dans ſon Hiſtoire de la Conquête de la Floride appelle cette Riviere *Mauvilla*.

(*b*) Garcilaſſo de la Vega la nomme *Cucagua*.

1699-700. teaumorand, qui le ſuivoit à petites voiles, & qui n'étant venu que pour l'accompagner juſques-là, partit avec *le François*, qu'il montoit, & reprit le vintiéme d'Avril la route de S. Domingue. Dès qu'il eut apareillé, d'Iberville rentra dans le Miciſſipi à deſſein de remonter ce Fleuve, & il n'y avoit pas encore fait beaucoup de chemin, qu'il comprit combien peu il y avoit à compter ſur la Relation attribuée au Chevalier de Tonti, & ſur toutes celles du P. Hennepin, qu'il avoit déja trouvées en défaut ſur le Canada, & ſur la Baye d'Hudſon. C'eſt ce qu'il manda au Miniſtre dans une Lettre, dont j'ai eu l'original entre les mains, & qui ſe garde au Dépôt de la Marine.

Temple des Bayagoulas. A ſon arrivée au Village des *Bayagoulas*, dont j'ai marqué ailleurs la ſituation, le Chef de ces Sauvages le conduiſit à un Temple, dont on ſera peut-être bien aiſe de voir ici la deſcription. Le toit en étoit orné de pluſieurs figures d'Animaux, parmi leſquelles on diſtinguoit un Cocq peint en rouge. Il y avoit à l'entrée, en guiſe de Portique, un Appenti de huit pieds de large ſur onze de long, ſoûtenu de deux gros piliers par le moyen d'une poutre de traverſe. Aux deux côtés de la porte on voyoit encore d'autres figures d'Animaux, comme d'Ours, de Loups, & de divers Oiſeaux, & à la tête de toutes étoit celle d'un *Chouchouacha*, c'eſt un Animal, qui a la tête & la groſſeur d'un Cochon de lait; ſon poil eſt de la nature de celui du Blereau, gris & blanc: il a la queuë d'un Rat, les pattes d'un Singe, & la Femelle a ſous le ventre une bourſe, où elle engendre ſes Petits, & où elle les nourrit.

Le Chef Sauvage, qui conduiſoit M. d'Iberville, fit ouvrir la porte, qui n'avoit que trois pieds de haut & deux de large; & il y entra le premier. Ce temple étoit une Cabanne, faite comme toutes les autres du Village, en forme de Dome un peu écrafé, & de trente pieds de diametre. Il y avoit au milieu deux buches de bois ſec & vermoulu, poſées bout à bout, qui brûloient, & faiſoient beaucoup de fumée. On voyoit dans le fond une eſpéce d'échafaut, ſur lequel étoient pluſieurs pacquets de peaux de Chevreuil, d'Ours & de Bœufs, qui avoient été offertes au Chouchouacha; car cet Animal eſt le Dieu des Bayagoulas, & il étoit dépeint en pluſieurs endroits du Temple en rouge & en noir.

Il y avoit encore un autre Temple dans ce Village; mais

M. d'Iberville apparemment n'y entra point, puiſqu'il n'en dit rien dans ſa Lettre. Le Village étoit compoſé de ſept cent Cabannes, dont chacune ne contenoit qu'une Famille, & ne tiroit de jour que par la porte, & par une ouverture de deux pieds de diametre, pratiquée au milieu du Dome. 1699-700.

Delà M. d'Iberville monta juſqu'aux *Oumas*, où il fut reçu avec beaucoup de cordialité. Il doutoit pourtant encore un peu que le Fleuve, ſur lequel il naviguoit, fût le Miciſſipi, parce que bien qu'il eût aperçu chez les Bayagoulas quelques indices, qui lui donnoient lieu de juger que le Chevalier de Tonti y avoit paſſé. Il ne trouvoit pas certaines choſes, dont il eſt parlé dans la Relation attribuée à cet Officier. Mais une Lettre, qui fut remiſe à M. de Bienville par un Chef Sauvage, le tira de cette inquiétude. La Lettre étoit du Chevalier de Tonti, & portoit cette inſcription ; *A M. de la Sale, Gouverneur de la Louiſiane.* Elle commençoit ainſi : M. d'Iberville trouve une Lettre du Chevalier de Tonti à M. de la Sale.

Du Village des Quinipiſſas (*a*) ce vintiéme d'Avril 1685. « Monſieur, ayant trouvé les poteaux, où vous aviez arboré « les armes du Roy, renverſés par les Bois de Marée, j'en ai « fait planter un autre en deçà, environ à ſept lieuës de la Mer, « où j'ai laiſſé une Lettre dans un Arbre, à côté..... Toutes « les Nations m'ont chanté le Calumet ; ce ſont des Gens, qui « nous craignent extrêmement, depuis que vous avez défait « ce Village. Je finis en vous diſant que ce m'eſt un grand cha- « grin, que nous nous en retournions avec le malheur de ne « vous avoir pas trouvé, après que deux Canots ont côtoyé « du côté du Mexique trente lieuës, & du côté de la Floride « vintcinq, &c. «

D'Iberville raſſûré par cette Lettre, retourna dans la Baye du Biloxi, ſituée entre le Miciſſipi & la Maubile, y bâtit un Fort à trois lieuës des Paſcagoulas, y laiſſa M. de Sauvole pour Commandant, lui donna Bienville pour Lieutenant, & repaſſa en France. Il n'y reſta pas lontems, & fut de retour au Biloxi le huitieme de Janvier 1700. Il y apprit en arrivant que vers la fin de Septembre de l'année précédente une Corvette Angloiſe de douze canons étoit entrée dans le Miciſſipi ; que M. de Bienville, qui étoit allé ſonder les em- Anglois ſur le Miciſſipi.

(*a*) Ceux, que le Chevalier de Tonti appelle *Quinipiſſas*, ſont les Bayagoulas & les Mongoulatchas.

1699-700. bouchures de ce Fleuve, avoit rencontré ce Bâtiment à vint-cinq lieuës de la Mer (*a*), & avoit déclaré à celui, qui le commandoit que, s'il ne ſe retiroit, il étoit en état de l'y contraindre ; que cette menace avoit eu ſon effet ; mais que les Anglois, en ſe retirant, lui avoient dit qu'ils reviendroient bientôt avec de plus grandes Forces ; qu'il y avoit plus de cinquante ans, qu'ils avoient découvert ce Pays, & qu'ils y avoient plus de droit que les François.

Nouvelle priſe de poſſeſſion de ce Fleuve.

M. d'Iberville apprit en même tems que d'autres Anglois, venus de la Caroline, étoient chez les *Chicachas*, où ils faiſoient commerce de Pelleteries & d'Eſclaves, & l'on a même ſçu depuis qu'ils avoient ſollicité ces Sauvages à tuer un Eccleſiaſtique, qui fut effectivement maſſacré chez les *Tonicas*. Ces avis déterminerent d'Iberville à renouveller la priſe de poſſeſſion faite plus de vint ans auparavant par M. de la Sale, & de conſtruire ſur le bord du Fleuve un petit Fort, où il mit quatre piéces de canon, & dont il confia la garde à Bienville, ſon Frere.

Ce Fort étoit placé preſque à l'embouchure du Fleuve du côté de l'Eſt ; mais il n'a pas ſubſiſté lontems. Pendant qu'on y travailloit, le Chevalier de Tonti arriva avec environ vingt Canadiens établis chez les Illinois, & M. d'Iberville lui ayant parlé de la Relation, qui couroit ſous ſon nom, il proteſta qu'elle n'étoit point de lui, mais d'un Aventurier Pariſien, qui l'avoit compoſée ſur de mauvais Mémoires, & la lui avoit attribuée, pour lui donner cours, & gagner de l'argent.

Ce qui avoit attiré les Anglois dans ce Pays.

Il n'étoit pas poſſible que le P. Hennepin en fît autant de ſa troiſiéme Relation, puiſqu'on ſçavoit qu'il en étoit lui-même l'Editeur. Cependant on ne peut guéres douter que ce ne fût ſur ces mêmes Mémoires, que les Anglois entrerent dans le Miciſſipi. „ J'ai appris, mandoit M. de Callieres à M. de „ Pontchartrain le deuxiéme de May 1699. qu'on prépare en „ Angleterre & en Hollande des Vaiſſeaux pour aller habiter „ la Louiſiane ſur la Relation du P. Louis Hennepin, Recol-„ let, qui en a fait un Livre dédié au Roy Guillaume.

Prétentions des Anglois, leurs deſſeins, & leurs tentatives.

Dans une ſeconde Lettre écrite un mois après la premiere, le Général marquoit au même Miniſtre qu'on l'avoit aſſûré que le Roy de la Grande Bretagne, dans l'embarras, où l'on

(*a*) Le Fleuve fait en cet endroit un grand circuit, que depuis ce tems-là on a nommé *le Détour aux Anglois.*

étoit en Angleterre pour faire ſubſiſter les Refugiés François, en avoit envoyé l'autonne précédente un grand nombre ſur trois Navires, pour prendre poſſeſſion du Miciſſipi, & que vint Anglois de la Nouvelle York étoient partis pour aller aux Illinois, prétendant que tout le Pays du côté du Sud leur apartenoit. En effet dès le mois d'Octobre 1698. trois Navires avoient fait voile de Londres pour la Louiſiane; mais ils relâcherent à la Caroline, d'où quelque tems après il en repartit deux, un de vintquatre canons, & l'autre de douze. 1700.

Ils allerent au fond du Golphe Mexique chercher le Miciſſipi, parce que leurs Cartes y plaçoient ce grand Fleuve. Ne l'ayant point trouvé, ils reprirent leur route à l'Eſt, en ſuivant toujours la Côte à la vûë, juſqu'à ce qu'ils découvrirent enfin ce qu'ils cherchoient. Le plus petit des deux Bâtimens entra dans le Fleuve, & c'eſt celui, que M. de Bienville en fit ſortir. L'autre retourna à l'Oueſt, & pénétra juſqu'à la Province de Panuco dans la Nouvelle Eſpagne. Ainſi la Colonie Françoiſe de la Louiſiane encore au berceau ſe trouvoit ménacée par deux puiſſans Voiſins également jaloux de ce nouvel Etabliſſement, à ſçavoir les Eſpagnols, qui ne pouvoient ſouffrir qu'on les vînt troubler dans la poſſeſſion du Golphe Mexique, qu'ils regardoient depuis lontems comme leur Domaine; & les Anglois, que leur proximité, leur génie entreprenant, & leurs vaſtes prétentions rendoient encore plus formidables.

Outre le deſſein, que le Roy d'Angleterre avoit formé, de jetter ſur le Miciſſipi un grand nombre de Refugiés François, qui ſe trouvoient à la Caroline, & dont cette Colonie n'auroit pas été fâchée de ſe defaire, après en avoir tiré de grands ſervices, ce Prince vouloit encore par-là établir ſon droit ſur ce grand Fleuve, qui lui donnoit une croiſiere commode ſur le Golphe Mexique; mais cela même devoit engager les Eſpagnols à ne pas tant s'oppoſer à notre Etabliſſement, qui leur devoit cauſer moins d'ombrage, que le voiſinage & la grande puiſſance des Anglois, contre leſquels nous leur ſervons aujourd'hui de barriere.

Les Refugiés François offrent de peupler le Pays.

D'autre part les Refugiés François, en qui les mauvais traitemens des Anglois avoient peut-être reveillé l'amour de la Patrie, auroient volontiers ſaiſi l'occaſion d'aſſûrer à leur

1700. Prince legitime la poſſeſſion de ce beau Pays, & l'un d'eux, qui étoit embarqué ſur le Navire Anglois, dont nous avons parlé, ne le diſſimula point à M. de Bienville. Il lui dit que tous tant qu'ils étoient, ils ſouhaitoient fort que Sa Majeſté Très-Chrétienne voulût bien leur permettre de s'établir ſous ſa protection dans la Louiſiane, où elle auroit toujours en eux de très-fidéles Sujets; qu'ils ne lui demandoient pour cela que la liberté de conſcience; que ſi elle leur étoit accordée, ils viendroient bientôt en grand nombre, & qu'ils répondoient de rendre en peu d'années ce grand Pays très-floriſſant.

Leur offre eſt rejettée.

Cette propoſition ne fut pas du goût de Louis XIV. qui avoit pris ſon parti de ne ſouffrir, ni dans ſon Royaume, ni dans les Colonies, qui en dépendoient, d'autre Religion que la ſienne. Après la mort de ce grand Prince les mêmes Refugiés renouvellerent leurs offres au Duc d'Orleans, Regent du Royaume, & ce Prince les rejetta par les mêmes raiſons, qui les avoient fait rejetter au Roy, ſon Oncle, ainſi que je l'ai appris dans le tems même du feu Maréchal d'Etrées, qui avoit fortement apuyé cet avis dans le Conſeil.

Conduite des Eſpagnols au ſujet de la Louiſiane.

Les Eſpagnols n'agiſſoient pas auſſi ouvertement que les Anglois contre un Etabliſſement, dont ils avoient conçu de grands ombrages; mais il paroît qu'ils s'y prirent plus finement pour en arrêter le progrès, & pour empêcher qu'il n'eût des Etabliſſemens ſolides. Ils ont en effet réuſſi juſqu'à ces derniers tems à nous retenir par l'appas d'un modique & ſtérile commerce entre le Fleuve, qu'on négligeoit de peupler, & Penſacole, ſur une Côte ſablonneuſe (*a*); dans une Iſle (*b*), qui ne valoit pas mieux, & ſur une Riviere (*c*), dont il n'étoit pat inutile de s'aſſûrer; mais dont il ne convenoit point de faire un grand objet; car il faut avouer qu'en cette occaſion M. d'Iberville prit le change, ou que s'il avoit d'autres vûës, il n'eut pas le tems d'exécuter ſon projet, ayant été dans la ſuite occupé à d'autres Expéditions.

Fautes des François.

Ce qui eſt certain, c'eſt que cet Officier, après avoir achevé ſon Fort ſur le Miciſſipi, & remonté ce Fleuve juſqu'aux Natchés, où il projetta de fonder une Ville ſous le nom de *Roſalie*, ainſi que je l'ai marqué ailleurs, retourna dans la Baye du Biloxi, où il établit le Quartier général de ſa nou-

(*a*) La Côte du Biloxi. (*b*) L'Iſle Dauphine. (*c*) La Maubile.

velle Colonie. Les Eſpagnols ne s'y oppoſerent point, & les Commandans des deux Nations alloient apparemment en cela au même but ; avec cette différence, que l'un ſervoit utilement ſon Roy, en amuſant les François par le commerce ; & que l'autre, en attendant qu'on le mît en état de faire mieux pour les intérêts de ſon Prince, crut pouvoir au moins ne pas négliger ſes intérêts. 1700.

Quoiqu'il en ſoit, le Gouverneur de Penſacole déclara au Chevalier de Surgeres, lorſque cet Officier alla lui demander la permiſſion d'entrer dans ſon Port, qu'il avoit ordre d'empêcher les Anglois, & toutes Compagnies de s'établir aux environs du Miciſſipi ; mais non pas de refuſer de recevoir dans ſon Port les Vaiſſeaux du Roy de France, & il exigea de lui qu'il montrât ſes Proviſions, pour s'aſſûrer qu'il étoit au Service de Sa Majeſté Très-Chrétienne, ſur quoi M. d'Iberville écrivant à M. de Pontchartrain, fit obſerver à ce Miniſtre que le ſentiment de ceux, qui étoient le mieux inſtruits des affaires de l'Amérique, étoit que jamais on n'établiroit la Louiſiane, ſi on n'y laiſſoit la liberté du commerce à tous les Marchands du Royaume.

Objet du commerce de la Louiſiane.

On avoit alors deux objets principaux dans ce commerce, à ſçavoir la laine, qu'on pouvoit tirer des Bœufs du Pays, & la pêche des Perles. L'un & l'autre étoient expreſſément marqués dans les inſtructions de M. d'Iberville. „ Un des grands objets, diſoient-elles, qu'on a donnés au Roy, lorſ- « qu'on l'engagea à faire découvrir l'embouchure du Miciſſipi, « a été de tirer de la laine des Bœufs de ce Pays ; & pour cela « il faut domeſtiquer ces Animaux, les enfermer dans des parcs, « & en amener des Petits en France. Quoique les perles, qui ont « été préſentées à Sa Majeſté, ne ſoient, ni d'une belle eau, ni « d'une belle figure, il ne faut pas laiſſer d'en rechercher avec « ſoin, parce qu'il s'en pourra trouver d'autres, & Sa Majeſté « déſire que M. d'Iberville en aporte le plus qu'il pourra ; qu'il « s'aſſûre des endroits, où la pêche s'en peut faire ; & qu'il la « faſſe faire en ſa préſence. «

On reconnut bientôt que ce ſecond article ne valoit pas la peine qu'on s'y arrêtât ; mais on ne comprend pas bien encore pourquoi on a juſqu'ici négligé le premier, non-ſeulement pour la laine, mais encore pour les cuirs, & ce qui a empêché qu'on n'ait multiplié ces Bœufs en France. Ce ne fut

1700. pas au moins la faute de M. d'Iberville, qui, avant que de retourner en France, avoit donné ſur cela de bons ordres ; mais ils ne furent point exécutés.

Attention du Roy pour l'inſtruction des Sauvages de la Louiſiane.

Le Roy avoit auſſi pris de très-bonnes meſures pour faire porter la lumiere de l'Evangile aux différens Peuples, qui habitoient les bords du Miciſſipi, & qui étoient alors en beaucoup plus grand nombre, qu'ils ne le ſont préſentement. M. d'Iberville y mena les PP. DONGÉ & DU RU, Jeſuites, & le P. de Limoges y vint du Canada ; mais l'Evêque de Quebec, dont le Diocèſe, déja le plus vaſte de la Chrétienté, venoit d'être augmenté d'un Pays plus grand que la France, exigea d'eux des conditions, qui ne leur convenoient pas ; d'ailleurs M. de Montigny & deux autres Eccléſiaſtiques du Seminaire des Miſſions Etrangeres avoient paſſé de Quebec à la Louiſiane, munis de tous les pouvoirs du Prélat : les Jeſuites crurent entrevoir que ces Meſſieurs n'étoient pas diſpoſés à agir de concert avec eux, & reçurent ordre de leurs Supérieurs de ſe retirer.

Caractére des Illinois.

D'autres Miſſionnaires de leur Compagnie cultivoient depuis quelques années une aſſez floriſſante Egliſe parmi les Illinois, qui n'étoient pas encore, comme ils ſont aujourd'hui, du Gouvernement de la Louiſiane, & ils ont toujours continué depuis d'inſtruire cette Nation, en qui la Religion Chrétienne avoit déja produit un changement de mœurs & de caractére, dont elle ſeule eſt capable. Car avant ce tems-là il n'y avoit peut-être point de Sauvages dans toute l'étenduë du Canada, qui euſſent moins de bonnes qualités & plus de vices. Ils ont toujours eu aſſez de douceur & de docilité ; mais ils étoient lâches, traîtres, legers, fourbes, voleurs, brutaux, ſans honneur, ſans foi, intéreſſés, adonnés à la gourmandiſe, & à la plus monſtrueuſe impudicité, preſqu'inconnuë aux Sauvages du Canada ; auſſi en étoient-ils fort mépriſés. Ils n'en étoient pourtant pas moins fiers, ni moins prévenus en leur faveur.

De pareils Alliés ne pouvoient pas faire bien de l'honneur aux François, ni leur être d'un grand ſecours. Nous n'en avons pourtant pas eu de plus fidéles, & ils ſont les ſeuls, ſi on en excepte les Nations Abénaquiſes, qui n'ayent jamais cherché à ſe réconcilier avec leurs Ennemis à notre préjudice. Il eſt vrai qu'ils ont toujours compris le beſoin, qu'ils avoient

avoient de nous pour ſe défendre contre pluſieurs Nations, qui ſembloient avoir conjuré leur perte, & ſurtout contre les Iroquois & les Outagamis, qui, à force de les harceler, les ont un peu aguerris, & dont les Premiers n'ont remporté de leurs Expéditions contr'eux, que les vices de ce Peuple corrompu. 1700.

Mais ce qui a achevé d'attacher à nos intérêts la Nation Illinoiſe, c'eſt le Chriſtianiſme, qu'elle a ſincérement embraſſé; à quoi il faut ajoûter la fermeté du Chevalier de Tonti, & la ſage conduite des Sieurs de la Forêt & Delietto, dont le dernier étoit Parent du Chevalier de Tonti. Ces trois Officiers ont lontems commandé dans le Pays des Illinois, & avoient ſçu prendre un grand aſcendant ſur leur eſprit.

Premier Etabliſſement parmi les Illinois.

Avant la premiere découverte du Miciſſipi à peine connoiſſoit-on en Canada les Illinois. Le P. Marquette & le Sieur Joliet en deſcendant ce Fleuve paſſerent par quelques-uns de leurs Villages; ils y furent très-bien reçus, & le premier projettoit, lorſqu'il mourut, de s'aller établir parmi eux. M. de la Sale ſe préparant enſuite à achever la découverte, commençée par ce Miſſionnaire, ſongea d'abord à faire des Etabliſſemens parmi les Miamis & les Illinois, qui lui ſerviſſent d'Entrepôt pour ſon commerce. Comme il menoit avec lui pluſieurs Peres Recollets, ſon deſſein étoit qu'ils formaſſent une Miſſion chez les Illinois; mais ils furent toujours trop occupés auprès des François, & trop diſtraits par les courſes, que M. de la Sale leur faiſoit entreprendre, pour faire des Proſelytes parmi des Sauvages, dont ils n'avoient pas même eu le loiſir d'apprendre la langue.

Après leur départ & celui de M. de la Sale, le Chevalier de Tonti étant reſté ſeul Commandant aux Illinois, le P. Allouez, dont nous avons eu ſouvent occaſion de parler dans cette Hiſtoire, & qui s'étoit fixé chez les Miamis, eut plus d'une occaſion de viſiter cette Nation, & voulut voir s'il trouveroit en elle plus de diſpoſition à recevoir l'Evangile, qu'il n'en avoit rencontré dans ceux, qu'il cultivoit avec aſſez peu de fruit depuis quelques années; mais il s'aperçut bientôt qu'elles en avoient encore moins, ou que le commerce avec les François mettoit plus d'obſtacles à ſa converſion, & il retourna dans ſa Miſſion de la Riviere S. Joſeph, où il eſt mort plein de jours & de mérite.

1700.

Miſſion parmi ces Sauvages.

Enfin divers événemens, ménagés ſans doute par la Providence, & la nouvelle de la mort de M. de la Sale ayant diſſipé les François établis aux Illinois, le P. Gravier jugea la circonſtance favorable pour travailler au ſalut de cette Nation. Il alla fixer ſa demeure au Rocher, à l'endroit même, où avoit été le Fort de S. Louis. Il y aſſembla en peu de tems un Troupeau aſſez nombreux, & il eut bientôt la conſolation de voir renouveller parmi ces Sauvages, ſi juſtement décriés juſques-là pour la corruption de leurs mœurs, d'auſſi grands exemples de vertu, qu'on en avoit admiré dans les plus floriſſantes Miſſions du Canada, & le peu, qui reſte aujourd'hui de cette Nation, autrefois une des plus nombreuſes de ce Continent, fait profeſſion du Chriſtianiſme.

Miſſion infructueuſe parmi les Maſcoutins.

On a travaillé avec moins de ſuccès auprès des Maſcoutins. Le Sieur JUCHEREAU, Gentilhomme Canadien, avoit commencé un Etabliſſement à l'entrée de la Riviere *Ouabache*, qui ſe décharge dans le Miciſſipi, & fait la communication la plus courte & la plus commode du Canada avec la Louiſiane, & un aſſez grand nombre de ces Sauvages s'y étoient établis. Pour les y retenir il avoit engagé le P. MERMET, un des Miſſionnaires des Illinois à eſſayer de les gagner à JESUS-CHRIST; mais ce Pere trouva un Peuple indocile, ſuperſtitieux à l'excès, & que les Jongleurs gouvernoient deſpotiquement.

Il crut que, s'il pouvoit réuſſir à convertir, ou du moins à confondre publiquement ces Impoſteurs, il viendroit aiſément à bout de la Multitude, & il en entreprit un, qui adoroit le Bœuf, dont il avoit fait ſon Manitou. Il lui fit pluſieurs queſtions, qui l'embarraſſerent: il lui propoſa des difficultés, auſquelles il ne put répondre; enfin il le força à lui dire que ce n'étoit pas le Bœuf, qui étoit ſon Dieu; mais l'Eſprit, qui protegeoit toute l'eſpéce de ces Animaux, & qui réſidoit ſous Terre. C'étoit déja quelque choſe, que cet aveu; mais quand le Miſſionnaire voulut en profiter, pour conduire ſon Adverſaire à la connoiſſance d'un Eſprit Eternel, Tout-Puiſſant, qui a créé le Monde, & que tous les Hommes, qui ſont l'Ouvrage de ſes mains, doivent adorer ſeul, il vit un Homme, qui ſe perdoit, & ne diſoit plus que des extravagances.

Une maladie épidemique, qui ſurvint peu de tems après dans cette Bourgade, & enleva un très-grand nombre de

Sauvages, fournit au P. Mermet une occaſion de pratiquer cette charité, qui eſt ſouvent plus efficace pour la converſion des Peuples, que les diſcours les plus pathétiques. Il ne s'épargna en rien ; mais ſes bons offices ne furent payés par la plûpart que d'ingratitude : on attenta même à ſa vie, & il vit tomber à ſes pieds des flêches, qu'on lui avoit décochées de trop loin, pour le bleſſer. 1700.

Il ne ſe rebuta point : il continua de viſiter les Malades : il leur diſtribua tout ce qu'il avoit de remedes, & il y eut à la fin quelques Ames prédeſtinées, que ſa conſtance, ſon courage, & ſon déſintéreſſement toucherent. Il baptiſa un petit nombre de ces Barbares, & eut la ſatisfaction de les voir mourir dans les ſentimens, qu'il leur avoit inſpirés ; tous les autres s'endurcirent de plus en plus ; & comme après avoir fait quantité de ſacrifices à leurs Manitous, ils virent que la mortalité ne diminuoit point, ils ſe mirent dans la tête que c'étoit le Manitou des Chrétiens, qui les faiſoit mourir ; car ces Peuples ne craignent point d'avouer que leurs Eſprits tutelaires ont bien moins de puiſſance que les Nôtres.

Dans cette perſuaſion un de leurs Chefs s'aviſa de faire le tour de l'Habitation Françoiſe, en criant merci au Manitou des Chrétiens, & au Miſſionnaire, qu'il regardoit lui-même comme un Manitou. Le P. Mermet alla ſur le champ trouver l'Acteur de cette ſcene comique, & l'aſſûra qu'il alloit redoubler ſes ſoins en faveur des Malades. Mais ces Endurcis continuant par leurs ſuperſtitieuſes cérémonies, & par leur indocilité à attirer ſur eux le courroux du Ciel, la maladie eut ſon cours, & emporta plus de la moitié du Village. Le reſte ſe diſperſa, & M. Juchereau comprit que fonder une Habitation ſur un commerce caſuel & paſſager, c'eſt bâtir ſur le ſable, ſi on n'y ajoûte la culture des Terres ; mais faute d'Hommes, & de moyens il fut bientôt obligé d'abandonner ſon Entrepriſe.

Meſures de M. de Callieres pour la paix générale. 1701.

Cependant tandis que la Cour de France prenoit les meſures, dont j'ai parlé au commencement de ce Livre, pour faire un Etabliſſement conſidérable ſur le Golphe Mexique, M. de Callieres s'apliquoit avec ſuccès à pacifier ſon Gouvernement. Il s'agiſſoit de nous aſſûrer l'alliance de toutes les Nations, avec leſquelles nous pouvions avoir quelque choſe à démêler, & pour cela il falloit prévenir tout ce qui

1701. pouvoit empêcher qu'on n'établît entr'elles la bonne intelligence si néceſſaire à leur conſervation, & à la tranquillité de la Colonie Françoiſe.

Le Traité, que le Général avoit fait ſigner aux Députés des Cantons Iroquois, & à quelques-uns de nos Alliés, n'étoit qu'un préliminaire, qui pouvoit bien écarter les plus grands obſtacles à la conſommation d'un ſi bel ouvrage; mais il étoit encore queſtion de réunir tous les Chefs des Nations intéreſſées, & ce projet n'étoit pas d'une exécution facile. Peu s'en fallut même que les meſures ſi ſages & ſi bien concertées, que M. de Callieres avoit priſes pour faire réuſſir le plus beau deſſein, qu'eût encore formé aucun Gouverneur de la Nouvelle France, ne fuſſent rompuës par un de ces accidens, qu'il eſt plus aiſé de prévoir, que de prévenir, quand on connoît le génie des Sauvages.

Nouvelles brouilleries entre les Iroquois & les Outaouais.

Les Députés Iroquois étoient à peine de retour chez eux, qu'on eut nouvelle dans les Cantons que des Outaouais étoient tombés ſur un Parti de leurs Chaſſeurs, en avoient tué quelques-uns, & avoient fait Priſonnier le plus conſidérable de leur Troupe. Le fait étoit vrai; mais les Aggreſſeurs n'avoient pas ſi grand tort, qu'on le croyoit. Les Iroquois étoient allés en chaſſe ſur les Terres des Outaouais, c'eſt-à-dire, dans un Canton, où ceux-ci avoient accoûtumé de chaſſer, & y avoient ruiné quantité de Cabannes de Caſtors. Les Outaouais avoient pris cette démarche pour un acte d'hoſtilité, comme c'en étoit un en effet, & s'étoient crus en droit de s'en faire juſtice.

Les Iroquois font leurs plaintes à M. de Callieres.

Les Iroquois firent pourtant beaucoup de bruit, & on ne douta preſque point qu'ils ne repriſſent les armes; il n'en falloit pas davantage pour rallumer dans tout ce Continent le feu de la guerre, qui n'étoit pas encore trop bien éteint. Toutefois comme leurs Députés avoient donné parole au Gouverneur Général que, quoiqu'il arrivât, ils n'uſeroient d'aucune voye de fait, ſans lui en donner auparavant avis, ils ſe picquerent pour la premiere fois de fidélité, & ils lui envoyerent faire leurs plaintes de l'attentat des Outaouais.

Ceux, qu'ils en avoient chargés, arriverent à Montreal le deuxiéme de Mars 1701. & y trouverent le Chevalier de Callieres. Ils lui parlerent avec beaucoup de modération, & après avoir expoſé le fait, auquel ils donnerent le tour le plus

odieux, qu'ils purent, pour les Outaouais. „ C'eſt ſans doute, « 1701.
ajoûterent-ils, quelque Etourdi, qui a fait ce coup; mais tan- «
dis que ſa Nation ne le déſavouë point, elle eſt cenſée l'auto- «
riſer. Cependant, comme tu nous as ordonné de nous adreſ- «
ſer à toi, s'il arrivoit quelque choſe de ſemblable, nous ve- «
nons te prier de commencer par nous faire rendre le Chef, «
qui a été mené Priſonnier à Michillimakinac. «

Nouvelles plaintes des Iroquois.

Ils voulurent enſuite juſtifier leurs Chaſſeurs, & le Gouverneur Général, qui ne jugea pas à propos d'entrer dans cette diſcuſſion, ſe contenta de leur répondre que les Outaouais, lorſqu'ils avoient attaqué leurs Gens, n'étoient pas encore inſtruits du Traité conclu l'Automne précédente; qu'il auroit ſoin de leur faire rendre leur Priſonnier, & qu'ils ne perdroient rien à lui remettre tous leurs intérêts. Cette réponſe accompagnée de beaucoup de marques d'amitié les ſatisfit; mais le cinquiéme de May Teganiſſorens arriva, ſuivi de pluſieurs Chefs Iroquois, & après avoir renouvellé les plaintes des Cantons au ſujet de l'hoſtilité commiſe pendant l'Hyver, & ſur ce qu'il avoit appris que les François vouloient faire un Etabliſſement au Détroit (*a*), il lui demanda s'il étoit vrai, comme on commençoit à le publier, que la guerre fût ſur le point de ſe rallumer en Europe entre les François & les Anglois?

Réponſe de M. de Callieres,

M. de Callieres lui fit au ſujet de l'hoſtilité des Outaouais la même réponſe, qu'il avoit faite aux premiers Députés: il lui dit que pour ce qui concernoit le Détroit, il ne voyoit pas pourquoi cet Etabliſſement inquiettoit les Cantons; que, ni eux, ni les Anglois n'avoient aucun droit de s'y oppoſer, puiſque le Détroit lui apartenoit; que ſon deſſein dans cette Entrepriſe étoit de conſerver la paix entre toutes les Nations; qu'il avoit déja recommandé à celui, qu'il avoit choiſi pour y tenir ſa place, d'accommoder tous les différends, qui ſurviendroient entre tous les Alliés, avant qu'on ſe fût porté à quelque extrémité fâcheuſe; mais ſur toutes choſes de laiſſer, & de procurer même à tous la liberté de la chaſſe.

Teganiſſorens lui avoit ajoûté que les Anglois avoient déja eu le même deſſein de s'établir au Détroit, & que les Cantons s'y étoient oppoſés: le Général, ou ne l'ignoroit pas, ou craignoit que cette penſée ne vînt aux Anglois, & c'étoit ce qu'il avoit voulu prévenir. Il dit à Teganiſſorens qu'il ſçavoit bon

(*a*) Ce qu'on appelle le Détroit eſt tout l'entredeux du Lac Erié & du Lac Huron.

1701. gré aux Cantons d'avoir penſé comme il le diſoit, au ſujet des Anglois ; qu'au reſte il auroit bien ſçu empêcher ceux-ci d'uſurper un Pays, qui ne leur aparţenoit pas ? „ Pour moi, con-
„ tinua-t-il, je prétens être le Maître chez moy ; mais je ne
„ veux l'être, que pour le bonheur de mes Enfans ? c'eſt pour eux
„ que je travaille, en m'établiſſant au Détroit ; il n'y a que de
„ mauvais Eſprits, qui puiſſent prendre de l'ombrage de ce deſ-
„ ſein, & je ſuis bien perſuadé que vous me remercierez un jour
„ de l'avoir exécuté.

Teganiſſorens ne repliqua rien ſur cet article ; mais il lui dit que, comme il n'avoit rien de caché pour ſon Pere, il étoit bien aiſe de l'avertir que, quand il auroit fait part de ſa réponſe aux Anciens, ceux-ci ne manqueroient pas d'en donner auſſitôt avis aux Anglois ; qu'il eſperoit néanmoins que, ſi les deux Nations ſe brouilloient de nouveau en Europe & en Amérique, les Cantons n'entreroient point dans cette que-
» relle. „ Je me mets fort peu en peine, repartit le Général, que
» les Anglois ſoient informés ou non de ce que j'ai envie de
» faire au Détroit ; je ſçai qu'ils ne l'aprouveront pas ; qu'ils fe-
» ront même bien des efforts pour le traverſer ; tout ce que je
» ſouhaite de vous, c'eſt que vous ſoyez ſimples Spectateurs de
» ce qui ſe paſſera entr'eux & moi.

Les Anglois traverſent de nouveau la paix.

Teganiſſorens le lui promit, & le pria d'envoyer à Onnontagué des François pour aider leurs Députés à ramener les Priſonniers, qui reſtoient encore dans le Pays. M. de Callieres voulut bien encore avoir cette condeſcendance pour lui, & le fit accompagner à ſon retour par les mêmes Ambaſſadeurs, qui avoient déja entamé l'année précédente cette négociation. Ils partirent le ſeiziéme de Juin, & furent un peu ſurpris de trouver des Anglois parmi ceux, qui venoient au devant d'eux. Le fait eſt qu'un nommé ABRAHAM étoit allé de la part du Gouverneur d'Orange à Onnontagué pour détourner les Anciens d'envoyer leurs Députés à Montreal, & pour les engager à le venir trouver lui-même.

On ne lui avoit point encore fait de réponſe, & cet Envoyé voyant la Jeuneſſe du Canton, qui ſe préparoit à aller au devant des François, jugea à propos d'y joindre quelques-uns de ſes Gens, ſous prétexte de faire politeſſe aux Ambaſſadeurs, & de leur mener des Chevaux. Il ne fut parlé de rien dans cette premiere entrevûë, il ne s'agiſſoit que de compli-

mens ; mais à peine les Ambaſſadeurs furent-ils entrés dans la Bourgade, où on leur fit la même réception, que l'année précédente, qu'on aſſembla le Conſeil, où ils furent introduits ſeuls. 1701.

Diſcours du P. Bruyas aux Iroquois.

Le P. Bruyas commença par déclarer qu'Ononthio ne vouloit plus ſouffrir de remiſes, & qu'il étoit bien aiſe de ſçavoir à quoi s'en tenir avec les Cantons ; que les Députés de toutes les Nations ne manqueroient pas de ſe rendre à Montreal au tems marqué, pour y terminer la grande affaire, qui avoit été ſi heureuſement commencée l'Automne derniere, & que ſi les Iroquois ne s'y trouvoient pas, on ne les écouteroit plus ; qu'ils ſe ſouvinſſent ſurtout de la parole, qu'ils avoient donnée à leur Pere de lui rendre tous les Priſonniers ; qu'un grand événement arrivé depuis peu en Europe, pourroit bien faire recommencer la guerre entre les François & les Anglois ; mais qu'il n'étoit pas de l'intérêt des Cantons d'entrer dans ce démêlé.

Réponſe de ces Sauvages.

Ce Diſcours fini, on ſe ſépara, trois jours après le Conſeil ſe raſſembla pour y répondre, & les Anglois y furent apellés. Teganiſſorens préſenta d'abord un Collier au Sr Abraham pour l'exhorter à ne point traverſer l'accommodement, qu'il étoit prêt de conclurre avec les François. Il ajoûta même quelques reproches contre les Anglois, auſquels il imputa tous les malheurs paſſés. Il mit enſuite un autre Collier aux pieds du P. Bruyas, en diſant qu'il rendoit la liberté à tous les Priſonniers, qui étoient encore dans ſon Canton. „ J'ouvre toutes les portes, pourſuivit-il, je n'arrête Perſonne ; je veux vivre en bonne intelligence avec Ononthio mon Pere, & avec mon Frere Corlar : je les tiens tous deux par la main, réſolu de ne me ſéparer jamais, ni de l'un, ni de l'autre. Cinq Députés vont partir pour Montreal, deux autres iront à Orange ; pour moi, je demeurerai ſur ma natte, pour faire connoître à tout le Monde que je ne prens point de parti, & que je veux demeurer dans une exacte neutralité. « « « « « « « « « «

Mauvaiſe diſpoſition de pluſieurs.

Le P. Bruyas & M. de Maricourt, qui avoient envoyé Joncaire à Tſonnonthouan, & la Chauvignerie à Onneyouth, crurent pouvoir eſperer tout d'une telle déclaration, & leur confiance fut encore augmentée par l'arrivée du Sieur de Villedonné, Lieutenant d'Infanterie, avec la nouvelle que le P. Anjelran étoit à Montreal, ayant pris les de-

1701. vants pour avertir le Général que les Députés de toutes les Nations ſe rendroient inceſſamment auprès de lui ; mais la Chauvignerie étant revenu d'Onneyouth, raporta qu'il avoit trouvé ce Canton aſſez mal diſpoſé, & qu'il n'en avoit pu retirer aucun Priſonnier.

Dans le même tems Teganiſſorens déclara que les François, qui étoient dans ſon Canton, y ayant tous été adoptés, & la plûpart s'y étant mariés, leurs Parens ne vouloient point entendre à les relâcher ; qu'eux-mêmes ne pouvoient ſe réſoudre à cette ſéparation ; qu'il n'étoit pas en ſon pouvoir de contraindre, ni les uns, ni les autres à faire ce qu'on ſouhaitoit d'eux, & qu'il étoit au déſeſpoir de ſe trouver dans la dure néceſſité de manquer de parole à ſon Pere. Il eût été inutile aux Ambaſſadeurs de repliquer, il leur fallut ſe contenter de cette excuſe, toute mauvaiſe qu'elle étoit. C'eſt même beaucoup qu'un Sauvage deſcende juſqu'à en faire ſur ce qu'il ne veut pas exécuter, & tout autre que Teganiſſorens, qui étoit ſincérement attaché aux François, mais qui n'étoit pas le Maître, n'auroit peut-être pas parlé avec tant de ménagement.

M. de Maricourt & le P. Bruyas crurent donc devoir diſſimuler leur mécontentement, pour ne pas rompre tout-à-fait avec une Nation, qui aſſûrée d'être ſoûtenuë des Anglois, dont les intrigues faiſoient vraiſemblablement naître tous ces incidens, étoit encore en état de nous faire beaucoup de mal. C'eſt ainſi que ces Barbares trouvent dans ce qui nous paroît un défaut de leur Gouvernement, un avantage, où la plus rafinée politique ne parvient pas toujours. C'eſt-à-dire que l'indépendance, dont jouiſſent les Particuliers, non-ſeulement ne les empêche point de concourir au bien général ; mais qu'elle les y fait même arriver par des voyes d'autant plus ſûres, que la Nation n'eſt jamais reſponſable de leur conduite, & trouve ſon excuſe dans le peu de pouvoir, qu'elle a ſur la volonté libre de ceux, qui la compoſent.

Les Députés des Cantons arrivent à Montreal.

Joncaire avoit plus heureuſement négocié chez les Goyogouins & les Tſonnonthouans ; il en amena des Députés & pluſieurs Priſonniers ; & cet exemple, dont M. de Maricourt ſçut ſe prévaloir pour picquer les Onnontagués d'émulation, engagea ces Sauvages à lui remettre cinq François des deux ſexes. Les Onneyouths envoyerent auſſi des Députés

tés à Gannentaha, où le P. Bruyas s'étoit déja rendu ; ceux des Agniers promirent de descendre par le Lac Champlain, & les Ambassadeurs suivis de deux-cent Iroquois se mirent en chemin pour Montreal, où ils arriverent le vintuniéme de Juillet. 1701.

Le lendemain sept, ou huit cent Sauvages des Quartiers du Nord & de l'Oüest y débarquerent aussi. Les uns & les autres furent reçus au bruit du canon, & le Rat, Orateur & Chef de la Députation des Hurons de Michillimakinac, sur qui M. de Callieres se reposoit de tout ce qui concernoit nos Alliés, fit à ce Général un très-beau compliment au nom de tous. Le vintcinq M. de Callieres commença de traiter en particulier avec tous les Députés, & n'eut pas peu à faire pour les reduire à ce qu'il désiroit ; mais pour bien connoître en quelle disposition ils étoient pour la plûpart, il est nécessaire d'exposer en peu de mots les difficultés, que le Sieur de Courtemanche & le P. Anjelran avoient rencontrées dans leur négociation. Ils sont suivis de ceux de nos Alliés.

Ils trouverent en arrivant à Michillimakinac presque tous les Sauvages partis pour la chasse, ce qui les obligea de faire expédier des Courriers pour les avertir du sujet de leur voyage. Courtemanche laissa ensuite son Collegue dans ce Poste pour y négocier avec les Outaouais & les Hurons, & se rendit à la Riviere de S. Joseph, où il arriva le vintuniéme de Décembre 1700. ayant fait quarante lieuës en Raquettes. Outre les Miamis, qui y étoient établis depuis lontems, il y rencontra des Pouteouatamis, des Sokokis, des Outagamis, des Hurons & des Mahingans. En quelles dispositions étoient ceux-ci.

Il apprit que les deux premieres de ces Nations avoient envoyé des Partis de guerre contre les Iroquois, & que les Miamis se disposoient à en faire autant. Il engagea ceux-ci, en les menaçant de l'indignation du Gouverneur Général, non-seulement à retenir leurs Guerriers, mais encore à faire courir après les autres, pour les obliger de revenir sur leurs pas. Il eut plus de peine à leur faire entendre raison au sujet des Prisonniers Iroquois, qu'ils avoient adoptés, & qu'ils ne pouvoient se résoudre à relâcher. Il en vint pourtant à bout, & tous lui promirent de se rendre à Montreal au tems marqué.

Cela fait il partit pour aller chez les Illinois, où il arriva le vinthuit ; tous, excepté les Kaskaskias, étoient sur le point d'aller en guerre contre les Iroquois, & il les en détourna par

1701. la même voye, qu'il avoit employée pour retenir les Miamis. Les Kaskaskias ſongeoient auſſi à marcher avec des Outaouais contre les *Canſes*, Peuple de la Louiſiane, & il les arrêta. Il revint enſuite à Chicagou, où il trouva des *Ouyatanons*, Nation Miamiſe, qui avoient chanté la guerre contre les Sioux, & contre les Iroquois; il les obligea de déſarmer, & tira d'eux parole, qu'ils enverroient des Députés à Montreal.

Le cinquiéme de May il arriva chez les Maſcoutins, qui faiſoient de grands préparatifs de guerre, & il eut bien de la peine à les gagner; mais il y réuſſit enfin. Il continua ſa route vers la Baye, où il arriva le quatorziéme; il y rencontra des Sakis, des Otchagras (*a*), des Malhomines (*b*), des Outagamis, des Pouteouatamis, & des Kicapous. Il parla à chaque Nation en particulier, puis il les aſſembla toutes, & après bien des conteſtations, il arrêta trois-cent Guerriers, qui alloient partir pour courir ſur les Sioux, leſquels avoient fait depuis peu une irruption contre les Outagamis, & il obtint de chacun de ces Peuples des Députés pour la paix générale.

Le ſecond de Juillet il ſe rendit à Michillimakinac après une courſe de plus de quatre-cent lieuës; il y trouva toutes choſes bien diſpoſées par les ſoins du P. Anjelran, qui avoit retiré des mains des Outaouais deux Iroquois, pris tout récemment dans je ne ſçai quelle Expédition. Ils convinrent entr'eux que le Miſſionnaire partiroit inceſſamment pour Montreal avec les deux Priſonniers, & que M. de Courtemanche attendroit à Michillimakinac les Députés, qu'il n'avoit pas amenés avec lui.

La préſence de cet Officier étoit encore néceſſaire dans ce Poſte, pour lever des difficultés, que des Eſprits remuans faiſoient naître à la reſtitution des autres Priſonniers Iroquois, les uns voulant s'en ſervir pour traiter en particulier avec les Cantons, & les autres pour brouiller les cartes. Courtemanche ſurmonta enfin tous les obſtacles, & s'embarqua ſur une Flotte de cent quatre-vint Canots, dont trente furent contraints de relâcher à cauſe des maladies.

Conference préliminaire. J'ai dit que le Gouverneur Général, avant que de faire aucune Aſſemblée publique, avoit vû tous les Députés en particulier: il s'étoit pourtant tenu auparavant une Conference

(*a*) On les appelle communément *les Puants.*

(*b*) On les connoît davantage ſous le nom de *Folles Avoines.*

préliminaire, dans laquelle le Chef des Outaouais du Sable, appel lé Jean LE BLANC (a), fit ſes préſens à Ononthio, parla avec beaucoup d'eſprit, & fut fort aplaudi de toute l'Aſſiſtance. D'autres Chefs Algonquins prirent auſſi la parole, & tous leurs diſcours aboutirent à prier qu'on diminuât le prix des marchandiſes, & qu'on achetât toutes leurs menuës Pelleteries, parce que le Caſtor commençoit à devenir rare. 1701.

Le Rat préſenta enſuite ſes Priſonniers Iroquois, demanda pourquoi les Cantons n'avoient pas renvoyé tous les leurs, & dit que leur déſobéiſſance aux ordres de leur Pere faiſoit bien voir qu'ils n'agiſſoient pas de bonne foi. ONANGUICÉ & OUILAMEK, Chefs Pouteouatamis, parlerent après le Huron, & dirent au nom de toutes les Nations Occidentales, qu'ayant ſçu la volonté de leur Pere, rien n'avoit pû les empêcher de ſe rendre auprès de lui, pas même le bruit, qui couroit qu'il regnoit des maladies à Montreal. Le Chef des Miamis parla ſur le même ton, & ajoûta que, pour mieux témoigner ſon dévouement à ſon Pere Ononthio, il avoit racheté pluſieurs Priſonniers Iroquois, dans le deſſein de les lui remettre. Il préſenta auſſi un Calumet, pour y faire fumer, dit-il, toutes les Nations, & déclara que, s'il faiſoit la Paix avec les Iroquois, ce n'étoit pas qu'il les craignît; mais par obéiſſance pour ſon Pere.

M. de Callieres donne audience à pluſieurs Députés.

Le jour ſuivant Onanguicé demanda une audience particuliere au Chevalier de Callieres, & l'ayant obtenuë, il lui preſenta les Députés des Sakis. Ces Sauvages avoient fait la guerre aux Sioux malgré la defenſe, & un François avoit été tué par un de leur Parti. Ils avoient envoyé demander pardon au Gouverneur Général, qui le leur avoit accordé ſans autre condition, que de ne plus retomber dans la même faute: leurs Députés vouloient le remercier de cette grace, & lui faire des préſens pour couvrir le Mort, & avoient prié Onanguicé, qui étoit fort agreable aux François, de les introduire.

Pluſieurs autres Chefs voulurent auſſi avoir des audiences ſecrettes, & le Général n'en refuſa aucun. Quelques-uns ne laiſſerent pas de l'embarraſſer un peu; mais quand il ſe voyoit preſſé, il ſe tiroit d'affaire par des promeſſes, & par ſes ma-

(a) On l'appelloit ainſi parce que ſa Mere étoit auſſi blanche qu'une Françoiſe. Quelques Relations le nomment *Talon*.

1701. nieres douces & engageantes. C'étoit un de ſes grands talens, ſurtout il n'en congedioit aucun, qu'après l'avoir bien regalé. Jean le Blanc fut celui, qui lui donna plus de peine. Ce Sauvage avoit beaucoup d'eſprit, & quoique fort affectionné à la Nation Françoiſe, il voyoit plus clair qu'il n'eût été à deſirer dans une affaire de cette conſéquence, où il falloit paſſer bien des choſes, & laiſſer beaucoup à faire au tems & aux conjonctures.

Les Outagamis demanderent un Jeſuite: ils dirent qu'ils n'avoient plus d'eſprit, depuis que Perrot les avoit quittés, & que le Miſſionnaire leur en donneroit. Ils ſe plaignirent enſuite des Sauteurs, & ceux-ci ayant recriminé, la diſpute auroit été fort loin, ſi on n'eût trouvé le ſecret d'engager les Parties à ſuſpendre leur animoſité juſqu'à la concluſion du Traité de Paix, après laquelle on leur promit de leur rendre juſtice à tous.

Le tour des Iroquois étant venu, leur Orateur apuya beaucoup ſur l'impoſſibilité, où ils s'étoient trouvés de ramener leurs Priſonniers; ils dirent que les jeunes Gens s'en étoient rendus les Maîtres, & que la plûpart ayant été pris dans leur enfance, ils ne connoiſſoient point leurs Parens, & s'étoient attachés à ceux, qui les avoient adoptés. Il ajoûta que MM. de Maricourt & Joncaire avoient peu inſiſté ſur ce point, & qu'on avoit jugé par-là qu'Ononthio ne l'avoit pas fort à cœur.

Joncaire, qui étoit préſent, & à qui M. de Callieres donna à entendre qu'il ne lui feroit pas plaiſir de s'excuſer, ſe leva, & dit qu'il avouoit ſa faute; mais qu'il prioit les Tſonnonthouans, ſes Freres, de l'aider à la réparer; qu'ils voyoient avec quelle docilité les autres Enfans d'Ononthio s'étoient rendus au moindre ſigne de ſa volonté, quoiqu'ils euſſent pû alleguer les mêmes raiſons qu'eux, pour ne pas obéir. On ne fut pas content des Iroquois en cette occaſion, il y eut même quelques conteſtations aſſez vives, & on ſe ſépara aſſez peu ſatisfaits les uns des autres; mais on s'adoucit, & on ſe raprocha bientôt.

Premiere Conference publique.

Enfin le premier jour d'Août on tint la premiere ſéance publique, & tandis qu'un Chef Huron parloit, le Rat ſe trouva mal. On le ſecourut avec d'autant plus d'empreſſement, que le Gouverneur Général fondoit ſur lui ſa principale eſperance

pour le ſuccès de ſon grand ouvrage. Il lui avoit preſque toute l'obligation de ce merveilleux concert, & de cette réunion, ſans exemple juſqu'alors, de tant de Nations pour la Paix générale. Quand il fut revenu à lui, & qu'on lui eût fait reprendre des forces, on le fit aſſeoir dans un fauteuil au milieu de l'Aſſemblée, & tout le Monde s'aprocha pour l'entendre. 1701.

Il parla lontems, & comme il étoit naturellement éloquent, & que Perſonne n'eut peut-être jamais plus d'eſprit que lui, il fut écouté avec une attention infinie. Il fit avec modeſtie, & tout enſemble avec dignité le récit de tous les mouvemens, qu'il s'étoit donnés pour ménager une Paix durable entre toutes les Nations; il fit comprendre la néceſſité de cette Paix, les avantages, qui en reviendroient à tout le Pays en général, & à chaque Peuple en particulier, & démêla avec une adreſſe merveilleuſe les différens intérêts des uns & des autres. Puis ſe tournant vers le Chevalier de Callieres il le conjura de faire en ſorte que Perſonne n'eût à lui réprocher qu'il eût abuſé de la confiance, qu'on avoit euë en lui. Diſcours de Kondiaronk.

Sa voix s'affoibliſſant, il ceſſa de parler, & reçut de toute l'Aſſemblée des applaudiſſemens, auſquels il étoit trop accoûtumé pour y être ſenſible, ſurtout dans l'état, où il étoit: en effet il n'ouvroit jamais la bouche dans les Conſeils, ſans en recevoir de pareils de ceux-mêmes, qui ne l'aimoient pas. Il ne brilloit pas moins dans les converſations particulieres, & on prenoit ſouvent plaiſir à l'agacer pour entendre ſes reparties, qui étoient toujours vives, pleines de ſel, & ordinairement ſans replique. Il étoit en cela le ſeul Homme du Canada, qui pût tenir tête au Comte de Frontenac, lequel l'invitoit ſouvent à ſa table pour procurer cette ſatisfaction à ſes Officiers.

Le Gouverneur Général lui fit répondre qu'il ne ſépareroit jamais les intérêts de la Nation Huronne de ceux des François, & qu'il lui engageoit ſa parole d'obliger les Iroquois à contenter les Alliés des uns & des autres, principalement ſur l'article des Priſonniers. Il ſe trouva plus mal à la fin de la ſéance, & on le porta à l'Hôtel-Dieu, où il mourut ſur les deux heures après minuit dans des ſentimens fort Chrétiens, & muni des Sacremens de l'Egliſe. Sa Nation ſentit toute la grandeur de la perte, qu'elle faiſoit, & c'étoit le ſen- Sa mort & ſon éloge.

1701. timent général que jamais Sauvage n'eut plus de mérite, un plus beau génie, plus de valeur, plus de prudence, & plus de diſcernement pour connoître ceux, avec qui il avoit à traiter. Ses meſures ſe trouvoient toujours juſtes, & il trouvoit des reſſources à tout : auſſi fut-il toujours heureux. Dans les commencemens il diſoit qu'il ne connoiſſoit parmi les François que deux Hommes d'eſprit, le Comte Frontenac, & le P. de Carheil. Il en connut d'autres dans la ſuite, auſquels il rendit la même juſtice. Il faiſoit ſurtout grand cas de la ſageſſe du Chevalier de Callieres, & de ſon habileté à conduire les affaires.

Son eſtime pour le P. de Carheil fut ſans doute ce qui le détermina à ſe faire Chrétien, ou du moins à vivre d'une maniere conforme aux maximes de l'Evangile. Cette eſtime s'étoit tournée en une véritable tendreſſe, & il n'y avoit rien que ce Religieux n'obtînt de lui. Il avoit un vrai zéle du bien public, & ce ne fut que ce motif, qui le porta à rompre la Paix, que le Marquis de Dénonville avoit faite avec les Iroquois, contre ſon ſentiment. Il étoit fort jaloux de la gloire & des intérêts de ſa Nation, & il s'étoit fortement perſuadé qu'elle ſe maintiendroit, tant qu'elle demeureroit attachée à la Religion Chrétienne. Il prêchoit lui-même aſſez ſouvent à Michillimakinac, & ne le faiſoit jamais ſans fruit.

Ses obſéques. Sa mort cauſa une affliction générale, & il n'y eut Perſonne, ni parmi les François, ni parmi les Sauvages, qui n'en donnât des marques ſenſibles. Son corps fut quelque tems expoſé en habit d'Officier, ſes armes à côté, parce qu'il avoit dans nos Troupes le rang & la paye de Capitaine. Le Gouverneur Général & l'Intendant allerent les premiers lui jetter de l'eau benite. Le Sieur de Joncaire y alla enſuite à la tête de ſoixante Guerriers du Sault S. Louis, qui pleurerent le Mort & le couvrirent, c'eſt-à-dire, qu'ils firent des préſens aux Hurons, dont le Chef leur répondit par un très-beau compliment.

Le lendemain on fit ſes funerailles, qui eurent quelque choſe de magnifique & de ſingulier. M. de ST. OURS, premier Capitaine, marchoit d'abord à la tête de ſoixante Soldats ſous les armes. Seize Guerriers Hurons, vêtus de longues robes de Caſtor, le viſage peint en noir, & le fuſil ſous le bras, ſuivoient, marchant quatre à quatre. Le Clergé ve-

noit après, & ſix Chefs de guerre portoient le cercueil, qui étoit couvert d'un poële ſemé de fleurs, ſur lequel il y avoit un chapeau avec un plumet, un hauſſe-col & une épée. Les Freres & les Enfans du Défunt étoient derriere, accompagnés de tous les Chefs des Nations, & M. de Vaudreuil, Gouverneur de la Ville, qui menoit Madame de Champigny, fermoit la marche. 1701.

A la fin du Service il y eut deux décharges de mouſquet, & une troiſiéme, après que le corps eut été mis en Terre. Il fut enterré dans la grande Egliſe, & on grava ſur la Tombe cette Inſcription, *Cy gît le Rat, Chef Huron.* Une heure après les obſéques le Sr Joncaire mena les Iroquois de la Montagne complimenter les Hurons, auſquels ils préſenterent un Soleil & un Collier de porcelaine; ils les exhorterent à conſerver l'eſprit, & à ſuivre toujours les vûës de l'Homme célébre, que leur Nation venoit de perdre, à demeurer toujours unis avec eux, & à ne ſe départir jamais de l'obéiſſance, qu'ils devoient à leur commun Pere Ononthio. Les Hurons le promirent, & depuis ce tems-là on n'a point eu de ſujet de ſe plaindre d'eux. Mais ce qui faiſoit le plus grand éloge de ce Capitaine, étoit de voir ce qu'on n'avoit oſé eſperer juſques-là, tous les Peuples de la Nouvelle France réunis dans une même Ville, & de ſçavoir que ce concert étoit en bonne partie ſon ouvrage.

Les jours ſuivans il y eut pluſieurs Conſeils particuliers, où les Iroquois ſe plaignirent de la défiance, qu'on témoignoit avoir de leur ſincérité, & ajoûterent que, ſi on leur rendoit leurs Priſonniers, on n'auroit pas lieu de ſe repentir de s'être fié à leur parole. Le Chevalier de Callieres leur fit remarquer l'injuſtice de leurs plaintes, & leur détailla toutes les raiſons, qu'on avoit de n'être pas tranquille ſur leur compte. Toutefois, comme il vouloit les mettre entiérement dans leur tort, il leur promit d'expoſer leur demande aux Nations intéreſſées, & de l'apuyer. Il le fit en effet, & comme il avoit déja traité de cette affaire avec le Rat, lequel avoit été d'avis qu'on les contentât, & que pluſieurs autres s'en remirent à ſa prudence; il voulut bien en courir les riſques, & l'évenement le juſtifia.

Les Iroquois ſe plaignent qu'on ſe défie d'eux.

Cependant la maladie s'étoit miſe dès le commencement parmi les Sauvages, & pluſieurs des plus conſiderables en étoient déja morts. Les Hurons avoient été les plus maltrai-

La maladie ſe met parmi les Sauvages, &

1701.

à quoi ils l'attribuent.

tés, & s'étoient imaginés que c'étoit l'effet d'un ſort, qu'on avoit jetté pour les faire tous périr. Il y en eut même, qui allerent trouver le P. Anjelran pour l'engager à obtenir des Eccléſiaſtiques du Seminaire, qu'ils levaſſent le prétendu malefice. Dieu fit connoître en cette occaſion d'une maniere bien marquée qu'il eſt le Maître des cœurs; malgré le bruit, que quelques mauvais Eſprits faiſoient courir, que les François n'avoient aſſemblé chez eux tant de Peuples, que pour les détruire, il n'y eut pas un Infidéle, qui ne voulût être baptiſé avant que de mourir, ni un Chrétien, qui ne mourût dans des ſentimens dignes du Chriſtianiſme.

Derniere Aſſemblée générale.

Cet accident obligea néanmoins le Gouverneur Général à preſſer la concluſion du Traité. Il étoit convenu de tout dans les Audiences particulieres, & il ne s'agiſſoit plus que de ſigner les articles, & de publier la Paix. Il indiqua la derniere Aſſemblée générale au quatriéme d'Août, & il voulut qu'on n'omît rien pour donner à cette action toute la célébrité poſſible. On choiſit pour cela une grande plaine hors de la Ville, on y fit une double enceinte de cent vinthuit pieds de long ſur ſoixante & douze de large, l'entredeux en ayant ſix. On ménagea à l'un des bouts une Sale couverte, de vintneuf pieds de long, & preſque quarrée pour les Dames, & pour tout le beau Monde de la Ville. Les Soldats furent placés tout autour, & treize-cent Sauvages furent arrangés dans l'enceinte en très-bel ordre.

Diſcours de M. de Callieres.

M. de Champigny, le Chevalier de Vaudreuil & les principaux Officiers environnoient le Gouverneur Général, qui étoit placé de maniere à pouvoir être vû & entendu de tous, & qui parla le premier. Il dit en peu de mots que l'année précédente il avoit arrêté la Paix entre toutes les Nations; mais que comme de toutes celles du Nord & de l'Oueſt il ne s'étoit trouvé à Montreal que des Hurons & des Outaouais, il avoit fait ſçavoir aux autres qu'il ſouhaitoit qu'elles lui envoyaſſent des Députés, afin qu'étant tous aſſemblés il pût leur ôter ſolemnellement la hache des mains, & déclarer à tous ceux, qui le reconnoiſſoient pour leur Pere, que déſormais il vouloit être le ſeul Arbitre de leurs différends; qu'ils oubliaſſent donc tout le paſſé; qu'ils remiſſent tous leurs intérêts entre ſes mains, & qu'il leur rendroit toujours une exacte juſtice; qu'ils devoient être bien las de la guerre,

qui

qui ne leur avoit été d'aucun avantage, & que quand ils auroient une fois goûté les douceurs de la Paix, ils lui ſçauroient un gré infini de tout ce qu'il venoit de faire pour la leur procurer. 1701.

Après qu'il eut ceſſé de parler, un des deux Peres Bigot repeta aux Abénaquis en leur Langue ce qu'il venoit de dire, Nicolas Perrot fit la même choſe aux Miamis, aux Illinois, & aux autres Sauvages Occidentaux; le P. Garnier aux Hurons, le P. Bruyas aux Iroquois, & le P. Anjelran aux Outaouais & aux Algonquins. Tous applaudirent avec de grandes acclamations, dont l'air retentit bien loin; enſuite on diſtribua des Colliers à tous les Chefs, qui ſe leverent les uns après les autres, & marchant gravement, revêtus de longues robes de peaux, allerent préſenter leurs Eſclaves au Gouverneur Général avec des Colliers, dont ils lui expliquerent le ſens.

Ils parlerent tous avec beaucoup d'eſprit, & quelques-uns même avec plus de politeſſe, qu'on n'en attendoit d'Orateurs Sauvages; mais ils eurent grand ſoin ſurtout de faire entendre qu'ils ſacrifioient leurs intérêts particuliers au déſir de la Paix, & que ce déſir ne leur étoit inſpiré, que par l'extrême envie, qu'ils avoient de contenter leur Pere; qu'on devoit leur en ſçavoir d'autant plus de gré, qu'ils ne craignoient point du tout les Iroquois, & qu'ils comptoient moins ſur un retour ſincére de leur part. Il n'y en eut aucun, à qui le Général ne dît des choſes fort gracieuſes, & à meſure qu'on lui préſenta des Captifs, il les remit entre les mains des Iroquois.

Equipages bizarres de quelques-uns des Députés, & leurs Diſcours.

Mais cette cérémonie, toute ſérieuſe qu'elle étoit de la part des Sauvages, fut pour les François une eſpéce de comédie, qui les réjouit beaucoup. La plûpart des Députés, ſurtout ceux des Nations les plus éloignées, s'étoient habillés & parés d'une maniere tout-à-fait groteſque, & qui faiſoit un contraſte fort plaiſant avec la gravité & le ſérieux, qu'ils affectoient.

Le Chef des Algonquins étoit vêtu en Voyageur Canadien, & avoit accommodé ſes cheveux en tête de Cocq, avec un plumet rouge, qui en formoit la crête, & deſcendoit par derriere. C'étoit un grand jeune Homme parfaitement bienfait: & le même, qui à la tête de trente Guerriers de ſa Nation,

1701. de même âge, ou plus jeunes encore que lui, avoit défait auprès de Catarocouy le Parti Iroquois, où avoit péri le grand Chef de guerre d'Onnontagué, nommé *la Chaudiere Noire*. Action de vigueur, qui plus que toute autre choſe, avoit fait prendre aux Cantons la réſolution de s'accommoder avec les François & leurs Alliés. Ce Brave s'avança vers M. de Callieres d'un air noble & dégagé, & lui dit : „ Mon Pere, je ne „ ſuis point Homme de conſeil ; mais j'écoute toujours ta voix : „ tu as fait la paix ; & j'oublie tout le paſſé.

Onanguicé, Chef Pouteouatamis, s'étoit coëffé avec la peau de la tête d'un jeune Taureau, dont les cornes lui pendoient ſur les oreilles. Il paſſoit pour avoir beaucoup d'eſprit, beaucoup de douceur, beaucoup d'affection pour les François. Il parla en effet très-bien, & d'une maniere fort obligeante.

L'Outagami s'étoit peint tout le viſage en rouge, & avoit mis ſur ſa tête une vieille teignaſſe fort poudrée, & très-mal peignée, ce qui lui donnoit un air affreux & ridicule tout à la fois. Comme il n'avoit, ni bonnet, ni chapeau, & qu'il vouloit ſaluer le Général à la Françoiſe, il ôta ſa perruque. Il ſe fit alors un grand éclat de rire, qui ne le déconcerta point, & qu'il prit ſans doute pour un applaudiſſement. Il dit qu'il n'avoit point amené de Priſonniers, parce que ceux, qu'il avoit faits, s'étoient tous ſauvés. „ D'ailleurs, ajoûta-t-il, je n'ai jamais eu de grands démêlés avec les Iroquois, „ mais je ſuis fort brouillé avec les Sioux.

Le Sauteur s'étoit fait avec un plumet une eſpéce de rayon autour de la tête, en forme d'aureole : il dit qu'il avoit déja rendu la liberté à tous ſes Priſonniers, & qu'il prioit ſon Pere de lui accorder ſon amitié. Les Iroquois domiciliés & les Abénaquis parlerent les derniers, & témoignerent un grand zéle pour l'accroiſſement de la Colonie Françoiſe. Ils perſuaderent d'autant plus aiſément, que pendant toute la guerre ils avoient prouvé par leurs actions ce qu'ils témoignoient alors par leur diſcours.

Les autres Députés ayant fini leurs complimens, tout le Monde jetta les yeux ſur l'Orateur des Cantons, qui n'avoit point encore parlé. Il ne dit que deux mots, dont le ſens étoit que ceux, dont il portoit la parole, feroient bientôt connoître à toutes les Nations le tort, qu'elles avoient eu d'entrer en

défiance contr'eux ; qu'ils convaincroient les plus incrédules de leur fidélité, de leur ſincérité, & de leur reſpect pour leur Pere commun. 1701.

On apporta enſuite le Traité de Paix, qui fut ſigné de trente-huit Députés (*a*), puis le grand Calumet de Paix. M. de Callieres y fuma le premier, M. de Champigny y fuma après lui, enſuite M. de Vaudreüil, & tous les Chefs & les Députés, chacun à leur tour. Après quoi on chanta le *Te Deum*. Enfin parurent de grandes chaudieres, où l'on avoit fait bouillir trois Bœufs. On ſervit chacun à ſa place, ſans bruit & ſans confuſion, & tout ſe paſſa gayement. Il y eut à la fin pluſieurs décharges de boëtes & de canons, & le ſoir, illumination & feux de joye.

Audience donnée aux Nations d'en haut,

Le ſixiéme M. de Callieres aſſembla les Députés des Nations d'en haut, & leur dit qu'encore qu'il n'eût pas tout-à-fait lieu d'être content de quelques-uns d'eux, il vouloit bien, en conſideration de la Paix, ne plus penſer à ce que leur conduite avoit eu d'irregulier ; qu'il pardonnoit aux Sakis la mort du François, qu'ils avoient tué, parce qu'ils avoient offert à M. de Courtemanche de lui livrer le Meurtrier, & que leur Député lui avoit fait une ſatisfaction, dont il vouloit bien ſe contenter.

Les Députés des Illinois étoient morts en chemin, & avoient recommandé en mourant les intérêts de leur Nation à Onanguicé ; le Général ordonna à ce Chef d'avertir ces Sauvages que, s'il leur arrivoit encore de piller les François, il ne ſe contenteroit pas, comme il venoit de faire, de la reſtitution des effets enlevés par les Voleurs. Il parla ſur le même ton à quelques autres, qui étoient ſujets au même défaut, & il fit comprendre à tous qu'ils trouveroient toujours en lui un Pere ; mais un Pere, qui ne ſeroit plus d'humeur à ſouffrir qu'ils s'écartaſſent de leur devoir, comme par le paſſé.

Il leur diſtribua enſuite les préſens du Roy. Les Outaouais lui demanderent le P. Anjelran & Nicolas Perrot, & il leur dit qu'il vouloit bien leur faire ce plaiſir : que le Miſſionnaire étoit diſpoſé à les ſuivre ; mais à condition qu'ils ſeroient plus dociles à profiter de ſes inſtructions. Leur Député le conjura auſſi de ne plus ſouffrir qu'on portât de l'eau-de-vie nulle part, parce que cette liqueur troubloit l'eſprit, & ne pouvoit que

(*a*) Ils ſignerent ce Traité avec d'autres marques que celles, dont ils s'étoient ſervis au précédent.

1701. porter la Jeuneſſe à des excès, qui ne manqueroient pas d'avoir des ſuites funeſtes ; tous ceux, qui étoient préſens, aplaudirent à ſa demande, à l'exception d'un Chef Huron, qui étoit un grand yvrogne, & qui avoit déja pris ſes meſures pour emporter chez lui de quoi boire.

Et aux Iroquois. Le lendemain le Gouverneur Général donna audience aux Députés des Cantons. Après leur avoir bien fait comprendre qu'ils ſeroient inexcuſables, & dignes de toute ſa colere, s'ils refuſoient de rendre la liberté à leurs Priſonniers, il leur ordonna de les remettre à Joncaire, qui devoit partir avec eux : leur engagea ſa parole que, ſi quelques-uns de ces Priſonniers vouloient enſuite retourner dans leur Pays, ils le pourroient en toute liberté, comme il venoit d'arriver à l'égard des Priſonniers, que les Hurons lui avoient ramenés.

Il leur recommanda auſſi de nouveau de demeurer Neutres entre les François & les Anglois, ſi la guerre recommençoit entre ces deux Nations, comme il y avoit bien de l'apparence que cela ne tarderoit pas d'arriver. Il leur fit entendre qu'il étoit tout-à-fait contre leur intérêt de permettre à ceux-ci de conſtruire des Forts dans leurs Villages, & ſur leurs Rivieres, & leur déclara qu'il ne le ſouffriroit jamais. Il avoit fort à cœur qu'ils lui demandaſſent des Jeſuites, perſuadé que la préſence de ces Miſſionnaires étoit ce qu'il y avoit de plus efficace pour les retenir dans une exacte neutralité ; mais il ne jugea pas à propos de leur en parler, la Cour ne lui ayant point donné d'inſtruction ſur cela, & les moyens indirects, dont il uſa pour les amener à ce point, réuſſirent à ſon gré.

Enfin il s'expliqua avec eux touchant l'Etabliſſement, qu'il vouloit faire au Détroit, où dès le mois de Juin il avoit envoyé le Sr de la Motte Cadillac avec environ cent Hommes & un Jeſuite, pour y attirer les Sauvages. Il s'étoit preſſé de faire partir ce Convoi avant l'arrivée des Députés Iroquois, dans la crainte que, s'ils le prioient de différer l'exécution de cette Entrepriſe, le refus, qu'il en feroit, n'apportât un obſtacle à la Paix ; au lieu que la choſe étant faite, il ſeroit plus en droit de ne point reculer. En effet ils lui propoſerent aſſez de difficultés pour l'embarraſſer, s'il n'eût pas été ſi avancé ; mais il leur fit goûter ſes raiſons, dont la principale étoit, que les Anglois n'auroient pas manqué de vouloir s'établir en ce lieu-là, s'il ne les avoit prévenus, ce qui auroit attiré la guerre dans le centre du Pays.

1701.

Les Agniers accedent au Traité.

Les Agniers n'avoient point envoyé de Députés au Congrés, comme ils l'avoient promis, & le Général en avoit témoigné ſon reſſentiment à ceux des autres Cantons; mais ceux-ci étoient à peine partis de Montreal, que les Agniers y arriverent. Ils firent leurs excuſes, & ſignerent le Traité. Quelque tems après Joncaire revint avec très-peu de Priſonniers, les autres ayant abſolument refuſé de le ſuivre. On crut, ou l'on voulut bien faire ſemblant de croire qu'il n'y avoit pas de la faute des Iroquois, & la choſe en demeura là.

Mort de Garakonthié.

1702.

L'année ſuivante les Cantons firent à M. de Callieres une Députation ſolemnelle pour le remercier de leur avoir donné la Paix, & il en reçut auſſi des Nations d'en haut pour le même ſujet. Mais ce qui lui fit concevoir de plus grandes eſperances que cette Paix ſeroit durable, c'eſt que les premiers Députés lui demanderent des Jeſuites. Ils lui apprirent en même tems la mort de Garakonthié, qui n'avoit ceſſé juſqu'au dernier ſoupir de ſervir utilement les François auprès de ſa Nation, & ils lui préſenterent ſon Neveu, lequel s'offrit d'être à la place de ſon Oncle le Correſpondant du Gouverneur, & fut agréé.

Miſſionnaires aux Iroquois.

Le Général ſouhaitoit avec trop d'ardeur de voir les Iroquois ſe porter d'eux-mêmes à ſolliciter le retour des Miſſionnaires dans les Cantons, pour ne les pas prendre au mot. Il en avoit de tout prêts, & il en envoya par tout. Il chargea M. de Maricourt de les conduire, & ils furent très-bien reçus. Ce n'eſt pas que ce Peuple fût mieux diſpoſé qu'auparavant à embraſſer le Chriſtianiſme; mais il n'étoit pas inutile pour la Religion, & il étoit important pour la Colonie qu'il y eût parmi ces Barbares des Perſonnes revêtuës d'un caractere capable de leur impoſer, dont la préſence les aſſûrât qu'on vouloit bien vivre avec eux; qui pût éclairer leur conduite, avertir le Gouverneur Général de toutes leurs démarches, les gagner par ſes bonnes manieres, ou du moins ſe faire des Amis parmi eux, ſurtout éventer & déconcerter les intrigues des Anglois, peu redoutables dans cette partie de l'Amérique, quand ils n'ont point les Cantons pour eux.

Hoſtilités des Anglois.

M. de Callieres aſſûré des Iroquois dans le tems même, qu'il venoit d'apprendre que la guerre étoit déclarée entre la France & l'Angleterre, ne doutoit preſque point que les premiers efforts des Anglois dans l'Amérique ne ſe tournaſſent

1702. contre l'Acadie, ou contre l'Iſle de Terre-Neuve, & ſa conjecture ſe trouva juſte. Il fut bientôt informé que l'Ennemi en vouloit à Plaiſance; mais il eut nouvelle peu de tems après que ce projet avoit échoué, n'ayant abouti qu'à piller & à brûler quelques Navires de Pêcheurs.

L'Acadie moins fortifiée que Plaiſance, plus difficile à garder, & plus voiſine de la Nouvelle Angleterre, l'inquiettoit davantage, d'autant plus qu'il ne lui étoit pas aiſé d'y envoyer les ſecours, dont elle avoit un extrême beſoin. Mais les avis, qu'il reçut dans ces entrefaites de la Cour de France, le tirerent de cet embarras, au moins pour quelque tems. On lui mandoit qu'on y parloit beaucoup d'établir ſolidement cette Province, & qu'on penſoit aux moyens d'y augmenter conſidérablement le nombre des Habitans.

Divers projets pour l'Acadie, ſans effet.

Le fait étoit certain, & la choſe parut même ſi ſérieuſe à l'Evêque de Quebec, qui étoit en France, qu'il crut devoir prendre des meſures pour établir en Acadie un Corps d'Eccleſiaſtiques, qui pût fournir des Sujets à tous les Poſtes, qu'on avoit deſſein de peupler, afin qu'on ne fût pas dans la néceſſité d'en tirer du Canada, où il n'y en avoit point de ſurnumeraires.

Il jetta d'abord les yeux ſur les Benedictins de S^t. Maur; mais le Général de cette Congregation n'entra point dans ſes vûës. Il traita enſuite avec les Prémontrés, & s'adreſſa à l'Abbé Regulier de S^t. André aux Bois en Picardie. Il trouva un Homme très-diſpoſé à faire ce qu'il ſouhaitoit, juſqu'à vouloir ſe conſacrer lui-même aux Miſſions de l'Acadie, & le Traité fut fort avancé; mais les Supérieurs de cet Ordre exigerent des conditions, que le Prelat ne put, ou ne voulut pas accorder; & comme on abandonna bientôt à la Cour le projet de peupler l'Acadie, les choſes y reſterent pour le Spirituel & pour le Temporel, ſur le même pied, où elles avoient toujours été.

Les Anglois ménacent la N. France.

Le Chevalier de Villebon y étoit mort au mois de Juillet de l'année 1700. & M. de Brouillan avoit paſſé du Gouvernement de Plaiſance à celui de l'Acadie. Il eut bientôt ſur les bras une partie des Forces de la Nouvelle Angleterre : les Baſtonnois firent de grands dégâts ſur toutes les Côtes, & y enleverent pluſieurs Vaiſſeaux. Il apprit enſuite que les François Priſonniers à Baſton y étoient traités fort durement; qu'il

y avoit défenſe de la Reine de la Grande Bretagne d'en échanger aucun, & que le Gouverneur vouloit faire pendre le Capitaine BAPTISTE, bon Partiſan, dont on n'avoit pu obtenir l'élargiſſement pendant la Paix, ſous prétexte que c'étoit un Corſaire. 1702.

Sur cette nouvelle il envoya un Exprès à Baſton, pour déclarer au Gouverneur qu'il uſeroit de repreſailles, s'il exécutoit ſa ménace, & cette déclaration ſauva la vie à Baptiſte; mais l'Envoyé de M. Brouillan lui rapporta qu'on attendoit dans ce Port des Vaiſſeaux d'Angleterre, pour aſſieger Quebec, & pour croiſer dans le Golphe, & juſques dans le Fleuve S. Laurent, afin qu'il n'y pût entrer aucun Bâtiment François.

Mouvemens parmi les Sauvages contre nos intérêts.

Le Gouverneur fit partir ſur le champ ce même Courrier pour Quebec, afin de donner avis de tout à M. de Callieres. Ce Général en ſçavoit déja quelque choſe; il fut informé en même tems que les Milices de la Nouvelle York étoient déja en route pour ſe rendre à Baſton; que les Iroquois étoient vivement ſollicités par les Anglois de chaſſer les Miſſionnaires de leur Pays; que quelques Cantons le leur avoient promis; que pluſieurs même de nos anciens Alliés traitoient avec eux par l'entremiſe des Iroquois, & que les uns apportoient pour excuſer ces démarches la cherté de nos marchandiſes. Cette ancienne plainte, qui n'étoit que trop bien fondée, venoit en partie de la pauvreté des Habitans du Canada, & en partie de l'avarice, tant des Marchands de France, que de ceux du Pays: c'étoit au moins un prétexte que les Sauvages avoient toujours en mains, les uns pour couvrir leur inconſtance, & les autres pour cacher leur mauvaiſe volonté.

Mort du Chevalier de Callieres.

Ce qu'il y avoit de plus preſſé à faire dans de pareilles conjonctures, étoit de déconcerter les intrigues des Anglois dans les Cantons Iroquois, & c'eſt auſſi par où le Chevalier de Callieres commença. Il écrivit enſuite à la Cour pour avoir des Recruës; il ſongea à achever les Fortifications de Quebec, & il prit toutes les autres meſures, que ſon expérience & ſon habileté lui ſuggérerent. Il étoit lui-même la plus grande reſſource de la Nouvelle France; mais elle eut le malheur de le perdre dans le tems, qu'il lui étoit plus néceſſaire. Il mourut à Quebec le vintſixiéme de May 1703. au- 1703.

1703. tant regretté, que le méritoit le Général le plus accompli, qu'eût encore eu cette Colonie, & l'Homme, dont elle avoit reçu de plus importans ſervices.

M. de Vaudreuil lui ſuccéde. Par ſa mort le Commandement Général reſta entre les mains du Marquis de Vaudreuil, Gouverneur de Montreal. Il étoit fort aimé des Sauvages, & la valeur, qu'il avoit fait paroître en pluſieurs occaſions pendant la derniere guerre, jointe à ſes manieres nobles & aimables, lui avoient gagné l'affection, & acquis l'eſtime de toute la Colonie. Auſſi concourut-elle toute entiere à le demander pour Gouverneur Général. D'ailleurs il n'avoit point de Concurrent, ſur lequel la place, qu'il occupoit, ſon expérience, & la connoiſſance, qu'il avoit des affaires du Canada, ne lui donnaſſent une grande ſupériorité, M. de Champigny, qui l'avoit été de M. de Callieres, étant retourné en France, & ne ſongeant plus à l'Amérique.

Le Marquis de Vaudreuil fut donc accordé aux prieres de tous ceux, qu'il devoit gouverner; il parut même que ce Concours de tous les Ordres de la Colonie en ſa faveur avoit fait plaiſir au Roy, qui lui avoit donné plus d'une fois des marques de bienveillance depuis la ſurpriſe de Valenciennes par les Mouſquetaires, du nombre deſquels il étoit. Enfin la nouvelle de ſa Promotion fut reçuë avec des applaudiſſemens d'autant plus ſincéres, que ſa conduite pendant l'interregne avoit déja confirmé tout le Monde dans la penſée, que Perſonne ne convenoit mieux à la place, où le choix de Sa Majeſté venoit de l'élever.

Députation des Tſonnonthouans. Comme il avoit compris d'abord de quelle conſéquence il étoit de s'aſſûrer des Iroquois, il careſſa fort des Tſonnonnonthouans, qui étoient venus le trouver peu de tems après la mort de M. Callieres. Il les fit même accompagner à leur retour par le Sieur de Joncaire, qui négocia ſi heureuſement dans ce Canton, qu'il en ramena avec lui un des principaux Chefs. Ce Sauvage remercia d'abord le Commandant Général de la bonté, qu'il avoit euë de leur promettre ſa protection contre tous ceux, qui ſe déclareroient leurs Ennemis: il témoigna enſuite beaucoup de chagrin de ce que les Onnontagués n'étoient pas venus le complimenter, & de ce qu'ils paroiſſoient avoir de mauvais deſſeins, puis il parla ainſi:

„ Nous n'avons jamais communiqué à Perſonne ce que je vais te

te dire. Juſqu'ici nous avons toujours prétendu être les ſeuls « 1703.
Maîtres de notre Terre, c'eſt pour cela que nous avions d'a- «
bord pris le parti d'être ſimples Spectateurs de ce qui ſe paſ- «
ſeroit entre vous & les Anglois; mais voici un Collier, que je «
te préſente ſous Terre, pour te déclarer que nous te donnons «
le Domaine abſolu de notre Pays. Ainſi, mon Pere, s'il nous «
ſurvient quelque fâcheuſe affaire, ou que nous ayons beſoin «
de ſecours, regardes-nous comme tes Enfans, & mets-nous «
en état de ſoûtenir la démarche, que nous faiſons aujourd'hui. «
Pour ce qui regarde les Miſſionnaires, tu peux être aſſûré que «
je périrai plûtôt que de ſouffrir qu'ils ſortent de mon Can- «
ton ». Il confirma cette promeſſe par un ſecond Collier, & il «
en préſenta un troiſiéme pour obtenir que Joncaire allât paſſer
l'Hyver avec lui.

Teganiſſorens à Montreal, & ce qu'il y fait.

M. de Vaudreuil n'avoit garde de lui refuſer une choſe, qu'il deſiroit encore plus que lui, & Joncaire partit avec ce Député. Teganiſſorens arriva peu de tems après à Montreal, & dans l'audience, que lui donna le Commandant Général, il commença par témoigner une mauvaiſe humeur, qui faiſoit mal augurer du ſujet de ſon voyage. « Les Européens, dit- « il, ont l'eſprit mal fait; ils font la paix entr'eux, & un rien « leur fait reprendre la hache. Nous n'en uſons pas de même, « & il nous faut de grandes raiſons pour rompre un Traité, que « nous avons ſigné ». Il déclara enſuite que ſon Canton ne pren- « droit point de parti dans une guerre, qu'il n'aprouvoit, ni d'une part, ni de l'autre. M. de Vaudreuil n'en demandoit pas davantage; il le fit bien comprendre à Teganiſſorens, & pour ôter aux Iroquois tout prétexte de rompre une Neutralité ſi avantageuſe à la Colonie, il réſolut de ne point envoyer de Parti contre les Anglois du côté de la Nouvelle York. Il s'en fit un mérite auprès de Teganiſſorens, qui de ſon côté lui engagea ſa parole de retenir les Miſſionnaires, qui étoient dans ſon Canton.

Expédition dans la Nouvelle Angleterre.

Ce que le Commandant Général faiſoit pour engager les Iroquois à demeurer Neutres, on le voulut faire à Baſton pour obtenir la même choſe des Nations Abénaquiſes; mais on s'y étoit pris trop tard. M. de Vaudreuil forma un Parti de ces Sauvages, auſquels il joignit quelques François ſous la conduite du Sieur de Beaubassin, Lieutenant, & il les envoya dans la Nouvelle Angleterre. Ils y firent quelques ra-

1703. vages de peu de conſéquence ; mais ils tuerent environ trois-cent Hommes. D'ailleurs le point eſſentiel étoit d'engager les Abénaquis de maniere, qu'il ne fût plus en leur pouvoir de reculer.

Sur la fin de l'Automne les Anglois, qui déſeſperoient de gagner ces Sauvages, firent des courſes dans leur Pays, & maſſacrerent tous ceux, qui furent ſurpris. Les Chefs demanderent du ſecours à M. de Vaudreuil, & il leur envoya pendant l'Hyver deux-cent cinquante Hommes commandés par le Sieur HERTEL DE ROUVILLE, Lieutenant Reformé, qui remplaçoit déja dignement ſon Pere, auquel ſon âge & ſes infirmités ne permettoient plus de faire de ces grandes courſes. Quatre autres de ſes Enfans accompagnerent Rouville, qui ſurprit à ſon tour les Anglois, leur tua beaucoup de Monde, & fit cent cinquante Priſonniers. Il ne perdit que trois François & quelques Sauvages ; mais il fut bleſſé lui-même.

Belle action d'un Officier François en Terre-Neuve.

La petite guerre ſe faiſoit auſſi en Terre-Neuve avec aſſez de ſuccès. M. de Subercaſe, qui avoit ſuccédé à M. de Brouillan dans le Gouvernement de Plaiſance, n'étoit pas Homme à y laiſſer les Anglois en repos, & avoit inſpiré toute ſa vivacité à ſes Officiers. AMARITON, Lieutenant d'Infanterie, y fit alors une fort belle action. Avec quatre Soldats, & environ quarante-huit, tant Volontaires, que Matelots, il attaqua en plein midi le Forillon, & à la barbe de trois-cent Anglois, qui étoient dans le Havre, il emporta le Fort, ſans perdre aucun des Siens, ſe rendit Maître de cinq Habitations, & de trois petits Bâtimens.

Il ne put néanmoins empêcher qu'un Brigantin ne ſe détachât pour aller avertir deux Vaiſſeaux de guerre, qui étoient mouillés aux Iſles de S. Pierre, & qui parurent au Forillon, avant que nos Braves en fuſſent ſortis ; mais Amariton eut encore le tems de brûler ſes trois priſes, & de ſe jetter dans le Bois. Les Anglois mirent incontinent à ſes trouſſes trois-cent Hommes, & deux Chaloupes armées, qui les joignirent à Fremouſe. La peur ſaiſit alors ſa petite Troupe, qui ſe débanda ; il ne lui reſta que dix, ou douze Hommes, avec leſquels il ſe battit ſi bien, qu'il ne put être entamé, & il acheva heureuſement ſa retraite juſqu'à Plaiſance.

Tentative des Anglois ſur Plaiſance, ſans effet,

On étoit aſſez ſurpris en Canada de l'inaction des Anglois du côté de cette Iſle ; mais on ignoroit apparemment à Que-

bec, & l'on ne ſçavoit même à Plaiſance qu'en général, le deſſein, qu'ils avoient formé de ſe rendre Maîtres de ce Port, & qui échoua par la faute de celui, qui étoit chargé de l'exécution. C'étoit un nommé Graydon, dont les inſtructions portoient de conduire dans les Colonies Angloiſes une Eſcadre, qu'on lui avoit donnée en Angleterre; d'y raſſembler toutes les Milices, & de les conduire en Terre-Neuve, pour faire le ſiége de Plaiſance. Cet armement s'étoit fait avec beaucoup de ſecret; mais avant que l'Eſcadre eût mis à la voile, le ſecret étoit éventé. Il paroît qu'on en attribua la faute à Graydon, qu'on prétendoit n'être pas affectionné au Gouvernement. 1703.

On lui avoit encore recommandé de ne point ſe détourner de ſa route pour donner la chaſſe à quelque Vaiſſeau Ennemi que ce fût, & il porta ſur ce point l'obéiſſance plus loin peut-être, qu'on n'auroit voulu. Aiant découvert quatre Vaiſſeaux de guerre François, qui faiſoient voile vers Breſt, & qui paroiſſoient peu en état de ſe défendre, il envoya bien les reconnoître; mais ayant entendu tirer quelques coups de canon, il fit le ſignal de rapel, & pourſuivit ſa route. On ſçut dans la ſuite que c'étoit l'Eſcadre de M. Ducasse, qui revenoit de Carthagéne & de pluſieurs autres Ports de l'Amérique, chargée d'eſpéces, que l'on faiſoit monter à quatre millions de piéces de huit.

Graydon arrivé dans la Colonie Angloiſe s'y comporta, dit un Hiſtorien Anglois, de maniere à faire juger qu'il y étoit venu plûtôt pour y jetter la terreur, que pour le Service de la Reine. Il partit enfin avec toutes les Forces, qu'il avoit raſſemblées, pour aller à Plaiſance; mais il trouva les François en ſi bonne poſture, qu'il ſe retira, ſans avoir ſeulement fait mine d'attaquer la Place. Au reſte je ne trouve rien de cette tentative dans aucun Mémoire François, ni manuſcrit, ni imprimé.

Nos Alliés paroiſſent mal diſpoſés. 1704.

Cependant malgré les petits ſuccès, dont je viens de parler, & dont le fruit ſe bornoit à faire ſentir aux Sauvages notre ſupériorité ſur les Anglois, M. de Vaudreuil n'étoit pas tranquille; les Hurons, qui étoient paſſés de Michillimakinac au Détroit, & qui avoient pour Chef un Homme (*a*) d'un mauvais eſprit, & depuis lontems ſuſpect à nos Comman-

(*a*) Les François le nommoient *Quarante Sols*.

1704. dans, témoignoient assez ouvertement de l'inclination pour les Anglois.

Les Outaouais, dont une partie étoit aussi venuë au Détroit, & les Miamis vouloient recommencer la guerre contre les Cantons. Les premiers eurent même la hardiesse d'attaquer jusques sous le canon de Catarocouy une Troupe d'Iroquois, qui ne se défioient de rien, & en tuerent plusieurs. D'autre part Pitre Schuiller, Gouverneur d'Orange, mettoit tout en œuvre pour engager les Cantons à rompre avec nous, & cette derniere hostilité faite sur nos Terres & à notre vûë étoit plus que suffisante pour les y déterminer.

Schuiller porta encore plus loin ses vûës, il forma le dessein d'attirer dans son Gouvernement les Iroquois Chrétiens, domiciliés parmi nous, & il vint à bout d'en ébranler plusieurs, qui engagerent les Chefs à promettre de s'aboucher avec lui. Envain M. de Ramezay, Gouverneur de Montreal, fit tous ses efforts pour rompre ce coup; il auroit eu le chagrin de les voir partir pour cette Conference, si des Abénaquis, lesquels se trouverent par hazard à Montreal, ne leur eussent pas fait honte d'une démarche si peu convenable à des Chrétiens, & si dangereuse pour eux-mêmes.

Intrigues des Anglois parmi les Iroquois.

Ce qui se passoit dans les Cantons n'occupoit pas moins le Général, que les mouvemens & les intrigues, dont je viens de parler. Joncaire, qu'il avoit renvoyé de nouveau à Tsonnonthouan avec le P. le Vaillant, lui manda que le Gouverneur d'Orange avoit convoqué une Assemblée générale de toute la Nation à Onnontagué, & qu'il vouloit à quelque prix que ce fût, obliger les Cantons, 1°. à chasser les Missionnaires, 2°. à empêcher les Abénaquis de continuer leurs hostilités, 3°. à congédier les Mahingans, qui s'étoient depuis peu établis dans le Canton d'Agnier, & à les contraindre de retourner à leur ancienne demeure près d'Orange: 4°. à donner passage sur leurs Terres aux Nations d'en haut, pour venir traiter dans les Colonies Angloises.

Les Sauvages du Détroit mal intentionnés.

On apprit en même tems que des Sauvages du Détroit étoient allés à Orange, & y avoient été fort caressés, & que d'autres avoient mis le feu au Fort même du Détroit, qui auroit été reduit en cendres, si on n'y eût promptement remedié. On ne sçavoit donc plus sur qui compter, & nos anciens Alliés paroissoient être sur le point de devenir nos plus cuels

Ennemis. Dans cet embarras, qui augmenta encore par une nouvelle hoſtilité des Miamis contre les Iroquois, on comprit mieux qu'on n'avoit encore fait, pourquoi le Chevalier de Callieres avoit tant ſouhaité d'avoir auprès des Cantons des Perſonnes, qui puſſent s'attirer leur eſtime, & les rappeller à leurs véritables intérêts. 1704.

Conduite des Iroquois en cette occaſion.

En effet les Iroquois dans le tems, qu'on avoit tout à craindre de leur reſſentiment & des ſollicitations des Anglois, vérifierent ce que Teganiſſorens avoit dit à M. de Vaudreuil, que quand ils avoient une fois dépoſé les armes, il leur falloit de grandes raiſons pour les reprendre. Sur la nouvelle de la trahiſon des Outaouais près de Catarocouy, l'Aſſemblée convoquée par le Gouverneur d'Orange fut différée, & les Tſonnonthouans, qui étoient les ſeuls Offenſés, renvoyerent le P. le Vaillant & Joncaire à M. de Vaudreuil pour lui faire leurs plaintes de cette infraction du Traité de paix.

Cette démarche raſſûra le Gouverneur Général, il promit aux Tſonnonthouans une ſatisfaction entiere, & nous verrons bientôt qu'il leur tint parole. L'hoſtilité, dont il s'agiſſoit, étoit une ſuite du mécontentement, que les Outaouais avoient de l'Etabliſſement du Détroit, & l'on commença de s'appercevoir que cette Entrepriſe avoit des inconvéniens, que M. de Callieres n'avoit pas aſſez prévûs. Bien des Gens en Canada ne l'approuvoient point, & M. de Vaudreuil étoit de ce nombre. C'en étoit aſſez pour ne le point ſoûtenir, & pour lui attribuer tous les déſordres, & tous les accidens, qui pouvoient arriver dans ces Contrées éloignées. En quoi ce Général ne fit pas reflexion que ce qui a été entrepris mal à propos, ne doit pas toujours pour cela être négligé, ou abandonné.

Cependant les Tſonnonthouans paroiſſant auſſi-bien diſpoſés, que nous venons de le voir, M. de Vaudreuil leur fit dire qu'il ſeroit bien aiſe qu'ils ſe trouvaſſent à l'Aſſemblée d'Orange, pour empêcher qu'on n'y prît aucune réſolution contraire aux intérêts des François. Il s'étoit auſſi aſſûré des Onnontagués; M. de Maricourt étant mort depuis peu, le Baron de Longueil, ſon Frere aîné, avoit été envoyé dans ce Canton, & y avoit négocié fort heureuſement. Il y étoit encore avec Joncaire & le P. le Vaillant, lorſque le Gouverneur d'Orange y arriva : l'Aſſemblée ſe tint, Schuiller ne

1704. put empêcher que les trois François n'y assistassent, & ceux-ci manœuvrerent si bien, qu'on se sépara, sans avoir rien conclu.

Le Gouverneur d'Orange fait de nouveaux efforts pour attirer les Iroquois Chrétiens dans la N. York.

Le Gouverneur d'Orange ne se rebuta point, & ayant à son retour rencontré quelques Iroquois du Sault S. Louis dans le Canton d'Agnier, il les engagea à force de présens à le suivre jusqu'à Corlar. Là il leur reprocha qu'ils étoient les seuls Auteurs de la guerre : il leur offrit ensuite des Terres, s'ils vouloient s'établir dans son Gouvernement, & leur donna un Collier pour leur Village, & deux autres pour ceux de la Montagne & du Sault au Recollet, par lesquels il les exhortoit à demeurer au moins tranquilles, & à lier un commerce reglé avec lui.

Non-seulement les Sauvages se chargerent de ces Colliers ; mais ils furent acceptés dans les trois Bourgades. M. de Ramezay en fut bientôt instruit, & comprit d'abord qu'il n'y avoit pas un instant à perdre pour empêcher les suites de cette négociation. Par bonheur les Chefs & les Anciens n'y avoient pris aucune part, ainsi il n'eut aucune peine à faire renvoyer les Colliers sans réponse. Il engagea même les trois Villages à lever des Partis de guerre contre les Anglois.

Expédition du Sieur de Montigny contre les Anglois

Quelque tems auparavant des Abénaquis s'étant laissés surprendre par des Anglois, qui en avoient tué quelques-uns, demanderent du secours à M. de Vaudreuil, & ce Général leur envoya le Sieur de Montigny avec quatre, ou cinq Canadiens. Il ne s'agissoit que de les rassûrer, & Montigny suffisoit seul pour cela. Il eut bientôt assemblé cinquante Guerriers de cette Nation, & s'étant mis à leur tête, il alla chercher les Anglois, pilla & brûla un Fort, où plusieurs s'étoient retirés, & fit quantité de Prisonniers.

Plusieurs Abénaquis s'établissent à Bekancourt.

D'autres Abénaquis se trouvoient trop exposés aux courses des Bastonnois, & se voyoient en danger de mourir de faim, parce qu'ils n'étoient pas à portée de tirer des vivres des Habitations Françoises, & qu'ils ne pouvoient plus en avoir des Anglois ; M. de Vaudreuil saisit cette occasion pour exécuter un dessein, qu'il avoit formé aussitôt après la mort du Chevalier de Callieres. Il proposa à ces Sauvages de venir demeurer dans la Colonie, & ils y consentirent. On les plaça sur la Riviere de Bekancourt, & ils y sont encore aujourd'hui. Le dessein du Gouverneur Général, en faisant cet Eta-

bliſſement, étoit d'oppoſer une digue aux Iroquois, au cas, que ces Sauvages ſe laiſſaſſent perſuader par les Anglois de recommencer la guerre, ou même de les empêcher de prendre ce parti, & la ſuite a fait voir qu'il avoit bien penſé. 1704.

Politique des Iroquois. Avis donné par la Cour à ce ſujet.

Dans le fond, les Cantons, & ſurtout celui de Tſonnonthouan, ne vouloient point donner atteinte à la neutralité, qu'ils avoient jurée, & dont ils commençoient à comprendre les avantages; mais on pénétra que les derniers s'étoient fait un point d'honneur d'y faire comprendre les Anglois mêmes, & de s'établir Médiateurs entr'eux & nous. M. de Vaudreuil, qui avoit de bonne heure entrevû leur deſſein, en avoit déja informé la Cour, qui lui fit réponſe que, ſi on étoit aſſûré de faire la guerre avec ſuccès, ſans engager le Roy à des dépenſes extraordinaires, il falloit rejetter les propoſitions des Iroquois: ſinon, qu'on pouvoit ménager une Neutralité pour l'Amérique; mais qu'il n'étoit pas de l'honneur de Sa Majeſté que ſon Gouverneur & Lieutenant Général en fît les avances: ſurtout qu'il ne convenoit en nulle maniere de paſſer par la médiation des ſeuls Iroquois.

Le Miniſtre ajoûtoit que ce qui lui paroiſſoit le plus à propos, étoit de charger les Miſſionnaires de faire entendre à ces Sauvages que les François ne cherchoient point à troubler le repos du Pays; que bien qu'ils fuſſent en état de pouſſer la guerre avec vigueur, ils préfereroient toujours la tranquillité du Canada à tous les avantages, que pourroit leur procurer la ſupériorité de leurs armes, & que ſi les Cantons perſuadés de cette diſpoſition de notre part, portoient les Anglois à demander la neutralité pour leurs Colonies, M. de Vaudreuil pourroit les écouter; mais qu'il ne conclût rien, ſans avoir reçu les ordres du Roy.

On fait juſtice aux Cantons de l'inſulte des Outaouais.

On ſe doutoit bien que cette négociation demeureroit ſans effet, & on ne fut point ſurpris, lorſqu'on ſçut qu'elle avoit échoué; mais le point eſſentiel étoit de ménager l'eſprit des Iroquois en leur faiſant voir que ce n'étoit point nous, qui voulions rompre la paix, & on y réuſſit d'autant mieux que dans le même tems les Cantons furent vengés des inſultes, qu'ils avoient reçuës des Outaouais. Le Chef du Parti, qui les avoit attaqués auprès de Cataracouy, s'en retournant à Michillimakinac avec ſes Priſonniers, paſſa par le Détroit, & voulut engager ceux de ſa Nation, qui étoient établis dans

1704. ce Poſte, à ſe déclarer pour lui : il eut même l'inſolence de faire parade de ſa victoire à la vûë du Fort ; mais le Sieur de Tonti, qui y commandoit en l'abſence de M. de la Motte Cadillac, choqué de cette bravade, envoya le Sr de VINCENNES avec vint Soldats de la Garniſon, avec ordre de le charger, ce qui fut fait, & quoique des Outaouais du Détroit fuſſent venus au nombre de trente, pour ſoûtenir leurs Compatriotes, Vincennes les attaqua avec tant de valeur, qu'il les contraignit de prendre la fuite, & d'abandonner leurs Priſonniers, qui furent remis entre les mains des Tſonnonthouans.

Cette action de vigueur, & la réſolution, où paroiſſoit le Gouverneur Général de traiter en Ennemi quiconque entreprendroit de troubler la tranquillité publique, déconcerterent toutes les intrigues des Anglois, & retinrent dans le devoir ceux d'entre les Sauvages, qui n'étoient pas bien intentionnés. Ce qui arriva dans le même tems en Terre-Neuve & en Acadie, fit connoître à toutes ces Nations que les François n'avoient rien dit de trop, en publiant qu'ils étoient en état de pouſſer la guerre avec ſuccès contre les Anglois.

Belle action d'un Partiſan François.

Un Partiſan, nommé LA GRANGE, Homme de tête & de réſolution, habile Navigateur, & qui avoit appris la guerre dans la Baye d'Hudſon ſous M. d'Iberville, équipa à Quebec deux Barques, où il mit cent Canadiens. Il ſçavoit qu'il étoit arrivé des Navires de guerre à Bonneviſte en Terre-Neuve, & il y alla dans l'eſperance d'en ſurprendre quelqu'un. Arrivé à douze lieuës de ce Port, il quitta ſes Barques, pour n'être point découvert, & pourſuivit ſa route ſur deux charois, entra de nuit dans le Port, aborda une Fregate de vintquatre piéces de canon, chargée de Moruës, & s'en rendit le Maître, brûla deux Flûtes de deux à trois-cent tonneaux chacune, coula à fond une autre petite Fregate, & ſe retira avec ſa priſe, & un grand nombre de Priſonniers.

Il y avoit dans le Fort de Bonneviſte ſix-cent Anglois, qui parurent le lendemain matin ſous les armes ; mais il étoit trop tard, nos Braves étoient déja à la voile, & ne craignoient plus d'être pourſuivis. La Grange retourna à Quebec, y vendit la carguaiſon de ſa Fregate, & la fretta pour France ; mais il eut le malheur d'être attaqué à la hauteur de France : il ſe battit avec une valeur, qui l'eût rendu Victorieux, ſi la partie eût été moins inégale, & ſa défaite ne lui fit guéres moins d'honneur

BAYE FRANÇOISE

25 20

Canal Saint Georges

Ruisseau vert

Etang d'eau douce

le Cap Noir

20 25 28 20 38

9 8

10 la Tou

F

Banc qui couvre

LE BASSIN

I. Imbert par les Anglois de Beart

Ance et Portage qui va à la Baie de Ste Marie

Riv. R. de Beau

Rue Imbert

Riviere à l'Orignal

4.

Dheulland Sculp

Plan du Port Royal dans l'Accadie

Appellé aujourd'hui par les Anglois

Annapolis Royale

Par N.B. Ing. de la M.

1744.

Pointe Maillet

Ruisseau Maillet

Cornalle

Ruisseau des Bourgs

le Port Royal
ou Annapolis Royale

Ruisseau a Cornalle

Bonne Passe

Ruisseau S.t Charles

R. Dugua

I. d'Arington
ou
I. aux Chevres

Passe aux Fous

Lescarbotte

Lac

la petite Riv.re

Aut. R. d'Allen

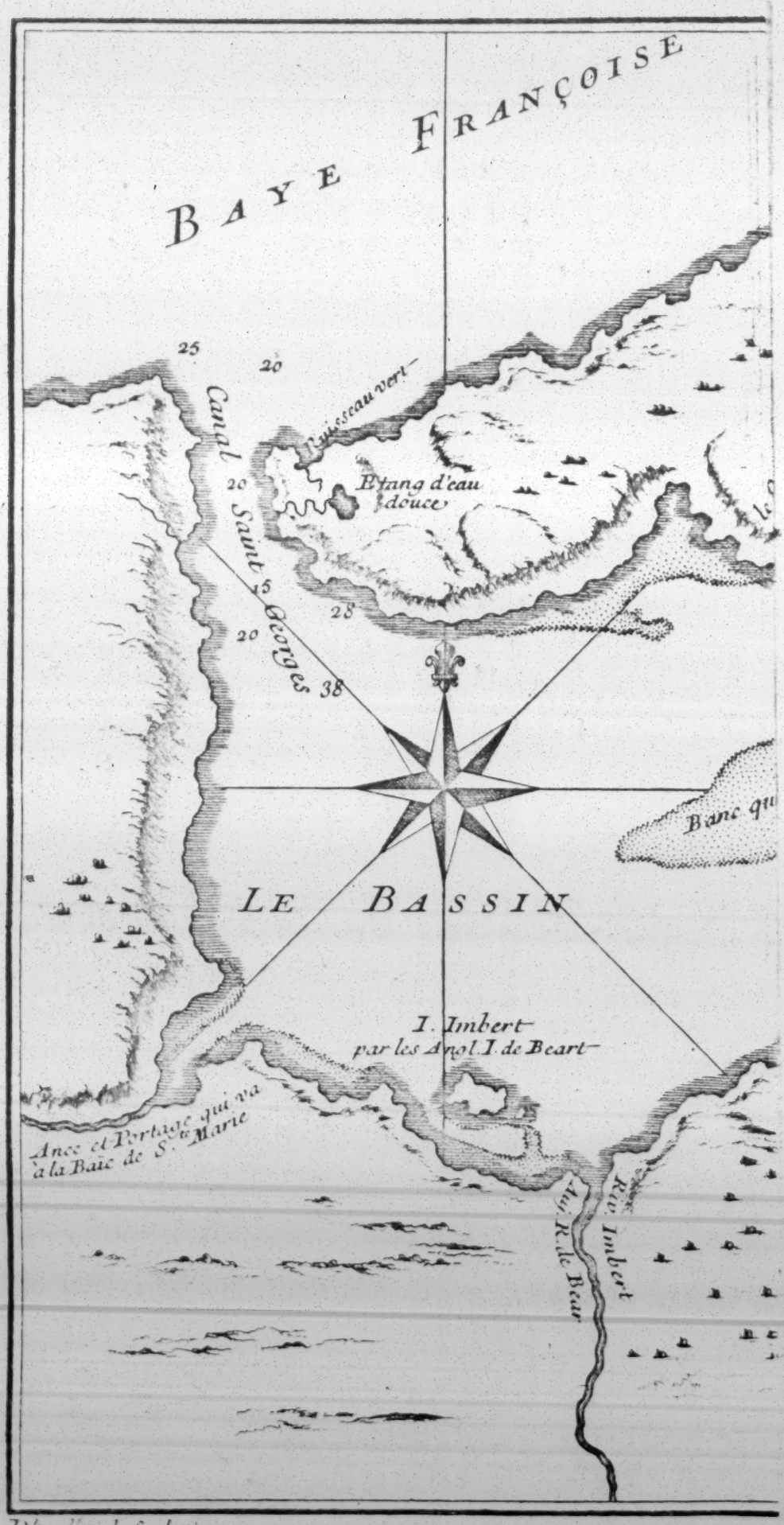
Echelles

Deux mille quatre cens Toi.

300 600 1200 1800 2400

Une Lieue commune de France. 1 Li.

Lieue Marine de France et d'Angleterre. 1 Li.


BAYE FRANÇOISE
25
20
Ruisseau vert
Canal Saint Georges
20
Etang d'eau douce
28
20
38
LE BASSIN
Banc qui
I. Imbert
par les Anol. I. de Beart
Ance et Portage qui va à la Baie de S.te Marie
Riv. Imbert
Aut. R. de Beau
Dheuland Sculp

4.

d'honneur, que ſa victoire. Auſſi le Roy le voulut-il avoir à ſon Service, en le faiſant entrer dans le Corps de la Marine, & il s'eſt montré juſqu'à la mort digne de cet honneur. 1704.

Mais ce qui acheva de convaincre les Sauvages de la ſuperiorité de nos Troupes ſur celles des Anglois, ce fut l'Entrepriſe malheureuſe des Baſtonnois ſur le Port Royal, & le peu de courage, qu'ils y firent paroître. M. de Brouillan, Gouverneur de l'Acadie, avoit eu des avis certains qu'il devoit être attaqué ; cependant, au lieu de ſe précautionner, comme il devoit, il ne ſongea qu'à porter la guerre chez ſes Ennemis, & il avoit écrit à M. de Vaudreuil pour en avoir ſon agrément : auſſi fut-il ſurpris. Le ſecond de Juillet au lever du Soleil on vint l'avertir qu'il y avoit des Navires Anglois dans le Baſſin du Port Royal ; qu'ils avoient même déja débarqué des Troupes, enlevé la Garde de l'Entrée, qui n'étoit que de trois Hommes, & pris pluſieurs Habitans. Les Anglois attaquent le Port Royal.

Sur le midi le nombre des Vaiſſeaux Ennemis avoit crû juſqu'à dix, à ſçavoir, un de cinquante piéces de canon, un autre de trente, la Galere de Baſton de douze, & ſept Brigantins ; & ils étoient mouillés devant l'entrée du Baſſin à deux lieuës du Fort. C'eſt ce que porte la Lettre du Marquis de Vaudreuil à M. de Pontchartrain ; mais le Gouverneur de l'Acadie aſſûre dans celle, qu'il écrivit au même Miniſtre, que l'Ennemi avoit vintdeux Bâtimens, & que l'Amiral étoit de ſoixante & dix piéces de canon. On peut néanmoins concilier ces deux verſions, en joignant à l'Eſcadre, qui aſſiegea le Port Royal, celle, qui s'étoit arrêtée aux Mines à vintdeux lieuës de-là, & qui y brûla pluſieurs Habitations.

M. de Brouillan fut informé le quatre de cette irruption, & le cinquiéme il apprit que les Anglois avoient envoyé ſommer tous les Habitans du Port Royal de ſe donner à eux, avec menace, s'ils le refuſoient, de ne leur faire aucun quartier, & qu'ils publioient qu'ils étoient treize-cent Hommes, ſans compter deux-cent Sauvages. Le Gouverneur n'avoit de Soldats, que ce qu'il lui en falloit pour défendre ſon Fort. Il fit d'abord avertir les Habitans de faire tout leur poſſible pour empêcher les deſcentes, & de mettre en ſûreté dans le Bois ce qu'ils avoient de plus précieux. Mais quand il vit que la Flotte n'approchoit point, il envoya pluſieurs Détachemens, qui arrêterent les Anglois par tout, où ils ſe préſenterent. Il

1704. marcha enſuite lui-même pour les ſoûtenir, ſans pourtant trop s'éloigner de ſa Place, d'où il faiſoit obſerver les Vaiſſeaux Ennemis, & il y eut quelques actions aſſez vives, dans l'une deſquelles les Anglois perdirent leur Lieutenant Colonel, Homme de tête & de main, & le ſeul, ſur qui ils pouvoient compter pour la réuſſite de leur Entrepriſe.

Ils ſe retirent. Enfin aprés pluſieurs feintes pour tromper & pour ſurprendre les Habitans, & quelques excurſions, tantôt d'un côté, & tantôt d'un autre, l'Amiral voyant que rien ne lui proſperoit, fit rembarquer toutes ſes Troupes, & la Flotte ſortit le vintuniéme du Baſſin. L'Amiral laiſſa à terre un de ſes Priſonniers, & lui recommanda de dire aux Habitans que, s'ils vouloient ſe tenir Neutres, on les laiſſeroit en repos. Il lui fit auſſi entendre qu'il alloit aux Mines, pour achever de ruiner ce quartier; mais le Gouverneur y avoit envoyé du ſecours, ce qui obligea les Anglois de porter ailleurs le ravage, & ils tomberent ſur la Riviere *d'Ipiguit*. Le vint-deux ſeize autres Bâtimens Anglois arriverent à Beaubaſſin à la faveur d'un brouillard; mais on y étoit ſur ſes gardes, & ils n'y firent bas beaucoup de mal. Ainſi tout le fruit de cette Expédition ſe reduiſit à faire cinquante Priſonniers de tout ſexe & de tout âge, & à un très-petit butin, qui ne dédommagea point à beaucoup près les Baſtonnois des frais d'un ſi grand armement, encore moins du mépris, que leur peu de réſolution leur attira de la part de tous les Sauvages.

Mort de M. de Brouillan. M. de Subercaſe lui ſuccéde. M. de Brouillan mourut l'année ſuivante, & eut pour Succeſſeur M. de Subercaſe, qui pendant l'Hyver avoit fait autant de mal aux Anglois de Terre-Neuve, que ceux de la Nouvelle Angleterre en avoient voulu faire aux Habitans de

1705. l'Acadie, quoiqu'il eût auſſi manqué ſon principal objet. Cet Officier, extrémement actif & vigilant, avoit formé le même deſſein, que MM. d'Iberville & de Brouillan avoient exécuté en bonne partie quelques années auparavant, à ſçavoir, de chaſſer les Anglois de Terre-Neuve.

Expéditions de ce dernier en Terre-Neuve. Il le propoſa à la Cour, qui l'agréa, & M. de L'EPINAY, qui devoit conduire en Canada le Vaiſſeau du Roy le Weſp, eut ordre d'embarquer des Canadiens à Quebec, & de les mener à Plaiſance. Il y en débarqua en effet cent, y compris douze Officiers, du nombre deſquels étoit Montigny, le tout commandé par M. de Beaucourt. Ce ſecours ne fut pas le ſeul,

que reçut M. de Subercaſe, qui partit le quinziéme de Janvier 1705. à la tête de quatre-cent cinquante Hommes bien armés, Soldats, Canadiens, Flibuſtiers, & Sauvages, tous Gens déterminés & accoûtumés à marcher en Raquettes. Chaque Homme portoit des vivres pour vingt jours, ſes armes, ſa couverture, & une tente tour à tour par Chambrée. 1705.

Ce qu'il y eut de plus penible dans cette marche, c'eſt qu'il ſe rencontra juſqu'à quatre Rivieres, qui n'étoient pas entiérement gélées, & qu'il fallut traverſer à gué au milieu des glaces, qu'elles charioient, & que la rapidité du courant entraînoit avec une extrême violence. D'ailleurs la nuit du vint-deux il tomba une neige ſi abondante, que l'Armée fut contrainte de s'arrêter deux jours, pendant leſquels un vent impétueux & très-froid, la fit beaucoup ſouffrir. Le vint-ſix elle ſe remit en marche, tourna vers *Rebou*, & arriva ſur le midi au milieu des Habitations Angloiſes, où tout le Monde ſe jetta à genoux, demandant quartier.

L'Armée y trouva beaucoup de vivres, & après s'y être repoſée deux fois vint-quatre heures, alla camper à trois lieuës du *Petit Havre*, autre Poſte Anglois, qui n'eſt éloigné que de trois autres lieuës de S. Jean. Elle y entra le lendemain, y laiſſa quarante Hommes pour y garder les Priſonniers, qu'elle avoit faits à Rebou, & en partit le trente-un. Les Anglois de S. Jean ne ſçavoient pas les François ſi près d'eux, & peut-être ignoroient-ils qu'ils fuſſent partis de Plaiſance; mais le peu d'ordre, que l'Armée garda au ſortir du Petit Havre, & le peu de ſoin, qu'on avoit eu de bien découvrir S. Jean, lui ôterent tout l'avantage de la ſurpriſe.

Il y avoit alors à S. Jean deux Forts, dont l'un étoit beaucoup plus grand que l'autre. On commença par le premier; les Anglois s'y défendirent très-bien, & firent ſur les Aſſiégeans un feu continuel de bombes & de canons, qui fut ſoûtenu avec toute l'intrépidité poſſible: cependant nous n'y eûmes que quinze Hommes tués, ou bleſſés; le Chevalier DE LO, Enſeigne, fut du nombre des Morts. Il fallut enfin lever le ſiége, parce que la poudre manqua aux Nôtres; une partie de celle, qu'ils avoient apportée de Plaiſance, aïant été mouillée au paſſage des Rivieres. Mais ils ne ſe retirerent, qu'après avoir réduit en cendres tout ce qu'il y avoit d'Habitations autour du Havre.

1705. Le cinquiéme de Mars l'Armée décampa, & marcha le long de la Côte juſqu'au Forillon, dont les Habitans firent d'abord mine de vouloir ſe défendre; mais ils ſe raviſerent bientôt, & ſe rendirent Priſonniers de guerre. Le Bourg fut brûlé, après quoi Montigny, qui avoit amené à cette Expédition ſon fidéle Neſcambiouit, fut détaché avec les Sauvages, & une partie des Canadiens, pour aller du côté de Carbonniere & de Bonneviſte, avec ordre de brûler & de détruire toute la Côte, ce qu'il exécuta ſans perdre un ſeul Homme, tant la terreur étoit grande parmi les Anglois.

Son nom ſeul faiſoit tomber les armes des mains aux plus Réſolus, & lui livra une quantité de Priſonniers, qu'il n'eut que la peine de lier. Mais il fallut réſerver pour une autre fois l'Iſle de Carbonniere, où il y avoit trois-cent Hommes, & que j'ai déja dit être inacceſſible en Hyver. Tout le reſte fut forcé, ou ſe ſoûmit. MM. de LINCTOT, de Villedonné & de BELETRE y ſéconderent parfaitement Montigny, & Neſcambiouit s'y diſtingua à ſon ordinaire. Enfin cette Campagne ruina entiérement le commerce des Anglois en Terre-Neuve.

Priſe de M. de Quebec, &. d'un Vaiſſeau du Roy.

Ils en avoient été un peu dédommagés l'Automne précédente par la priſe de *la Seine*, grande Flûte du Roy, qui portoit à Quebec M. de ST. VALIER, ſon Evêque, grand nombre d'Eccleſiaſtiques, pluſieurs des plus riches Particuliers, & dont la charge étoit eſtimée près d'un million. Le Chevalier de MEAUPOU, qui commandoit ce Navire, ayant aperçu de loin quelques Bâtimens, qui lui parurent des Barques, leur donna la chaſſe, & fut bien ſurpris de ſe trouver au milieu de la Flotte de Virginie, compoſée de cent cinquante Voiles, & de quatre Vaiſſeaux de guerre, qui l'eſcortoient.

Il n'étoit plus en ſon pouvoir d'éviter le combat, parce qu'il étoit ſous le vent des Ennemis, & il le ſoûtint pendant dix heures avec une bravoure & une intrépidité, qui a peu d'exemples. Son Equipage & ſes Paſſagers le ſéconderent tout-à-fait bien, leur mouſqueterie tua bien du Monde aux Anglois, & ce qu'il y eut de ſingulier, c'eſt qu'il n'y eut qu'un ſeul Homme tué ſur le Vaiſſeau François. La réſiſtance du Chevalier de Meaupou eût été même beaucoup plus longue, s'il n'eût pas eu pour ſes Paſſagers la complaiſance de ne pas jetter à la Mer les balots, qui embaraſſoient ſes canons, dont il ne put faire jouer qu'une petite partie.

1705.

La Nouvelle France ſe reſſentit lontems de cette perte, & M. de St. Valier reſta huit ans Priſonnier en Angleterre, parce que la Reine de la Grande Bretagne vouloit, pour le rélâcher, que le Roy de France donnât la liberté au Prevôt de Liége, qui étoit Priſonnier de l'Electeur de Cologne, ſon Souverain, lequel avoit de grandes raiſons pour le retenir. Cependant la priſe de la Seine procura un véritable avantage au Canada. On ne s'y étoit point encore aviſé d'y faire de la Toile, la néceſſité y fit ouvrir les yeux ſur cette négligence; on y ſema du chanvre & du lin, qui y réuſſirent au-delà de ce qu'on avoit eſperé, & on en fit uſage.

Négociations pour l'échange des Priſonniers.

Il y eut cette année 1705. & la ſuivante bien des pourparlers entre le Marquis de Vaudreuil, & M. Dudley, Gouverneur Général de la Nouvelle Angleterre, pour l'échange des Priſonniers. Le Général Anglois fit les premieres démarches, & envoya à Quebec un nommé Levingston, qui, ſelon la coûtume de ſa Nation, commença par ſe plaindre bien haut des cruautés exercées par nos Sauvages ſur les Anglois. Il étoit aiſé de lui répondre, & on le fit. Il parla enſuite d'affaires, & M. de Vaudreuil lui dit qu'il ne refuſoit pas de traiter avec ſon Maître; mais qu'il lui feroit propoſer ſes conditions par un de ſes Officiers.

Il en chargea en effet le Sieur de Courtemanche, qui accompagna l'Envoyé Anglois à Baſton, & la premiere de ces conditions étoit qu'on ne renverroit aucun Priſonnier Anglois, que tous les François, & Sauvages Alliés des François, qui étoient dans les priſons de la Nouvelle Angleterre, n'euſſent été remis entre les mains du Gouverneur de l'Acadie, & que l'on n'eût donné des aſſûrances pour la liberté de ceux, qui avoient été tranſportés en Europe, ou dans les Iſles de l'Amérique. Je n'ai pu ſçavoir quelles étoient les autres.

M. Dudley n'avoit pas apparemment deſſein de conclure: il traîna la négociation en longueur: enfin il déclara qu'il ne pouvoit rien décider ſans le conſentement des autres Gouverneurs des Colonies Angloiſes, & M. de Vaudreuil prit le parti de faire recommencer les hoſtilités dans la Nouvelle Angleterre. On fut un peu ſurpris qu'il eût été le dernier à voir, ce qui ſautoit aux yeux de tout le Monde, qu'on n'avoit eu en vûë que de l'amuſer. On trouva ſurtout fort mauvais qu'il eût permis au Fils du Général Anglois de reſter quelque

1705. tems à Quebec, ſous prétexte de finir le Traité, & à un Brigantin de la même Nation de monter, & de deſcendre le Fleuve. Comme j'arrivai dans ce même tems à Quebec, j'entendis pluſieurs Officiers murmurer de ce qu'on avoit par-là donné aux Anglois le loiſir de prendre connoiſſance des endroits du Fleuve les plus difficiles, & par-là d'ôter à la Nouvelle France ce qui faiſoit ſa principale force. Quelques-uns m'aſſûrerent même qu'ils avoient ſurpris des Gens de la ſuite du jeune Dudley, qui obſervoient & toiſoient les Fortifications de Quebec.

Proposals to ye sd Indians Repeated which so Shamd us that wee knew not what to think, as also heard them tell ye governr. of Canida that Since our Indians had been with him quider by a Belt of wampum to ye Sachims of Cagnawage Desyred them in albany in ye time of Twenty five days, whereupon ye governrs of Canida told them to take up ye Belt again and he would give them an answer ye next Morning.

Brethren

When wee came back from quebck wee went to ye Castle Cagnawage where ye Canida Indian Sachims ordred a meeting and told us they had Receivd an Answer from there father upon ye Belt of wampum to tell us, that Quider is not to Concern himselfe with his Indians who are one flesh and Blood with him there father, and hath ordred them to Stay and not goe whose Commands and orders they have Resolved to observe. gave a string of wampum

Brethren

When ye Govr of Canida Sent for us he Desyred wee should bring our Prisoners with us, wee took Two prisoners And gave them to him, and yn Desyred he should Return his Prisoners taken from us, whereupon he gave us ye Two English prisoners whom wee have Brought with us.

Brethren

While wee were with ye govr. of Canida he sayd but litle to us, and comeing in Cagnawage ye Sachims in there meeting asked us what wee had proposed to there Indians in ye propositions at albany; wee told them that wee knew nothing thereof, whereupon they cryed out that they were glad to hear that our Broyr Corlaer tooke so litle care of us, but Slighted and doth what he thinks fitt without us. Sayd further That ye Governr. of Canida Says when he sent for us he saw that Quider held us fast by ye arms And when he saw wee were goeing he went and gave his owne Indians a belt of wampum, but had it been given to us, he should not had hindred his Indians to come which Belt of wampum they Say hath been sent to Each Castle and none would accept thereof have therefore Sent it back to our Brother Corlaer.

Massage Sent from ye Sachims of onnondage by 3 Indians with 7 hands of wampum who arrived here in albany ye 17th. of march 1702/3

Brother Corlaer

Wee are sent Expresse from ye Sachims of onnondage to acquaint you that the Sachims of ye Sinnekes Countrey have appointed a generall meeting of ye five nations to be held in onnondage and therefore Desyre that Quider Meaning Coll: Peter Schuyler with one other Gentn: may appear in said Meeting to hear what shall be proposed therein.

That a Message is Sent from onnondage to Cadarachque to Desyre ye french there, to Send for Monsr. Maricur and Some Sachims of ye Praying Indians in Canida to appear in Said Meeting.

That on other message will be sent here to acquaint you on what day said Meeting will be held

That after they had Ended there Massage two of said Three Indians caled cachnagahoroton & Tigwachwagarocko, Privately in ye Evening Reported, off a great Division among the Sinnekes Relateing ye Sending home the Jesuit out of there Countrey Say That Since Last fall when Lawrence ye Interpreter was there when the Sachims Resolved that ye Jesuit Should be sent home to Canida, It seemeth by the Influence he had on Some Indian Squaes there, they have had a Private Meeting with Severall young Indians of said Countrey (Inclined for ye Jesuit) and Desyred ye said Indians to Remember the Compassion which ye governr. of Canida in the Late warr hath had with them In Sparing them all from being Ruined and therefore for ye quiet of there Countrey that they ought to Endeavor to keep the Jesuitt therein. gave a Bunch of Strung wampum which the Indians told ye Squaes to take up again. and by a Belt of wampum to ye Squaes did in manner assure them that ye Jesuit should not be sent home

which assureance was also privately Confirmd by Severall of ye old Indians Inclined to ye Jesuitt.

The Said Two Indians Say further that severall of ye Sachims Inclined for ys. Governmt. bidd them tell Quider not to be wanting in Comeing himselfe with one other Gentn. well Supplyed with

Deganawidah said: "A chief must always speak the truth. His tongue must be straight. He must have a big heart, be kind, considerate, generous.

Provisions wampum Belts and other Necessaryes So that monsr. Marricuer when he comes there with his Lyquor and other Presents may not have opportunity to Reflect on this Government as he lately hath Done.

The 23th of March 1702/3

A message sent from ye Sachims of ye Mohogs Countrey To Desyre that Coll: Schuyler doth not Delay. To be timely in ye Generall Meeting at onnondage to prevent Such Evill Designs as Monsr. marricur might Endeavor Impose on ye five nations.

Present
Coll: Pr. Schuyler
Majr Dirk Wessels
Mayr Albert Rykman
Recordr Johs. Abeell
Capt. Evert Banker
Capt. Johs. Schuyler
Capt. James Weems Commandr
Jacob Turck Esqr high Sherriffe
and severall oyr gentn. from Albany & Shinnechtady
John Baptist van Eps } *Interpreters*
Lawrence Claese }

Proposition Made to the Schakook Indians Meet at Shinnechtady on there Journey and Convoyed By severall Mohogs to settle In ye Mohogs Countrey this 6th. of July 1703.

Children

I was Surprized when yesterday first Informd That you were Minded to Desert your habitations Which so many years by your fathers hath Been Setled and hitherto By you kept in possession which Caused me Send by Leiut Jacob Schoonhoven to Know who Was the occasion of yt Design by Whom you Returned Me noe Answer but I Receivd from Hendk ye Indian who Is None of your Nation seven hands of Wampum Whereby he sends Me Word to Make Noe further Enquire In yt Matter which I took Noe Notice of but was ye more surprized to hear that You & Your familyes were on Journey to Setle with the Mohogs In there Countrey whereupon I Tought Needfull To send Majr Dirk Wessells Capt Johs. & Capt Myndert Shuyler To advice you to Return Bak to Shaakook & Remain there Untill his Excellency Your fathers arrival from New York who Is Dayly Expected and to Consult with him which sd. Three Persones Brought Answer that you were Resolved to Goe on sd. Journey Contrary to your fathers advice on Which wee In our Duty to Her Majes. & The Good will wee Bear to You Who Doe Professe To be Her Majes. Sub-

jects have Resolved To Meet you here and further advice you to Return to your said Habitations gave on Bunch Strung wampum.

Present
Coll Pr Shuyler
Majr Dirk Wessels
Mayr Albert Rykman
Recorder Johs Abeel
Capt John Schuyler
Capt Evert Bonker
Capt. Myndert Schuyler
Capt James Weems Commandr
Jacob Turck Esqr high Sherriffe
& severall oyr Gentn of albany & Shinnechtady
John Baptist van Eps } *Interpreters*
Lawrence Clause }

Answer made By The Schakook Indians To ye above Proposition ye 7th of July 1703

Awanie Sachims of ye Mohogs [sic] *Speaker*

Father

Wee Must tell you that wee were ye first setlers of this Countrey and that When you Came (meaning ye first settlement of Christians here) You Entrd into a Covenant with us whereby you Cannot Pretend To have any Command over Us; You Remember In ye Late Warr You gave us ye Hatchet In hand to strive for your Countrey And wee were always obedient To all Your advises and Directions Whereby wee are Become a Small Nation the flesh taken from our Bodyes and doe observe that what Governor of Canida In ye sd. warr hath Left Us You Design to take from us If You hinder our Journy therefore Be Not against our Setling with ye Mohogs our freinds In There Countrey Where wee may Bee Strenthend again it Is The Place where our Nation formerly Dwelt and kept there fyre Burning there so Now wee are Goeing Up to Setle & Kindle our fyres there again.

Whereupon they were Answerd That wee Never heard that they had had a setlement With ye Mohogs & Told them when they were Last Removed by Sr Edmund Andros it was from The Lake Towards Canida and Planted at Schaakook and Therefore Recommded them to Return again from Whence They Came Untill His Excellencys arriveall to Which They would Not hearken But Rose

"A chief must always be ready to help those who are in want. His aid must be given willingly, and he must receive no pay or reward for his services.

Provisions wampum Belts and other Necessaryes So that monsr. Marricuer when he comes there with his Lyquor and other Presents may not have opportunity to Reflect on this Government as he lately hath Done.

The 23th of March 1703/3

A message sent from ye Sachims of ye Mohogs Countrey To Desyre that Coll: Schuyler doth not Delay. To be timely in ye Generall Meeting at onnondage to prevent Such Evill Designs as Monsr. marricur might Endeavor Impose on ye five nations.

Present
Coll: Pr. Schuyler
Majr Dirk Wessels
Mayr Albert Rykman
Recordr Johs. Abeell
Capt. Everi Banker
Capt. Johs. Schuyler
Capt. James Weems Commandr
Jacob Turck Esqr high Sherriffe
and severall oyr gentn. from Albany & Shinnechtady
John Baptist van Eps } *Interpreters*
Lawrence Claese }

Proposition Made to the Schakook Indians Meet at Shinnechtady on there Journey and Convoyed By severall Mohogs to settle In ye Mohogs Countrey this 6th. of July 1703.

Children

I was Surprized when yesterday first Informd That you were Minded to Desert your habitations Which so many years by your fathers hath Been Setled and hitherto By you kept in possession which Caused me Send by Leiut Jacob Schoonhoven to Know who Was the occasion of yt Design by Whom you Returned Me noe Answer but I Recevd from Hendk ye Indian who Is None of your Nation seven hands of Wampum Whereby he sends Me Word to Make Noe further Enquire In yt Matter which I took Noe Notice of but was ye more surprized to hear that You & Your familyes were on Journey to Setle with the Mohogs In there Countrey whereupon I Tought Needfull To send Majr Dirk Wessells Capt Johs. & Capt Myndert Shuyler To advice you to Return Bak to Shaakook & Remain there Untill his Excellency Your fathers arrival from New York who Is Dayly Expected and to Consult with him which sd. Three Persones Brought Answer that you were Resolved to Goe on sd. Journey Contrary to your fathers advice on Which wee In our Duty to Her Majes. & The Good will wee Bear to You Who Doe Professe To be Her Majes. Sub-

jects have Resolved To Meet you here and further advice you to Return to your said Habitations gave on Bunch Strung wampum.

Present
Coll Pr Shuyler
Majr Dirk Wessels
Mayr Albert Rykman
Recorder Johs Abeel
Capt John Schuyler
Capt Evert Banker
Capt. Myndert Schuyler
Capt James Weems Commandr
Jacob Turck Esqr high Sherriffe
& severall oyr Gentn of albany & Shinnechtady
John Baptist van Eps } *Interpreters*
Lawrence Clause }

Answer made By The Schakook Indians To ye above Proposition ye 7th of July 1703

Awanie Sachims of ye Mohogs [sic] *Speaker*

Father

Wee Must tell you that wee were ye first setlers of this Countrey and that When you Came (meaning ye first settlement of Christians here) You Entrd into a Covenant with us whereby you Cannot Pretend To have any Command over Us; You Remember In ye Late Warr You gave us ye Hatchet In hand to strive for your Countrey And wee were always obedient To all Your advises and Directions Whereby wee are Become a Small Nation the flesh taken from our Bodyes and doe observe that what Governor of Canida In ye sd. warr hath Left Us You Design to take from us If You hinder our Journy therefore Be Not against our Setling with ye Mohogs our freinds In There Countrey Where wee may Bee Strenthend again it Is The Place where our Nation formerly Dwelt and kept there fyre Burning there so Now wee are Goeing Up to Setle & Kindle our fyres there again.

Whereupon they were Answerd That wee Never heard that they had had a setlement With ye Mohogs & Told them when they were Last Removed by Sr Edmund Andros it was from The Lake Towards Canida and Planted at Schaakook and Therefore Recommded them to Return again from Whence They Came Untill His Excellencys arriveall to Which They would Not hearken But Rose

"A chief must always be ready to help those who are in want. His aid must be given willingly, and he must receive no pay or reward for his services.

Up in a Passion & Went on There Journey up To ye Mohogs Countrey.

The Copy hereof sent doune

To his Excell: my Lord Cornbury.

Present
Albert Ryckman, Mayr.
John abeel Recordr
Capt Evert Banker
Capt Myndt Schuyler

Message from ye Sachims of onnondage brought here by Tarrigjorics and an other Indian from ye Mohogs Country the 21th: of august 1703.

Say that two dayes agoe two Messengers from onnondage came to ye Mohogs Countrey and desyred ye Sachims there to forward the News That a frenchman from Canida is Lately arrived in the Sinnekes Countrey, who saith that he is sent from ye Governr. of Canida Since it Seemeth that Corlaer hath Evill designs against ye five nations is therefore come to tarry there 40 days to watch the motion of Such Designes and on occasion to Live and die with them

Saith further that ye Governr of Canida orderd him to Inform ye five nations that he had an army of 500 Indians and 10 Christian officers Ready and were goeing out to fight against ye Eastern parts of new England since Corlaer dayly Disturbe him by Sending Vessells to Cruce in ye Mouth of ye Canida River therefore was fully Resolved not to Return untill they had made Some attack along ye Sea Costs of new England.

Brother Corlaer

The governr. of Canida threatens to Goe towards New England. wee would advise you to be watch full on your gaurde Send out Spyes for he is a false harted man ye Divill cannot know his minde he talks of new England but ye Design may be against you.

as for us wee doe not trust him altho ye Jesuits are in our Countrey wee doe not pray with them from our hearts.

Brother Corlaer

Wee also acquaint yu. that ye Sachims of ye five nations are comeing to albany who Desyre you will be pleased to meet them there, to give Consult of matters for ye good of ye Countrey. Give 7 hands of wampum

Wee doe also acquaint yu. that Eight of ye Sinnekes Cayouges onnondages & oneydes whereof DCanitsore is one are goeing to ye Praying Indians at Canida to Consult about matters for ye good of ye Countrey who after there Return will give an account thereof.

Propositions made by The Schaahkooks Indians the 24th of Sepr 1703

Father

Wee must acquaint you that last Spring it Seemd verry dark unto us, but now since our father came here our Eys are opened & Shows Light,

Father

It is now Eighty five years since ye first Christian came here in this Countrey then wee tyed them with a Roap but now they are fastned with an Iron Chain to ye tree of welfair so that wee hitherto have stood firm to ye Covenant Chain with our father.

Father

Wee are much Rejoyced to hear that our father hath been so carefull as to Recommend those of ys our Castle who are gone to Setle among the Mohogs to Return to there habitations by us, which wee hope they will observe and doe as our fathers Directs them.

Copy of Coll: Shuylers letr to my Lord Cornbury

May it please your Excellency

Since my Last to your Excellency by Leift C: Congreve I have Receivd by 2 Indian messengers from Col: Partridge of hatfeild ye Inclosed Letter Relateing ye Late Distruction by ye Enemy at Dearfeild in new England and by Johannis Luycasse from Lawrence Claese ye Interpreter in onnondage ye Inclosed Information, ye Commissioners appointed for ye manageing ye Indian affairs have Resolved that 2 Trusty Indians be Sent out to Canida by whom wee may have some Intelligence of there designs, which Indians I think to procure in few days and to despatch them away for that purpose.

May it please yor Lordship

The time appointed for ye Countrey detachment here posted for ye Security of her Majes fronteers being so near Expired I have payd them untill ye first of aprill 1704 and Syned ye Sloop of John van ness by whom I design to Send doune undr Command of Mr. george Ingoldesby Leut. as many as willing to goe Severalls

"A chief must never forget the Creator of mankind, never forget to ask Him for help. The chiefs must work in unity, lest their nation become divided. Any great move must have the consent of all the Five Nations.

22

reading at the Board

[illegible] of the Council to [illegible]

and account of [illegible]

[illegible] the five natives [illegible]

7.) [illegible] was referred [illegible]

[illegible] of 33 [illegible] to [illegible]

for the Province to [illegible]

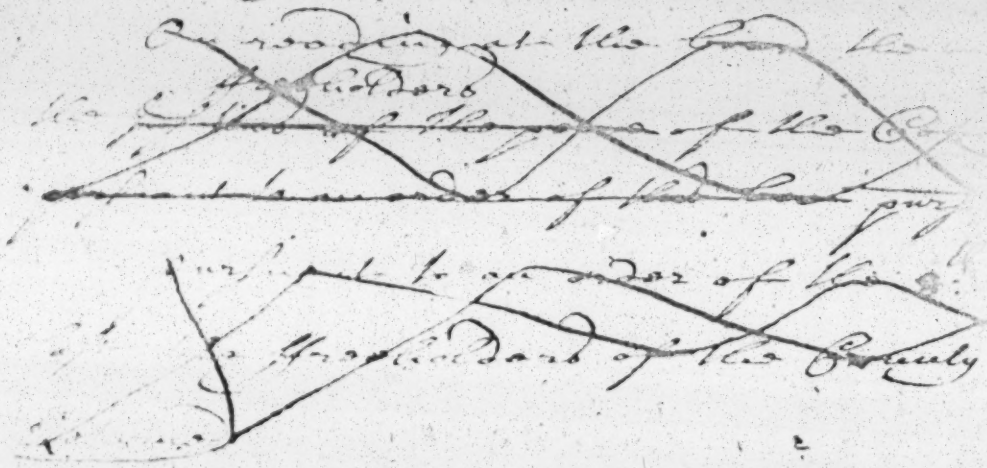
Province and to [illegible]

for Island Governors

to the Plantation and [illegible]

of Boats & Canoes

9.2.17



J'ai veu faire de grands mouvemens à tous les capitaines et aux soldats ; les gens du pays nettoyoient aussi leurs armes. Il paroissoit qu'on se disposoit à quelque grande entreprise. Les mains démangeoient beaucoup au Gouverneur de Montréal, mais estant venu une nouvelle par un François qui venoit d'Orange, que la maladie estoit grande et que les Anglois mouroient en grand nombre, il peut se faire qu'on aura hiverné paisiblement, parce qu'Onontio a dit que, puisque la maladie les faisoit crever, il n'estoit pas besoin de les aller tuer. Tous les enfans et alliés d'Onontio, qui sont aux environs du Montréal, de Québec et mesme ceux de l'Acadie, sçachant qu'il doit faire la guerre aux Anglois, sont venus s'offrir à luy pour prendre la balle, s'il vouloit la leur mettre en main. Mais il les a ramenés, leur disant qu'il estoit assez fort, et que, dans les suites, il leur feroit sçavoir sa pensée.

Onontio a ramassé par des colliers, qui sont venus sous l'eau, toutes les mauvaises paroles, qu'on a laissées tomber chez les Iroquois en descendant à Montréal, et en s'en revenant ici ; rien ne luy a esté caché [1]. Voici maintenant ce qui regarde le Détroit. Le Jésuite, qui fait la prière à Missilimakinak, viendra ici ce printemps prochain [2]. Il se cabanera au village des Outaouas ; je l'enverray chercher par un canot.

Il en viendra aussi un autre qui fera la prière chez les Hurons, il est maintenant à Sonontouan ; il viendra cet été.

Je crois qu'il viendra aussi cinq à six familles de François

1. Cet article a fait un si bon effet que les Sauvages généralement ont cru que toutes les résolutions qu'ils ont prises en secret ont esté découvertes, et c'est par ce moyen que M. de Lamothe a découvert ce que le gouverneur de la Nouvelle-Angleterre leur a envoyé dire. (*L. C.*)

2. On l'a envoyé chercher par un canot, mais il n'a point voulu venir, quoy qu'il ait reçu l'ordre de M. de Callières. Il n'y a point de missionnaire icy, ce qui fait voir la bonne volonté des Jésuites. (*L. C.*)

pour commencer cet establissement; elles arriveront dans le temps que les grains seront meurs, et peut-estre plustost, si elles ont envie de venir.

Tous les François et les missionnaires, qui sont respandus dans cette terre, escouteront ma parole et m'obéiront. C'est ainsi qu'Onontio l'a réglé [1], et on ne manque jamais d'exécuter tout ce qu'il veut.

Les mesmes paroles ont esté répétées dans un conseil du 10 Avril, où les Sauvages estoient assemblés, estant de retour de leur chasse.

XIII

LES ANGLAIS

FONT REMETTRE PAR UN IROQUOIS UN COLLIER AUX OUTAOUAS DU DÉTROIT.

Conseil des Hurons.

14 Mai 1703.

Nous venons vous prier de nous dire si vous sçavez qu'il descende quelque canot de Montréal.

M. de Lamothe. — Les Outaouas et quelques Iroquois du Sault m'ont averti qu'ils y devoient aller bientost; ils ne m'ont point dit le jour qu'ils doivent partir.

Les Hurons. — Nous venons vous dire que nous ne quitterons point nostre village, et que nous n'irons point aux Anglois [2].

1. Ce qui est conforme au règlement fait par M. de Callières du 25 Octobre 1702, dont les missionnaires se moquent. (*L. C.*)

2. « Ils commencent de faire connoistre ce qu'ils ont dans l'ame. » (*L. C.*)

M. de Lamothe. — Je n'ay point eu cette pensée de vous; je sçais que les Hurons ont de l'esprit, et qu'ils ne commenceront pas de mauvaises affaires.

Les Hurons. — Lorsque Michipichy, nostre chef, sera de retour de Missilimakinak, il pourra se faire qu'un canot ou deux iront à Montréal pour porter à Onontio la nouvelle de ce qu'il aura fait.

Koussikouet, chef des Outaouas. — Je parle icy publiquement, mon père; on continue de me dire tous les jours que je suis mort, si je reste au Détroit, et on m'asseure que vous nous haïssez, et que vous n'aimez pas que nous soyons auprès de vous. Je suis bien aise que tout le monde m'entende, parce qu'il y en a ici qui me tiennent ce langage, et qu'il vient souvent des gens de Missilimakinak, qui nous asseurent que cela est vray. Il n'y a pas encore deux ans que M. de Callières nous a dit qu'il unissoit la terre, qu'on n'entendroit plus parler de guerre. Nous luy avons obéi; le voilà pourtant aujourd'hui le casse-teste à la main contre les Anglois; cela est surprenant qu'en si peu de temps la terre commence de se gaster de nouveau.

Pour moy, je ne cache rien, je vous dis en public tout ce qui se passe en particulier. Voilà comment il faut faire, et non pas garder le secret dans les affaires importantes. — Voilà un collier que Kilingoué a apporté. C'est le Gouverneur des Anglois qui nous l'a envoyé pour nous prier de l'aller voir. Mais nous voulons sçavoir, avant toutes choses, si vous le trouverez bon, parce qu'en ce cas-là nous irons, sinon, nous demeurerons icy. Ce sont les Iroquois qui ont donné ce collier à Kilingoué, de la part du Gouverneur des Anglois. C'est le présent que vous font vos

morts, les Kiskakouns, Outaouas-Sinagos et Gens du Sable.

Réponse de M. de Lamothe du même jour aux Outaouas. — Je n'ay point encore trouvé le secret d'enchaisner les langues. D'où me viendroit cette haine pour vous autres Outaouas? Est-ce pour avoir esté les premiers, qui avez obéi à Onontio, et pour estre venus vous mettre auprès de moy? Peut-on haïr ceux qui obéissent? Je vous répète encore ce que je vous ay dit tant de fois : Quiconque frappera les nations qui sont au Détroit, me frappera; si vous estes morts, je suis mort. Je vous tiens tous appuyés sur mes mamelles; je vous renferme dans mon sein pour mourir avec vous. La guerre que nous avons avec les Anglois n'obscurcit point le soleil et ne renverse point la terre à votre esgard. Regardez-nous faire en fumant paisiblement.

J'approuve votre conduite, Koussikouet, de ne me rien cacher. D'où vient donc que le Gouverneur des Anglois veut vous voir aujourd'hui? Est-ce pour vous inviter à faire ce que les Iroquois luy ont refusé? Puisque vous me demandez permission pour y aller, ou non, sçachant que vous allez descendre à Montréal, demandez-la au Gouverneur, et faites ce qu'il vous dira. Prenez garde de ne rien faire qui soit contre sa volonté. Prenez patience. Si cette guerre dure, les Anglois mangeront (c'est-à-dire prendront ou détruiront) bientost nos villages, ou bien nous mangerons les leurs; mais il semble que les Iroquois n'ont pas l'esprit bien fait, puisqu'ils vous donnent des colliers de la part du Gouverneur anglois.

Koussikouet. — Ce ne sont pas les Iroquois, c'en est un qui a esté employé par les Anglois, et qui a fait ce qu'on luy a dit.

M. de Lamothe. — Qui est-il, cet Iroquois?

XIV

COLLIER QUI DOIT ÊTRE PORTÉ A MONTRÉAL.

Conseil tenu dans le fort Pontchartrain par les Hurons.

3 Juin 1703.

Quarante-Sols parle. — Je viens vous dire ce que je dois faire à Montréal en chemin; voici un collier qui nous a esté envoyé par les Iroquois et que les Outaouas nous ont apporté; nous ne sçavons point ce qu'il signifie.

M. de Lamothe. — Comment avez-vous reçu ce collier, sans sçavoir pour quel dessein il vous a esté envoyé ?

Quarante-Sols. — Il y a déjà bien du temps que nous l'avons reçeu, je n'y estois point, et nos Anciens ont oublié ce qu'il disoit.

M. de Lamothe. — Vos Anciens ne sont point regardés comme des enfans, pour avoir la mémoire si courte.

Quarante-Sols. — Nous ne recevons point ce collier; mais nous l'allons rapporter à Sonnontouan pour sçavoir ce qu'il signifie; parce qu'il est important de ne pas respondre à un collier; c'est l'usage parmi nous. — L'Outaouas pourra vous dire ce que c'est, parce que nos gens l'ont oublié.

M. de Lamothe. — L'Outaouas me respondra que l'ayant reçeu, vous devez vous en souvenir; mais puisque ce collier est muet et qu'il a perdu la parole, je suis obligé de me taire.

Par deux bracelets de porcelaine. — C'est pour les donner à Sastaretsy, lorsqu'il sera à Montréal, pour luy dire : « Nous

sommes dans une bonne place au Détroit, et nous y avons de grands champs; il n'en faut point chercher d'autres; maintenant il ne faut faire qu'un mesme feu, et, quand nos terres seront vieilles, nous en chercherons une autre. »

Par un grand collier qu'il doit donner à M. le chevalier de Callières il luy doit dire ce qui suit : « Il y a bientost deux ans que nous sommes au Détroit; nous venons vous voir aujourd'huy et vous dire que nous y avons esté à descouvert de toutes parts [1]. Le feu de Sastaretsy est un bon feu; il est à Missilimakinak, aux Miamis et à Sonnontouan, c'est luy-mesme qui l'a porté au Détroit. Ce sont les François qui l'y ont mis, et lorsque les nations passeront au Détroit et qu'on verra de la fumée, elles diront : « C'est là le feu de Sastaretsy, et tant que ce feu demeurera au Détroit et celuy du François, nous nous y chaufferons ensemble. »

M. de Lamothe. — Si ce collier s'adressoit à moy, j'aurois ma response toute preste; mais, puisque vous le portez à Onontio, il vous la fera luy-mesme, puisqu'il a plus d'esprit que moy.

1. Il prétend dire qu'il n'y a pas de contrat passé pour les terres qu'on luy a données, n'ayant mis ny collier, ny présent sur son establissement, et qu'ainsi c'est de luy-mesme qu'il est au Détroit. Et il fait un reproche à M. de Callières de ne luy avoir donné aucune sécurité, depuis deux ans qu'ils sont establis au Détroit. (*L. C.*)

XV

NATIONS INVITÉES A SE RÉUNIR AU DÉTROIT.

Conseil tenu par les Hurons, dans lequel se trouvoient les Outaouas.

12 Juin 1703.

Quarante-Sols, autrement Michipichy, parle. — Je viens vous rendre compte de ce que j'ay fait dans mon voyage à Missilimakinak. En y arrivant, j'ay dit dans le conseil à Sastaretsy que je faisois la volonté d'Onontio, qui m'avoit dit de le venir voir pour l'escouter.

Je luy ay dit que mon feu estoit aux Miamis, mais que j'avois escouté la parole d'Onontio, et que je l'avois porté au Détroit pour luy obéir.

Par un collier. — J'invite Sastaretsy à quitter son feu de Missilimakinak et à le porter au Détroit, afin que toute nostre nation soit réunie ensemble. — Onontio le désire ainsi. — Il a les yeux bons; il a vu que la terre de Missilimakinak est une meschante terre. Autrefois, il est vray, nous avons esté tués à Taronto; mais la raison en est qu'il n'y avoit point de François avec nous. Il y en a au Détroit, un grand village. Cela nous a mis en seureté. — Celuy qui y commande a de l'esprit; il veille nuit et jour, il prend garde à tout.

Par un deuxième collier. — Sastaretsy, regardez ce collier. C'est le mesme que vous m'avez donné pour m'inviter à me joindre à vous, au village de Missilimakinak,

parce que vous disiez que c'estoit la parole du Gouverneur; songez maintenant à ce collier. Il doit vous ramener là, où est la parole d'Onontio. — C'est au Détroit, où la réunion de nostre nation se doit faire en une bonne terre.

Par deux bracelets. — Un grand chef Iroquois de la montagne de Montréal [1] vous exhorte à la réunion.

Voicy ce que Sastaretsy m'a respondu dans le conseil : « Je porteray mon feu au Saguinan, Onontio me l'a dit; il m'a promis de me donner un chef françois pour estre avec nous [2]. »

Par un collier que Sastaretsy a donné à Quarante-Sols et par un autre collier à Samaouarez. — Je suis encore jeune. Je ne me mesle que de mon calumet. Ces deux colliers sont pour vous prier de régler entre vous l'affaire en question. — Les Hurons de Missilimakinak m'ont donné un démenti en plein conseil, disant qu'il estoit faux qu'Onontio eust dit aux Hurons de s'aller establir au Détroit proche de vous; je leur ay respondu que je n'avois point menti; que je l'avois bien entendu avec tous les Hurons qui y estoient, et que je n'avois point entendu parler de Saguinan.

Enfin, après avoir assez disputé, il a esté résolu que les Anciens qui sont à Missilimakinak, et ceux qui sont au Détroit, descendront à Montréal pour faire vider ce différend et faire ce qu'Onontio souhaitera.

1. Il y a trente Iroquois de la Prière qui sont allés au Détroit. (*L. C.*)

2. On tasche de porter les Sauvages à faire divers postes pour y mettre des officiers. (*L. C.*)

Paroles des Sonontouans
de Montagne à ceux de Monsieur
de Vaudreüil le 19e Juin
1687

Nous auons appris dans
nos villages la mort d'onnagis
qui nous a tous considerables et
nos Amis, nous auons depuis
pleuré et Cheppesse
nous nous sommes a toute la
nation a suiuant nos Coutumes
ordinaires le deüil que nous
en auons,

Nous auons estandu une
nate pour se reposer, et allumé
un feu pour nous chauffer dans
nos villages, et dans la
Cabanne destinée pour tenir
de bonnes affaires, nous y auons
attaché un soleil afin qu'il
nous esclaire toujours et que
Jamais il ne soit couuert de
mauuais Nuages, nous le
prions de le regarder et de
nous reuenir dans les villages
tranquillement lorsque nous
irons,

Nous le prions aussi de tenir
nos Jeunes gens et les Guerriers
conserue toujours en bon
Esprit, regarde bien Collier

Réponce de Monsieur
de Vaudreüil aux paroles
des Sonontouans et Onnontagués

Nous auons veu
auec Chagrin le Corps de
nos Messieurs de Callière, nous
auons regretté nostre terre
Je regrette ma Famille

Vous auez declaré le
feu, nous auons mis la
nate, nous auons attaché
un soleil, Je vous
Conseille de y auoir
toujours un feu allumé
et une nate, afin que nous
reuenions, et je regarderay
toujours le soleil,

Vous me recommandés de faire
en sorte que nos Jeunes
gens et Soldats ne perdent pas
l'Esprit, et nous m'auez

Comme vne medecine pour
leur faire vomir ce qui
pourroit encor demeurer
sur le cœur, et pour fortifier
les paroles de la paix que
nous auons fait auec los
predecesseurs, C'est alors que
nous parlons Onontio que
remplace Corlar,

Donné vne portion
pour me faire prendre
pensées de paix, a Hame
d'entretenir les choses co
a fait son mauuais de
Je suis dans le dessein
en sang demeurer la parole
qui [illegible] nous a donné en de
maintenir l'vnion qui de
estre entre nous, et mer
neuse les soldats ne
vous l'esprit, faites sorte
que les Cotes ne le pedemyan

1. Collier Tu sçais que nôtre grand pere
Onontio auoit planté a
Catarakui vn grand arbre
chargé de quantité de
branches, tu sçais toy qui es
vn guerrier que cet arbre
a bien eu des branches coupées
par des esprits mauuais qui
auoient excité la guerre, a
maintenant que toy et Nous
auons trouué le bon esprit, nous
te demandons de laisser
croistre le tronc d'Onontio a ce
arbre et que rien ne soit
capable de les arracher
et que les haches que on feray
a couper ces branches soient
emoussées si auant qu'elles
ne puissent jamais voir le
soleil,

Jay fermy mes [illegible] sans le
grand arbre de paix
feu nostre pere Onon
a planté, je vous exhorte
a les regarder toujours
comme je feray de mon
Coté, et pour cela
a ne point escouter to
les mauuais bruits qu
pourroit semer chez
vous, du Coté des
Anglois, ou d'ailleurs
des nouuelles Croire
ce que je vous diray

Ce Collier est pour t'aduertir que Colard, a fait tout des efforts pour nous obliger de renuoyer les Robbes noires dans leur paix, ils allegue' dela porte une pour cet effet, et d'autres presents que quelques personne se sont ramasse', mais nous nous y sommes opposés auec beaucoup de fermeté, ce Collier seruira pour te dire que nous lions les Robbes noires auec nous pour demeurer Paisiblement

Ce Collier te dira Cy que nos Anciens, nos considerables, et nos Jeunes guerriers ont, que le grand Onontio t'aye mis alaplace de tes Ames, nous te temoignons, et qu'il n'y a personne dans nos Villages qui ne connoisse, Onanicagarias, nous te demandons que

Jay esté bien aise d'apprendre que malgré les efforts des Anglois pour Renuoyer les robbes noires c'est chez Nous, nous les y auons maintenu, vous nous fait plaisir et je vous exhorte d'auoir toute la Consideration possible pour Eux, et d'empescher que personne ne les Injuriee dans Leur Villages)

(Comme le grand Onontio m'a mis Icy alaplace de feu monsieur de Callieres Je suis bien aise de vous dire par ce Collier que nous aurés toujours En moy vn bon pere qui Vous aymera et Vous

que tu aye le Coeur bien,
que tu nous ayme; Si
nous fais que Colark veut
nous faire Guerre, nous
ne le Craignions pas, nous
le prions cependant sy'l
avoit ce dessein de vous
ayder dettes Guerres a-
vec les quels nous te-
demandons la liberté de
nous rejoindre Librement
comme freres et Sœurs
que nous serons Jey,

Mons.
Mariaux, Tabisnagis, et Joncaire
sont regardés dans nos
villages comme Denos
Cabanes, et nos Enfans,
nos Chiens te demandent
de les Renvoyer Promptement
afin qu'étant dans
villages tu puisse estre
Informé de Ceque Ly
passera,

Tu Donnera des
marques dans toutes
les occasions, et Comme
jay appris que Langlois
nous a menassé de vous
Détruire; je vous
promet que sy'l nous
frappe, aussitôt nous
et vous ne Feré mort
aussytôt a la Teste
de toutes mes forces
pour vous Sauver,

Sous mainé demande que
deux enfans m. Demain
et Joncaire ne séparasse
je vous assure mes Enfans
qu'ils ne séparerons pas et
garde Jey m. Deslau
et je vous Renvoyrai
de Joncaire au premier
en arrivé au je renvoy
vous ce m. Le Garnier
je vous prie d'avoir
Dufoin dans le Chemin

Conference between M. de Vaudreuil and the Indians.

Novembr 14. 1703.

Speech of Oroniatez, a Seneca Chief.

He regrets that the bad weather prevented the arrival of his comrades, whom something extraordinary must have delayed; that he will, notwithstanding, state the object of his journey.

[1] This shows that the Iroquois are becoming more and more attached to the French, which must engage us to keep them on our side.
[2] Concl. *Good, with care.*

1st That he has come to return thanks (to the Governor) on behalf of the Senecas for his goodness in their regard, and for having told them last summer that he would take them under his protection as well against the English as others; That they never expressed what they now say, having ever been masters of their lands through the neutrality up to the present time; That they present him this Belt to-day to make him master of their territory, which they have never done but to him; That therefore they expect, in case any thing happen them, that he will look on them as his sons.

2d As it was he and La Grand Terre who had demanded Black Gowns to instruct them, and to show them the way to Heaven, he promises in the name of La Grand Terre and his own, that no matter what attempts the English make to seize them, they will die rather than suffer themselves to be driven from their villages.

This indicates the attachment they bear the Religion, and the regard they feel for the Jesuits who must be kept in those missions as long as possible, as there is no means more effectual to preserve union between the Iroquois and the French.
Concl. *Good. Continue actively.*

3d That they pray him as their Father to grant them their son Joncaire to observe what will pass this winter between them and the English; to report it to him in the spring; that although they be struck they shall not avenge themselves before notifying their father thereof inasmuch as he promised to render them assistance; requests to be sent back as soon as possible as his presence is required at home, where he with La Grand Terre is chief of the old men and of the warriors.

Sieur Joncaire has great influence among them; he possesses mental qualities adapted to manage them and deserves that something be done for him.
Good. To praise.

M. De Vaudreuil's Answer.

'Tis true he promised to assist them against the English and all others; he repeats the same promise; he is too strictly bound to do so by the gift of his Seneca land; he is gratified thereby and accepts it for the purpose of preserving it for him and his children; thanks him for it, and promises him his protection; that he can assure him he will keep this affair secret.

It is impossible to answer better.
Good.

[1] This indentation denotes marginal notes evidently made in Canada; perhaps by the Intendant.
[2] Endorsement of the Minister. *Remarks in pencil in the margin of the Text.* — Ed.

That he is very glad to perceive that they are disposed to protect[1] the Black gowns, and that La Grande Terre, Chief of the Onnontagués is united with him for their preservation; that he recommends them to his protection against whatever insults evil-disposed minds, pushed on by the English, would offer them in their Villages.

Perfectly well answered.
Good.

That he is willing to grant them their son Joncaire; whom he gives and recommends to their sole consideration; that he does well to think of returning as the season is far advanced; that his presence seems highly necessary in his own country; that he is of opinion that he should not quit his village during this winter, nor La Grande Terre that of the Onnontagués, so that they—the one and the other—may apply a remedy to whatever bad business may happen there.

He has acted very wisely in granting them Sieur Joncaire whom they call their Son, on account of having taken him prisoner in an action in which he gallantly performed his duty. They spared his life and adopted him into their Tribe as their Son. He is much beloved.
To explain this fact. Good.

Speech of Teganisorens in the name of Five Iroquois Nations. 24th of October.

1st That on coming to bewail M. de Callieres' death he had expressed himself greatly pleased as he saw thereby that they would truly love him and all the French with him; that, thereupon, they had been assured that if they had [lost] one good father they would find another in him, who would love them as he had done; that they come to thank him therefor and to pray him not to change in their regard.

This means, that, having lost one Governor, they come to seek the protection of another.
Good.

2. That Father Bruyas and Sieur de Maricour having assured them two years ago, that the Peace was general, he asks its continuance; that they will maintain it with all their might, and [exhorts him] and all the French to do the same.

They appear from this to be disposed to preserve the peace inviolably.
Good. Conel.

3. That they were unfortunate during the War, and believed the peace to be real only when M. de Callieres obliged the other Nations to restore them such of their people as they detained prisoners; that they will do every thing to preserve this peace; that if it come to be broken, it will not be by them but by the Europeans, who are bad men, who wage war for trifles, whilst with them, heads must be broken to force them into hostilities. That to prevent such in future, he comes to exhort the French, as he has done the English, not to break this general peace which the late M. de Callieres made; That he had sincerely exhorted them to remain at peace even though some rupture should occur between the French and the English; that nevertheless the Abenaquis have already taken up arms against the English.

[1] Text, *partager*; for *protéger*.—Ed.

That proves that they do not make war except when absolutely forced to it; that they observe the Treaties they make, and that they are surprised that the Abenakis are permitted to recommence hostilities against the English, and that the French had joined in that expedition.
Concl.

4. That he waits at Montreal for his answer from Quebec, whither he sends three of his men to fetch it, in order that, if they do not concur in opinion, he may proceed forthwith to take his course with his village. He requests that they be not delayed for more than one day, on account of the advanced state of the season, and to get their hatchets and guns repaired.

This Chief demands of Sieur de Vaudreuil an answer respecting the affair of the English, in order that if he be not of the same opinion, he may adopt measures in that regard with his Village.
Concl.

M. de Vaudreuil's Answer.

That they are right in believing that he is very glad that they have come to bewail M. de Callieres' death, that he confirms what he has already told him; that they will find another father in him.

I am persuaded Sieur de Vaudreuil's answer is sincere.
Good.

That he will observe the word Sieur Maricour and Father Bruyas carried to them from M. de Callieres on the subject of the general peace; that he never intends to break it, and will never adopt any proceedings against their nation; that he exhorts them not to embarrass themselves with differences that may arise between other Nations.

Well answered.
Good.

That he is very glad general tranquillity is reëstablished since the peace, and that their prisoners have been surrendered to them; that it will not be he that will break the peace, provided they be faithful to their Words; that as regards the English, it was they who began by what they had done last fall at Acadia; that he thought it his duty to obtain satisfaction therefor; that he did not wish to seek for it towards Orange out of respect for them, and that he will not wage war against the English except in the direction of Boston, unless the English of Orange begin first; that he will send to the King their proposal to establish neutrality between the French and English, and will communicate his Majesty's answer to them next year; that if these be the sentiments of the English they can let him know it; that meanwhile he again [exhorts] them to remain at peace.

This answer will not fail to satisfy the Iroquois, though it be not true that it was the English who have commenced in Acadia but Sieur du Broullant in fact; wherefore it appears to me proper to give some precise orders to Sieur de Vaudreuil to preserve peace with the English both towards Boston and Orange.
Concl. This is not my opinion.

Speeches of the Senecas and Onnontagués on the 12th June.

1. They have learned the death of M. de Callieres which their chiefs have deputed them to come and bewail.

This is a mark of friendship and consideration.
Good.

2. They have resolved to live in peace, and request Sieur de Vaudreuil to receive them as friends when they will visit the French.

This is a proof of their good intentions.
Good.

3. They request the French to be kept quiet; and that they may be made to forget the past.

Their request shows how desirous they are for peace.
Concl.

4. He knows that their Grand Father had made peace at Catarakouy, that bad men have broken that peace. They request him to reëstablish and foster it, and to prevent the recommencement of war.

Idem.

5. He informs M. de Vaudreuil that the English make many offers to induce them to send away the Black gowns; that some among them had listened to the English, but they oppose them with great firmness, and that they will protect them.

It has been already remarked that this was a sign of their attachment to the Religion.
Good. To exhort them to continue.

6. That they are rejoiced that the King has conferred the command of the Country on him; they ask him for some arms; that they are told the English wish to make war on them; that they do not fear them. They beg him, however, should the English entertain such a design, to aid them with his soldiers with whom they desired to live as brothers.

It would be very fortunate were the English to commit this blunder, because, [otherwise,] the Iroquois would never break with them. The aid we will afford them would constitute an alliance between them and us, which would never be broken, and would be the ruin of the English; in that case there would be no further need of dreaming of neutrality.
Concl. Good. To try and involve the English and to profit thereby.

7. Sieurs Maricourt and Joncaire are regarded in their villages as their Children. They request him to send them, in order that they may inform him of every thing that occurs in their villages.

It is certain that Sieurs de Maricour and Joncaire are regarded by the Iroquois as their Children.
Good.

M. de Vaudreuil's Answer.

He thanks them for having bewailed Sieur de Callieres' death. He assures them that he will always live with them in friendship and with a disposition for peace.

This I am persuaded is sincere.
Good.

He is desirous to observe the peace, that his Frenchmen will keep it and he exhorts them to restrain their people.

Well answered.
Good.

He will ratify the peace, and exhorts them to observe it; that therefore, they must not hearken to the rumors people may spread among them from the English or elsewhere, and believe only what he will tell them.

Idem.
Very good.

He is very glad to learn that they have retained the Black gowns in spite of the offers of the English to induce them to send them back; they have gratified him; and he exhorts them to protect them and to prevent their being disturbed.

It has been already remarked that this is very proper.
Good.

The King having conferred the command on him after Sieur de Callieres' death, he assures them they will always find a good father in him who hath loved and will always love them. He will defend them against the English who he understands wish to destroy them; that if they be attacked, he will march to their assistance with all his forces.

It has already been said, this would be a good business.
Good.

That he grants them Sieur de Joncaire; retains Sieur de Maricour near himself and sends Father Garnier with them, whom he recommends to their care.

It is well that he has granted Sieur Joncaire; Jesuits must be in great demand in those missions since Father Garnier is sent thither, old and infirm as he is.
Concl. To encourage sending Jesuits thither.

Speeches of the Outaouaes of Misilimakinac. 27 September 1703.

1. They are come to bewail Sieur de Callieres' death and to cover his corpse, though they be poor.

A token of good friendship.

2. They are instructed by their Chiefs to say to the Governor that they wish to die in their villages; notwithstanding all that can be said to engage them to remove, they will not quit their village which they have just put up anew; therefore, whatever Sieur de la Motte may do to engage them to go to Detroit, they will not remove thither. This is their sentiment and that of all their chiefs who have sent them to communicate it to the Governor.

Nothing more strongly indicates the determination of those Outaouas never to leave their village of Misilimakinac, and not to remove to Detroit, though Sieur de la Motte do all he can to draw them thither; these words expressed to the Governor-general, in presence of the Intendant, the Clergy, Officers and principal men of the Country, cannot be called in doubt, whilst those of Sieur de la Motte who is alone, can be questioned. My advice would be to station a Jesuit at Detroit, to let those of Misilimakinac alone, and to permit the Indians to do as they like in this matter. Constraint may do more harm than good in these cases.
Concl. To be added to the Detroit bus'ness.

3. They are also instructed to ask the Governor for a French Commandant; they know not what they are doing since they have none.

I do not believe any is necessary for them; it would be the means of absolutely destroying Detroit which has no more need of one than Missillimakinac. Let us learn by experience that these Commandants apply for these posts merely for the purpose of trade and to promote their own interests, and they encourage the Indians to demand them.

Concl. Embarrassing.

4. They are surprised to see the Sauteurs, the Sacs and Outagamis at War; they have sent them some presents to allay this disorder. As they are in their midst, they fear somebody will be killed in their village and that they will be thus drawn into the War.

They act wisely in making presents to avert the consequences of this war.

Good.

M. de Vaudreuil's Answer.

He thanks them for coming to bewail Sieur de Callières' death; assures them that they will find in him the same fatherly heart.

He answers well.

Good.

Though the Chiefs of Misillimakinac be resolved not to abandon their fort, notwithstanding they led Sieur de Callieres to expect that they would remove to Detroit, it is a matter worthy consideration; he will communicate to them his resolution on this subject by the person he intends to send to Misillimakinac in the fall.

Sieur de Vaudreuil does well not to give them a decisive answer on their resolution not to go to Detroit, and to postpone to another occasion the communication of his opinion thereupon, because he will, meanwhile, have my Lord's orders.

As Sieur de Callieres, to whom they already applied for a Commandant, has written on the subject to the King, he will let them know his Majesty's pleasure on the arrival of the ships.

It is important that my Lord communicate his pleasure in this regard. A Commandant at Misillimakinac is unnecessary; he is on the contrary prejudicial. It has ever been the policy of Governors and officers to have commanders at Misillimakinac and every where else, in order to increase their powers.

Good. To send positive instructions.

He will give orders to the person he intends to send to Misillimakinac to put a stop to the War between their neighbors, and to oblige them to execute the general treaty of peace; he, meanwhile, expects them to contribute thereunto on their side.

Well answered and well done to expect them to maintain peace. His orders to that effect can be sent to the Missionaries to be communicated to the Indians, instead of sending private persons thither who go there only for the purpose of trading.

Concl. Appears good.

Speeches of the Hurons to M. de Vaudreuil. 14th July.

That it is their custom to speak of news before business.

Such is their custom.

The Mohawks have come on the part of the English to invite the Hurons to Orange.

This is the work of *Quarante Sols*, already mentioned, which shows that it is not proper to have the Outaous, Hurons and other Indians too friendly with the Iroquois. Some adroit effort must be made to prevent them becoming good friends.

Good. With address; to write it to Vaudreuil.

They [the Mohawks] told the Miamis whom they found with the French of Detroit that if they would remove, they will furnish them goods at a cheap rate, and do them every sort of kindness.

This is a proof of it.

1. Sieur Vaudreuil beholds in them his children who are coming to speak to him with the Miamis who are united together; they have understood that he was desirous they should settle at Detroit.

A sign that these wish to settle at Detroit. They must be encouraged to do so.

Good. Strongly. Concl.

2. That the late Sieur de Callieres having invited them to settle at the Miamis, they request him to tell them whence arises the unwillingness to their residing there. He had exhorted [them] to draw the Tionontaté to Detroit, but the latter would not consent to it, affairs being in confusion.

'Tis true, Sieur de Calliere invited those Indians to the River St. Joseph, but it was only with a view to reunite the farther Miamis together, in order eventually to draw them to Detroit; therefore they must now be encouraged to return thither under the [care of a Missionary.]

To encourage them to it, dependent however on the decision respecting Detroit.

3. They would greatly desire a cordial union between themselves and the French, and request him to communicate it to those of Misillimakinac and to Sataresky, and that they make him master of their wigwams.

Sieur de Vaudreuil is to act according to this request.

Good.

The late Sieur de Callieres loved them, he settled them where they were and promised to protect them. They request Sieur de Vaudreuil to do the same, and to permit them to make war against the Scioux as the French were waging it against the English.

This shows that these Indians, though afar off, are aware that we have operated against the English, and regard this act as an infraction of the general peace.

Concl.

M. de Vaudreuil's Answer.

He tells *Quarante Sols* and his tribe what Sieur de la Motte ought to have told him—that he was informed he wished to go to the English to learn if they, as well as the Miamis, would be well received; that the English had assured them of a good reception, and requested him to remove his village to a distance from the French forts so as to be able to settle near them at Lake Erie, offering physical aid in case the French would offer any opposition.

This is the intrigue of *Quarante Sols* which seems but too well founded, although Sieur de la Motte ridiculed the Jesuits when they notified him of it, saying it was a game arranged among themselves to prevent the Indians coming to Detroit.
Detroit affair.

To-day he tells them that he did not wish to answer their belts without hearing their Speech.

That's right.

1. He must be aware that the French are now at war with the English, and he cannot go to them without giving displeasure. His tribe is forbidden to do it, and if any one contravene this prohibition he believes that it will be himself, being sorry for his young men.

Sieur de Vaudreuil does well to intimidate *Quarante Sols*, and to tell him that he does not wish him to go to the English.
Good. Keep the hand on him.

He is glad to see the Hurons and Miamis united, and exhorts them to continue so. The late Sieur de Callieres had invited him to settle at Detroit; he does the same and would permit Sastaretsy to go and join him there.

Well answered.
Good.

He declares to him and to all the Nations that he (the Governor) does not pretend thereby that any person should settle at Detroit, or at Lake Erie without his permission or that of Sieur de la Motte; that he understands that after Sieur de la Motte had marked a place for him, he had passed the bounds, had extended himself towards the French fort, and that this had been done on hearing that Sieur de la Motte had been ordered not to grant any lands in the rear of his Village, intending that part for fields.

That's well done.
Good.

He has reason to say, that Sieur de Callieres loved him; he (M. de V.) does not love him less. If he wage war against the English, it is because their Kings are at war; as regards the Scioux they were included in the peace like the rest, but if they attacked his Nation, they would promise to defend [him.]

Well answered.
Good.

Speeches of the Miamis, on the 14. July.

He beholds his children the Miamis who come to tell him that their fathers are dead, that the Scioux had killed them; that they, however, did not wish to revenge themselves but had allowed themselves to be directed by Sieur de Calliere whose death they bewail, assuring M. de Vaudreuil moreover that they will do only what he pleases.

That's well.
Good.

They have come to see him and to behold the face of the late Sieur de Callieres.

A token of friendship.

M. de Vaudreuil's Answer.

He is pleased that they have come so far to see him; they know that all differences were terminated by the General peace; if the Scioux wage war against them he does not prevent them defending themselves.

That is well and regularly answered.
Good.

He is glad they have mentioned their Chiefs' names; exhorts them to invite them to [continue] in the obedience they owe the government; he understands, however, that they are invited to go to the English, whom one of their Chiefs went to visit; if they continue the same course, they will not please him; as he is at war with the English he would be sorry to meet any of them there; he forbids them that road and let them tell their young men that, should they go to the English, he will no longer look on them as his children.

Perfectly well.
Good. Keep a check on them.

Speech of the Heavy,[1] an Outaois. 14th July.

In the name of the Kiscacons, the Outaois of Sinago and Outaois of the *Sable*, he bewails Sieur de Callieres. They rejoice that he has succeeded; they hope he will love them; the Scioux wage war against them, but they will not defend themselves 'till they know his will.

This disposition of these Indians is very good. It would be better to give them audience and to govern them by the councils they hold at Montreal, than to send them so many Commandants, who make them say what they like and distribute the King's presents among them only as they please; whilst they receive at Montreal all that the King orders them.
Concl. Appears good.

It would have afforded them much pleasure to see the Intendant; they had come in that expectation; they would greatly wish him to love them as much as he who is gone away.

I am very certain that they will like Sieur de Beauharnois when they will see him.
Good.

M. de Vaudreuil's Answer.

They may rely on it, that he will love them as much as the late Sieur de Callieres if they continue obedient; Sieur de la Motte writes him that he is satisfied with them; exhorts them and the tribe to be always attached to him; he does not wish them to make war on the Scioux, but if these commence they can defend themselves; that he had greatly wished the Intendant had attended the Meeting, so that they might see that he was as good a father as he who had gone away.

Very well answered.
Good.

APPROVED.

[1] *du Pesant.* — ED.

At a Council held at

August 1703.

Present His Excellency Edward Hyde

Wm Smith
Peter Schuyler
Sa. Wh. Broughton
Gerard Beekman
Esqrs

Colo Caleb Heathcote
Colo Abraham Hardenbrook
Mathew King

Coll. Caleb Heathcote being the eldest Alderman present of this Board is called upon to take the Oaths appointed by Act of Parliament to be taken instead of the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, with the Oath of a Member of Council of this province and subscribe the Test and Declaration.

The Memorial of [illegible]
and Owners of the Province [illegible]
Portsmouth in New England [illegible]
praying to be admitted [illegible]
within three months [illegible]
Order and pay the [illegible]
Fleshe at Law [illegible]

Ordered that the [illegible]
suspend the proceedings of
Office and Grant thereof [illegible]
patents the Petitioners [illegible]
Granted hereby [illegible]
his Majesty Governor [illegible]
and Petitioners Agreement [illegible]

9:313

To the Board

for dispatching of the Duty and

for Mayhos Custom house a small

Tender ordered to be always ready to go on

visit Vessells for the better serving of

Cutters — This Gentleman and the Commiss

ioners that such a Boat will be very nec

essary for Vizard Island and there Remain.

Ordered that Mr Darby authorized and Empowered

to procure a good sufficient Boat to row with

to be always ready for the use

of the Port therefore that be allowed to

the Waiters Extraordinary — And the

Comptroller directed to allow the

Surveyor Extraordinary Charges that shall allow

the Extraordinary Boat to Vizard Island

Extraordinary as shall be Reasonable

Read Petition of Pradunay

Read Petition of

Edward Edwards Darby Esq.

praying further may that

the Board will please to direct Mr Jose

Secretary of Petitioners and Romain

Surveyor to Inquire of the Matters

[illegible] of her Majesty's
Revenue found and to allow
Salary until the time of their
arrival there, and that Estate Collector
upon the like application made by
Honble the Lords Commissioners of the Cus-
toms and plantations that the Salary not to
allowing of Salary but from the time
arrival there. Also to recommend
Expediency the Governor & Council
Right Honble his Lordship
Plantations

Ordered that his Majesty's Attorney General
to the Court of the
of them who ought to
Court into Court
[illegible]
Court of Exchequer?
Salary &c.
Court into the Exchequer
202 to acquaint the Governor
Governor of Nevis
warrant for payment
to the Governor
persons [illegible] to be appointed
Journey

9:315

relation to the Contro

and Company and Stranger

Ordered that a warrant issue to the Jur
to survey the Land petitioned for by the
parties and make a Return of what he the
done therein, as also of the Cultivated and
of Wood Land, and that then the Board
come to a further Resolution in the Petit
matter
further Consideration of the Memor
Byerley Esqr Collector and Receiver
Warrant Granted for Confirmation
from going on Land Flagst
into the Port from parts
Ships Lands & Houses of the
in confirmed the Lands, Prem
belonging
in Land within an
of the same Township,
to not in Dispute

Ordered that a Grant in Fee
Indenture of August 1703.
the Honble Edward Grant Esqr
Bridges
Esqrs
Surveyor

a Survey of the Remaining Hundred
of Salisbury & Lots of Land
Inhabitants of the Province

XVI

LES NATIONS DU DÉTROIT

RAPPELLENT LES PROMESSES QU'ON LEUR AVAIT FAITES.

ELLES DEMANDENT QU'ON N'ÉLÈVE PAS LE PRIX DES MARCHANDISES.

Conseil tenu dans le fort de Pontchartrain, où estoient les nations Outaouases, Hurons, Iroquois, Loups et Miamis.

29 Aoust 1703.

Le Pesant a parlé pour les nations Outaouases. — Nous vous avons rencontré, nostre père, en descendant à Montréal dans la rivière des François, où vous nous avez dit de venir au Détroit. Onontio nous l'a dit après vous, et vous nous avez asseuré l'un et l'autre que nous y trouverions des marchandises à bon marché; c'est pour quoy nous y sommes venus et nous avons esté contens du prix qu'on nous en a fait. Nous vous prions de continuer et de nous les faire donner comme la première année [1].

Lorsque nous avons esté à Montréal, M. de Callières nous a dit que le Détroit seroit bientost aussi grand que Québec [2], qu'il y viendroit beaucoup de familles Françoises, et cependant nous ne voyons rien de tout cela. M. de Callières nous a dit que les Jésuites viendroient avec nous au Détroit; vous

1. C'est au sujet du grand changement du prix des marchandises. (*L. C.*)
2. Cette promesse leur a esté faite. (*L. C.*)

les avez envoyé chercher ce printemps à Missilimakinak, mais de nos gens, qui sont encore là, ont rapporté qu'ils ont respondu qu'ils ne dépendoient pas de vous, et que vous ne les commandiez point [1]. Il faut bien que cela soit vray, puisqu'ils ne viennent point, quoyque nous sçachions que vous les avez envoyé chercher.

Si on continue de nous donner les marchandises au mesme prix qu'on a fait au commencement, nous asseurons que le reste du village de Missilimakinak et toutes les autres nations viendront s'establir icy [2].

On nous a manqué de parole en tout. Nous espérons aujourd'huy qu'on exécutera tout ce qu'on nous a promis, faisant en ce lieu un grand village. Nous parlons en public et en présence d'un grand nombre de François, afin qu'ils se souviennent de ce que nous disons [3].

Nous vous prions, Monsieur de Lamothe, de permettre qu'il y ait plusieurs magasins dans ce village, parce que n'y en ayant qu'un, nous sommes obligés d'essuyer les brusqueries d'un seul marchand; au lieu que, s'il y en avoit plusieurs, nous irions vendre et acheter chez celuy qui nous recevroit le mieux et qui nous donneroit les marchandises au meilleur marché. En un mot, nous demandons de n'estre pas réduits de traiter dans un seul magasin et qu'on nous donne la mesme liberté qu'on a à Montréal [4].

Dans l'assemblée générale qui se fit à Montréal, M. de

1. Les Missionnaires tiennent toujours le mesme langage aux Sauvages, et ils ne veulent point avoir de commandant. (*L. C.*)

2. Difficulté d'augmenter cet établissement. (*L. C.*)

3. Il fait entendre qu'on les trompe et que, n'établissant pas ce poste, ils s'uniront avec l'Anglois pour se mettre en sécurité, puisqu'on ne les y met pas.

4. Cela prouve qu'ils ne peuvent supporter cette servitude et qu'ils ont bien l'air de s'en soustraire en allant aux Anglois.

Callières nous a dit que nos enfans, au Détroit, seroient instruits comme les enfans François; mais nous voyons le contraire, les nostres estant bien crasseux, n'ayant aucune personne pour les instruire [1].

Si on ne nous donne pas les marchandises dans les suites, comme on a fait ci-devant, nous sçavons le chemin des Anglois [2].

Si on nous traite bien, comme on a fait jusqu'à présent, nous ne regarderons point ce chemin-là, et nous ferons icy et au Montréal tout nostre commerce [3].

M. de Callières nous a dit qu'il nous feroit boire, de temps en temps, quelques coups d'eau-de-vie et qu'on permettroit d'en traiter à nostre jeunesse; mais nous n'en buvons que rarement et on n'en veut point du tout [4].

Nous sommes résolus de passer quelques uns en France pour voir et saluer le Roy [5].

Paroles des Hurons. — Quarante-Sols parle pour la nation. — Onontio et vous aussi, vous avez dit de sortir de Missilimakinak pour venir nous establir au Détroit [6]; vous nous avez promis que nous y aurions des marchandises à bon marché, mais vous avez dit aussi que c'estoit le Roy qui vouloit faire un grand village au Détroit, et qu'il vous avoit recommandé de nous faire acheter toutes sortes de pelleteries, afin que nous y puissions avoir nos commodités. Nous avons

1. On leur avoit fait entendre qu'on y feroit un séminaire, où on instruiroit les enfans et les jeunes gens. (*L. C.*)

2. Ils se déclarent nettement dans cet article. (*L. C.*)

3 Ceci prouve que M. de Lamothe a bien conduit la barque, mais il n'en respond plus. (*L. C.*)

4. On n'en fournit point à M. de Lamothe, qui sçait bien ce qu'on lui envoie pour sa provision. Avarice de la Compagnie. (*L. C.*)

5. A respondre par la cour. (*L. C.*)

6. M. de Lamothe leur en a parlé de cette manière. (*L. C.*)

esté bien aises de cela, parce qu'il n'y a plus d'autres pays pour la chasse.

Nous sçavons que c'est le Roy qui a envoyé au Détroit les premières marchandises. C'est pour quoy on nous les a données à bon marché; mais nous sçavons que celles-cy sont à la Compagnie, c'est pour quoy elles sont si chères; nous souhaitons que le Roy y envoye encore et nous vous prions de le luy escrire [1].

Lorsque vous estes venu ici et que vous nous avez invités à y venir, vous ne nous avez pas expliqué qu'il n'y auroit que la Compagnie qui y feroit vendre des marchandises [2]. Nous avons toujours bien escouté vostre parole, quoyque vous nous ayez parlé avec les mains vides, ce qui est une marque de nostre attachement particulier. Nous vous prions de nous escouter à vostre tour et de faire aussi ce que nous voudrons [3].

Nous vous avons dit et bien expliqué ce que le Gouverneur des Anglois a fait l'année passée pour nous engager à aller chez luy en traite [4], ce que nous n'avons pas voulu faire, parce que vous ne l'avez pas jugé à propos; mais si on nous augmente les prix des marchandises, nous pouvons bien y aller.

Nous ne sommes pas bien loin des Anglois, et nous ne voyons pas que nous soyons fort à blasmer, si nous y allons chercher nos commodités. Cependant nous ne l'avons pas

1. Ceci prouve qu'ils n'aiment pas passer par les mains de la Compagnie. (*L. C.*)

2. M. de Lamothe n'en sçavoit rien luy-mesme; s'il l'avoit sceu, il auroit prié la Cour de l'en dispenser par rapport à la connoissance qu'il a des Sauvages. (*L. C.*)

3. On n'a rien donné pour les Sauvages du Détroit. M. de Lamothe n'a pu rien obtenir, ce qui est surprenant.

4. Les Sauvages ont tout déclaré à M. de Lamothe, et, par ce moyen, il a rompu les mesures des Anglois.

voulu faire jusqu'à présent [1]; M. de Vaudreuil m'a dit en dernier lieu que vous nous les feriez donner à bon marché par M. Radisson.

Maconce parle pour les Loups. — Nous croyons qu'on nous traitera comme ceux qui sont icy, puisque vous nous avez promis que vous nous tiendriez sous vos ailes. Pour moy, je suis comme un François, et j'ay le mesme cœur, je vous escouteray tousjours [2].

Réponses du mesme jour faites aux nations par M. de Lamothe. — Tout ce que M. de Callières nous a dit se rapporte à vos paroles, mais il est mort; la maladie a empesché aussy qu'il ne soit venu des familles françoises. Je crois que les Jésuites viendront cet automne, parce que M. de Vaudreuil me le mande, et vous ne devez pas douter qu'il ne soit vray que je les commande, aussi bien que tous les François qui sont dans ce pays [3].

Si les Jésuites ont tant différé de s'y establir [4], c'est que peut-estre on ne leur a pas encore donné tout ce qui leur est nécessaire; c'est ce qu'ils m'ont mandé, lorsque je les ay envoyé chercher ce printemps. Lorsque je suis venu icy avec M. Radisson, vous avez esté contens de luy et du bon marché des marchandises. Je crois qu'il vous contentera encore et que vous entrerez dans ses raisons.

Je ne suis pas le maistre de faire icy plusieurs magasins; vous pouvez vous adresser au Gouverneur général [5]. Pourveu

1. C'est la pure considération qu'ils ont pour M. de Lamothe qui les a empeschés d'aller aux Anglois. (*L. C.*)

2. Cela fait voir que ce chef est gagné par M. de Lamothe avec sa nation. (*L. C.*)

3. M. de Lamothe fait le contraire de ce qu'il dit dans l'espérance de sortir bientost du Détroit, par le mauvais procédé de la Compagnie à son esgard, de M. de Vaudreuil et de M. de Beauharnois. (*L. C.*)

4. Cet article se rapporte au précédent. (*L. C.*)

5. Il parle ainsi, afin que les Sauvages s'adressent à lui avec confiance. (*L. C.*)

qu'on vous donne les marchandises à un prix raisonnable, cela vous doit estre indifférent, parce que si on vous maltraite, si on vous brusque, vous n'avez qu'à vous plaindre à moy et on fera changer de commis. Je m'asseure que M. Radisson vous contentera, parce que c'est un homme paisible. Il est vray que M. de Callières vous a dit que vos enfans seroient bientost comme les nostres [1]; mais la guerre qui est aujourd'huy de l'autre costé du grand Lac, contre les Anglois, et que le Roy fait à toutes les nations, empesche que les affaires avancent pour agrandir ce village.

Je vous exhorte à perdre la pensée de prendre le mauvais chemin que vous avez devant vos yeux [2]. Il est plein de précipices, de ronces et d'arbres renversés; effacez-le entièrement de vostre mémoire. On fera tout ce qu'on pourra pour vous contenter. Je suis bien aise que vous ayez l'intention et la curiosité de voir le Roy; vous en serez les maistres. Je luy escriray vos desseins et vous en aurez response l'année prochaine [3]; je l'informeray aussi du désir que vous avez que vos enfans soyent instruits comme les nostres.

Il est vray que lorsque je suis venu icy, les marchandises appartenoient au Roy. Je ne sçais pas qui vous l'a dit, mais je suis sincère et n'en disconviens pas, c'est ce qui fait qu'on a pu vous les donner à bon marché, parce que le Roy est riche, estant le maistre de tous nos biens [4]; mais à présent,

1. M. de Lamothe les encourage et les exhorte à la patience. (*L. C.*)

2. Il leur inspire d'estre fidèles au Roy et de demeurer dans nostre alliance, leur faisant comprendre que l'alliance des Anglois pourroit leur devenir pernicieuse. (*L. C.*)

3. A respondre par la Cour. Ce voyage des chefs pourroit faire suspendre les mauvais desseins que toutes les nations pourroient avoir. (*L. C.*)

4. C'est une bonne raison et qui les frappe le plus, car ils sont convaincus de la grandeur du Roy et qu'il est grand guerrier, pour me servir de leurs termes. (*L. C.*)

comme il ne pense qu'à faire la guerre, il ne s'en mesle plus. Vous voyez bien, par cette raison, qu'en venant icy la première fois, j'aurois eu tort de vous dire que les marchandises appartenoient à la Compagnie.

Je suis content de vous autres, Outaouas, Hurons et autres nations, parce que vous m'avez bien obéi; taschez de ne pas donner lieu de me plaindre de vous.

Je sçais que je vous parlois autrefois avec les mains garnies; si je vous parle aujourd'huy avec les mains vides, je ne puis faire autrement [1]. Je vous invite pourtant à ne point laisser tomber par terre les paroles que je viens de vous dire, parce que j'espère que cela sera mieux à l'avenir, et que, M. de *Pontchartrain, dont ce village porte le nom,* enverra de quoy fortifier ma parole dans les occasions qui se présenteront.

Vous n'avez pas lieu de vous plaindre des autres commis, vous ayant donné les marchandises à bon marché, ainsi que je le crois, quoyque vous me disiez le contraire.

1. Il est nécessaire de faire attention à cet article. (*L. C.*)

1703

Govrment of New York Dr

October 9 — To my Going up into the Mohoberks Country to this three Interpreters and Soldiers out to Desire of the Publick and for Expences Wampum and Provisions for the said Journy £00.16.0

To my Going to Kinderhook to bid three men to go to Deerfield to acquaint the Inhabitants of the Design the French had on us or them and for a Sloop and Horses for the said Journy & for Expences £01.00.0

To the three men I hired to go Skilton who were obliged to Return when they had been Cast half Way by reason of the Badness of the Weather & Deep Snow they were out five days £02.11.0

To my Going to Schonectady & Boston twice upon the Publick Service and for Sloop Horses & Expences £03.00.0

To the Indian I Sent to Deerfield with Letters I Gave him, on his Return a Match Coat 15/. Cat 00.15.0

To a Cagg of Rum for the Old Indian Sachims of Onondago on his Desire 00.15.0

To Defiance and Annotion Sachims and their Wives and four more Indians after their Return from Canada for Sperit Provisions and other Expence on them ..... £ 01.10.0

To Sqwans the Blind River Indian a Coat & Dutfells and a Shirt & his Bows £01.02.0

£ 10.12.10

Remarks on the Proceedings and
Result of a Special Court Martial held
for the Trial of Major Andre
for Treasons. Not much to Purpose
for Every Man of the World knows
Treason and Misery to be Synonimous
Words but what Else can be
Expected

Paroles du Chef nommé Crongatek Jemmentouan a monsieur de Saudreuil Le 26. d'octobre 1703.

Je suis fache que les mauvais temps ayt empesché mes Camarades d'arriver Jay avec mon esprit Jame que quelque chose d'extraordinaire que les en ayt empeché, Cependant Jemen vas retirer le Sujet de mon voyage,

Je viens Jay te remercier de la part de nostre nation Jemmentouane de la bonté que tu as eu pour nous et de ce que tu nous dis l'Ete dernier, que tu nous prendrois sous ta protection quelque chose qui pre— arriver tant contre les Anglois que contre les autres, nous n'avons jamais du peq nous retirons aujourd'huy a toy mon Pere, ayant— toujours este nos maistres de nostre terre, par la Justice que nous avons Conservé jusqua present, Cujourd'huy je te presente ce Collier pour la terre, pour te dire que nous te faisons Maistre de nostre terre

Paroles de Monsieur de Saudreuil aux parolles du Chef nommé Crongatek Jemmentouan le 27. 8bre 1703.

Tu as raison de me dire que je ne suis fasché de ce que les Camarades les Chemtagnais ne t'ont point arrivé avec toy Cela me fache aussy, mais Je suis neanmoins bien aise de te voir, et je vay te faire entendre ma pensée,

Je te dis que je vay — premis de te secourir en — cas que l'Anglois enquelqu'autre te frappast, Je te l'ay asseuré et te le repete encore aujourd'huy, Jy ay mis trop engagé par le Don que tu me fais de la terre (de Jemmentouane) elle me fait plaisir, et je l'accepte pour la Conserver pour toy et pour tes Enfans — et pour cet Effait — Je te donne ce Collier pour te remercier et — t'asseurer de ma protection Asseure toy aussy que je

[illegible] ces Espées nous donne
jamais peur puis qu'il [illegible]
nous nous [illegible] arriue
quelque accident, Regarde
nous comme les Enfans et
défendons nous jeunes,

gardera le secret fa
cette affaire; et s'il
en arriue quelque
chose d'Anglois tuéz
donne nous aduis,

2. Celuy Femme Est moy en la
grande terre qui ou —
demande les Robbes noires
vous vous qui sustenez et nous
montrez le Chemin de —
Dieu, Je te promets de la
part de la Grande terre
et de Cae Femme que —
quelques Efforts que les
Anglois facions pour
vous nous les Enleuer nous
mourrons plutost que de
souffrir que l'on leue
dans nostre Village

Je suis bien aise de te
dans les sentimens de pro
les robbes noires, et que
m'asseure que la Grand
terre Chef des Onnia
et moy voyés tous pour
Conseruation, Je te le
recommande, affin de les
maintenir contre les
Insultes que les Esprits
mal faits leur voudroien
faire dans vos Village
et Cà suscitation deve
Anglois,

3. Celuy Nous te prions, mon pere,
par ce Collier de nous accorder
nostre fils Jouaire pour
estre Temoins de Ceque se
passera Entre Tous et
Leur Anglois et Quand
je l'en rendra Compte et
Prumesse

Nous nous demandés vo
fils jouaire pour aller fu
auec vous et estre Temoin
ceque se passera dans Fos
village; Je veux bien m
l'accorder, mais sa ma
Femme Je te le recomma
et merite Cette donne que
Consideration),

Et Monpere quoyque son
fils ne frappe, je ne me
revengerai pas, tant tendonne
adieu puisque tu ma promis
de me donner du secours, et je
te promets de pas seulement
te prier de me donner
ton plus, ma presence
estant necessaire chez moy
et non pas moy et la
Grande terre estant Maitres
non seulement des Vieillards
mais encore des Guerriers,

Et de sorte est bon de
nouveau s'en retourner, la
saison est fort avancée et
ta presence me paroist tres
necessaire dans ton payse
je croy même qu'il est
apropos que tu ne t'esparte
point de ton village pendant
tout cet hiver, non plus
que la Grande terre de celuy
des Onnontagués, afin que
ceux puissés y tenir et
y mettre tout remedier aux
mauvaises affaires qui y
pourroient arriver,

Louis XIV. to Messrs. de Callières and de Beauharnois.

Memoir of the King to Chevalier de Callières, Governor and Lieutenant-General for his Majesty, and to Sieur de Beauharnais, Intendant of Justice, Police and Finance, in New France. May 30. 1703.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

He has seen what they have written respecting the expense incurred by the Company of the Colony for Detroit. He is very glad to learn that it has not been a charge to him during the last year.

The information laid before his Majesty regarding that establishment of Detroit is so conflicting, that he is very glad once for all to know what he is to rely on. His Majesty will not repeat to them here the reasons which have prompted him to order this report to be made. Sieur de la Motte Cadillac continues to be persuaded that these reasons exist and that this establishment will have all the effect expected from it. Others pretend that the land there is good for nothing; that it will never produce any thing to feed its inhabitants; that the only thing there is the very poor fishing, and that the hunting is between thirty and forty leagues off; and finally that it is to be feared that the Iroquois will attack that post without its being in our power to assist it, and that war will recommence in consequence. The Company of the Colony complains likewise that it involves them in an exorbitant expense which it is out of their power to sustain, if it be continually required to convey to that post the supplies necessary for the support of the people there. His Majesty's pleasure is that the Messrs de Callières and de Beauharnais assemble the said Sieur de la Motte Cadillac and the most respectable of the inhabitants of the Country, whether officers or settlers, for the purpose of discussing with great attention and care the reasons for and against that establishment, and that they afterwards draw up an exact Report thereon, which they will cause to be signed by the said Sieur de la Motte Cadillac, and the most respectable of those who will have attended that Meeting, and that they will sign it themselves, so that his Majesty may issue orders on its contents, either to consent to the preservation and augmentation of that post, or to abandon it altogether, or to allow it to remain as a mere trading post. His Majesty is persuaded that they will act herein without prejudice, and with a view solely to the public good and service.

The Colony[1] must, without any difficulty, support the Chaplain of that fort, as well as of Fort Frontenac and other places where it carries on its trade.

M. de Vaudreuil to M. de Pontchartrain.

My Lord,

I am in receipt of the private letter you wrote to M. de Callieres, and of those you have done me the honor to address to me; both dated the 20th of June last.

[1] *Sic. Quere?* The Company. — Ed.

From the letters the Intendant and I have done ourselves the honor to write you by Sieur Desgly, you will have learned, My Lord, Mr de Callieres' death, and the condition of things before M. Desgly sailed. I have since been continually occupied, as well at Montreal as here, in placing ourselves beyond danger from the threats the English were making to attack us above and below; and on the notice I received that they were employing great efforts to get the Iroquois to declare against us, and to induce them to break the neutrality, I considered that I could not do better to quicken the minds of these Indians who are naturally versatile, than to send Sieur de Jonquaire to the Senecas by whom he is greatly regarded. He remained there three months and returned only a few days ago, with the most considerable Chief of that Nation, to tell me what you will find, My Lord, in the message he has brought on the part of his tribe, and my answers thereunto; which I annex with all the others as well of the Iroquois as of the Outtaois.

From the Speech of that Chief, You will perceive, My Lord, the sentiments of these Indians in our regard; and as I am aware how important it is that they so continue and how great Sieur de Joncaire's influence is among them, I have sent him to pass the winter there, and given him such orders as I considered most necessary for the King's service, so that he may conform nimself thereunto.

The speech of Teganissorence, the Onnontagué Chief, of the 25th of October last, will put you, My Lord, in possession of the measures that Nation is desirous of adopting to bring about a suspension of arms between the Dutch and us. The lateness of the season or other reasons of policy having prevented the said Teganissorence coming to Quebec, he sent from Montreal La Grand Terre, another Chief of that nation, as zealous a partizan of the French as Teganissorence is of the English, to whom I gave the answers you will also find herewith; and as you instruct M. de Callieres, My Lord, not to undertake any thing that might renew hostilities between the Iroquois and us, I was of opinion that it was for the King's interest not to send any party towards Orange, for fear of involving the Iroquois therein. Such is not the case on the coasts around Boston. I consider it highly necessary to embroil the [Indians] of those parts, otherwise the Abenaquis, who were wavering, might enter into arrangements with the English, and be eventually opposed to us. As M. de Beauharnois and I have the honor to submit to you, in our joint letter, the serious attack we have obliged these Indians to make and our reasons therefor, I shall not dwell any further on the matter to you.

My Lord, the speeches of the Onontagués and Senecas of the 12th June, will inform you of their action on the loss we have experienced in M. de Callieres, and at the same time of the steps the English have taken to induce these Indians to expel the Jesuit Fathers from their village and of the disposition of the Iroquois to retain them. Wherefore I exhorted them as you will be able to see, My Lord, by my answers.

The sickness which has ravaged this Colony since last autumn, and some dregs of which still remain, having prevented the Upper Nations coming down to Montreal according to their custom, some twenty canoes of Outaois, Huron and Miamis arrived on the 14th July. They came by Detroit and formed a junction on Lake Ontario. You will learn the sentiments of the one and the other, My Lord, from their Speeches.

It would appear from that of *Quarante sols*, the Huron Chief, that he is strongly attached to the French; nevertheless I am advised to the contrary, and even that he has been negotiating with the Miamis to get up a sort of trade between them and the English. As I am aware, My Lord, that among these Nations a design discovered is half broken up, I have been very glad

to let them see by my answers, without however giving them too much pain, that I was not unacquainted with their proceedings. Could I, My Lord, express to you my opinion, without departing from my subject, I might with some show of reason assure you here that if the English ever establish a considerable trade with our allies, it will be owing to Detroit. I doubt not but M. de la Motte reports to you the occurrences at that post, but I strongly doubt, from what he writes me, that his views are as just as they seem to be; the general opinion of every body being that that post is untenable and burthensome to the Colony; as you will be able to see by the unanimous declaration of the General Meeting which M. de Beauharnois and I convoked at Quebec, a report whereof we transmit to you in the joint despatch. In regard to the number of Indians Sieur de la Motte expects to attract to Detroit, I do not think them so much inclined to repair thither as he calculates; which you likewise will be able to understand, My Lord, from the Speeches of the Outtaois of Missilimaquina here on the 2nd September. This has obliged M. de Beauharnois and me, in view of the antipathy of those Indians to that post, to consent to the return of Father Marest to his mission. The same reasons have induced us also to send Sieur de Menthet thither, and I can assure you that in the present conjuncture there is scarcely any one in that country possessing more influence than he over the Indians or French above there. We shall transmit him, next spring, the amnesty his Majesty has been pleased to accord to the French inhabiting the Outtaois country, who are only awaiting that, to return. Some of them even came down this summer to the first French settlements of this country, but seeing that there was yet no security for them, they adopted the resolution to go back.

As I have spoken to you, already, My Lord, respecting the Abenaqui Indians, wherein I represented to you the absolute necessity which we were under to embroil them with the English, permit me to repeat here what M. de Beauharnois and I observe in our joint letter:— that it appears to us necessary, not only for their own safety, but even for our proper advantage to draw them to us, the more especially as, were they once established at Chambly and St. Francis, they would be a cover to the entire Southern frontier of the government of Montreal, and would enable us, in case of a rupture, to resist the Iroquois—this would serve at least, to enforce respect and would not do any harm to Port Royal from which these Indians are at too great a distance to afford it essential aid.

The trifling amount of business done in this country this year having obliged some to improve their circumstances, and no means offering more glorious nor more proper than that of engaging the young men in some expedition, Sieur de la Grange, acting Captain on board *l'Attalante* proposed to M. de Beauharnois and myself to fit out this spring, in conjunction with other partners, a bark for the purpose of carrying out a design he intends to execute, to the North of Newfoundland. He is a man of prudence with whom the Company has been always highly satisfied. We have therefore promised to grant him letters of Marque. Said Sieur la Grange and his partners flatter themselves, My Lord, that should they succeed you will look on them with favor, so that his Majesty may possibly, then, grant them a frigate to enable them to execute greater designs.

M. de Blainville, captain in the Regulars in this country, has been here twenty years without having repassed to France. He asks leave of absence, My Lord, in order to attend to the affairs of his family which have experienced many changes during that time. I can assure you that he is a very worthy officer, and that his request is very just.

I have been unable to retain Sieurs de Brebœuf, Duperont and de Rochemond in this country; they have sent me in their resignations. Sieur de Brebœuf is adapted to this country, and would desire to return; he is a man of quality. Sieur de Rochemond is a brave fellow but he cannot support himself, he says, on his pay. Sieur Duperont is a right gallant man but unfit for the country, being always out of health here. Ensign de Budmond requests me to ask you for his *congé* being unable to live on his pay here, as he is married.

* * * * * * * * * * *
* * * * * * * * * *
* * * * * * * * * * *

I have just received intelligence from Montreal informing me that some Indians, who have returned from Orange, report that no ships have yet arrived at Manathe; that the Governor general has sent for some Abenaqui chiefs for the purpose of negotiating a peace with them; that the inhabitants of Orange are all wishing for peace with us, and so far from the ravages committed by Sieur Beaubassin having irritated them, they are urgent for an arrangement with the French and Indians. Though it appears from this news, My Lord, that no apprehension need be entertained for the government of Montreal, I omit no precautions; I station twenty companies there during the winter, and adopt the resolution of going there myself, as well to keep the Iroquois in check, as to be in a position to proceed according to the news I may receive from Sieur de Jonquaire, and even according to circumstances. I shall, possibly, dispatch a somewhat stronger party again this spring towards Boston, were it only to break up the measures the English might be adopting to induce the Abenaquis to conclude peace. However I shall not make any movement unless I see the Iroquois disposed to remain neutral, and you may be persuaded, My Lord, that I shall never expose the country which his Majesty has been pleased to do me the honor to confide to me.

According to the news these Indians bring from Orange; the speeches of Teganissorence, and the private advices in my possession, I doubt not but the Dutch of those parts will employ every means [to obtain] and will demand, a species of Neutrality between the government of Montreal and themselves, and that they will even submit some proposals to me. I shall listen to them; but will not come to any decision until I have received your orders. Meanwhile, My Lord, I believe that some such armistice would be necessary to keep the Iroquois in the state of Neutrality that they have concluded on.

Permit me, My Lord, to solicit your protection for myself and all my family, assuring you of the most profound respect and entire devotion with which I have the honor to be,

My Lord,

Your most humble and
most obedient servant,
VAUDREUIL.

November 14. 1703.